owned by Wm. are preparing for 21-23, when they iel ever held here. sheets of ice and ur cups and about is expected that at many rinks en-

sed the residence

on Fifth street A. Carswell ha

nce on Gaetz av-

men of the town e following officer pres., E. Michener J. Botterill; 1\$ eon; 2nd vice-pres. sec.-treas., C. H C. Brumpton and the newly appoint.

wn this week. Mr. ed upon his luties reat results will be him in advancing eimer and Sons are their new butcher

missioper arrived,

enue, and have one os in the town. vivan Lake, has reof furniture for the make to his hotel Loiselle Mooking our popular sum-

ummer and wishes hener, W. E. Payne, m are amongst those g a few weeks in

ner, of Michener Holstein cattle here, Ontario to attend a men. He intends shipment of pure-

ER HILLS.

e on Jan. 31, was a early everything ofng for a good price. ty weather encour-

ing into the house mith having recently is spending a few

nd G. Weder visited at vicinity a few days f Bruderheim were Veder last week.

YLEY.

ervice ger and daughters, left Saturday evening Mrs. Burger exfor a short time, but mach with their grand-

ce inspectors are in with the merchants lealers who lost their ecent fire, which took side of Main street nd Second streets, with f F. Thirsk's store and ber office. Archer, four year old and Mrs. Ben Archer,

ing the past week at

ss Lola Ross. osby, assistant clerk neral store, is confined ith la grip. s of hogs were shipped sterday by Mr. Wicks from Ryley. ary 2nd.

MASHED GRISCOM. ssion of Missing Heir-

Feb. 7-Immediately Florence, Italy, giving sonal combat between ld, brother of the misprothy Arnold and Geo. of Pittsburg, it became that Mrs. Arnold, the and Griscom, are racgean to New York, the vo days in the lead. hes telling of the fight g Arnold and Griscom is substantially as fol hotel, where Griscom and asked him for a g girl and which he had n. Griscom refused and Arnold struck him. pled with his opponent, was no match for Aratter struck his opponent plow in the face, knockav from him. rnold and John Keith, a a hurried trip to Philawing information which ame is not revealed. This

d to the Arnold family

30 in the afternoon of

, he saw Miss Arnold get

bile near the Arnold

was anothr woman in

man recognized the

a resident of Philadel-

e knew.

BORDEN AND HIS FOLLOWERS BEGIN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Leader of the Opposition Declares Himself as Unequivocally Opposed to New Tariff-In a Magnificent Speech Hon. Wm. Paterson Replies and Points Out That Laurier Gov- on Canada in a commercial way. He ernment in Spite of Conservative Opposition has Enacted Preferential Tariff and Other Measures That Have Aided in Canada's Recent Prosperity—So Too Will This Measure exaggerated when this new trade exaggerated when this new trade agreement was in full force with its full influence felt by the two countries of the Country be Made Law in Spite of Opposition Against It—Hon. Geo. E. Speaking When House Adjourns.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—The great recipro- perialism and had insulted the intel- fact that certainly was not true un city agreement which was the cause ligence of the people when they told der the reciprocity treaty. of so pauch speculation since Hon. them that acceptance of the trade Mr. Fielding gave out his proposals of the Canadian people. On the other in the House two weeks ago got under side of the line, the measure might be way in the Commons yesterday, but defeated and this would give great is to give way to other business again joy to members on the opposition side till Tuesday next, when it will be re- of the House. sumed by Hon. Geo. Foster, who movd the adjournment.

As an unexpected preliminary there was a debate and a division on a motion by F. D. Monk calling for delay in order to give the country position to the arrangement in the an opportunity to consider the agreement and its effect. The discussion on Whether it receives the approval this was confined to Mr. Monk and the United States Congress or not, he Mr. Fielding, who on behalf of the said, "we will do our part." government declined the proposition. The division bells were set going and by a government majority of 26, the mendment was rejected.

Then the House went into committee of ways and means, and R.L. Borlen defined the attitude of the opposition, declared himself as unequivocally opposed to the agreement more particularly on the ground that it would undo the work which the Canadian people have accomplished in the way of nation building since the confederation of the provinces and lead ultimately to political union of Canada with the United States.

Hon. Mr. Paterosn, Minister of Cusms, who followed combatted this more for the development of Canada than anything that had happened since the adoption of British prefer-

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who spoke for an hour before moving the adjournment, supported the arguments advanced by Mr. Borden. He declared that the best kind of reciprocity for Canada would be reciprocity between the provinces and that nothing should he done to divert the east and movement of trade to the north and south. Great public interest was taken owded all afternoon and evening. Wanted Postponement.

When the debate on the reciprocal tariff proposals was reached on the great number of interests concerned in this important matter, to lodge a haste in which the Government had ter He was aware that international This question should be considered from the independent er than by shrieks of applause. It was oughout the world that the agree-

in their policies and that their acion in discussing the matter was no criterion for Canada. Both legislators and people knew the standpoint of

Mr. Monk then moved in effec that the House regrets that the House had not been given the necessary time or occasion to ascertain opinion of the people of Canada fect of the proposed agreement. Mr. Nantel, of Terrebonne, sec

Hon. Mr. Fielding's Reply. hen made by Minister Fielding, who discuss the agreement as another op-portunity would be given him for this, at a later date. He morely desired atter, a position with which he did ion. Mr. Fielding could not agre that there was anything unseemly or

one way or another, it had been hefore the country for forty years. So House would have an opportunwas introduced, they would have other opportunities at all stages, and after it had passed ns, there would be an oppor angements with the United State without success. Now that they had succeeded, it would be a grea wrong not to take advantage of it.
On the other side of the line, he said, there were interests which were

opposed to the measure and some on this side of the line were looking in the hope that it would be defeated. den, referred in his Many Shricks Against It. On this side of the line, the question had been given serious considernical point of had not developed to a point such of the finance minister and say: "here view. There had been no shricks in as today, a point which alded by favor of it, but many shricks against | modern transportation and cold stor. | minister." The opponents of the agreement age has made Britain commercially had been beating the big drum of im- nearer than the United States is, a

agreement interferred with the loyalty

Mr. Foster: 'Don't get excited." Mr. Fielding :"I think that is a very

The Minister of Finance went on to say that there was tremendous op-Canada Would Be Stronger.

This was greeted with loud cheer-

ing from the Government benches. He clause to provide that this arrange-

majority of 26. principal of the agreement.

Mr. Borden's Speech Mr. Borden when he rose to speak was greeted with prolonged cheering by his followers. In reply to the deputy speaker, he said he would pretook up the resolution in detail. "These propoals are too grave for

partisanship," said the leader Opposition in beginning, and so it was his desire to take a reasonable and moderate view of the trade arrangement without making an attack very high tariff, a tariff twice as high on the government or anybody else. He would devote himself rather to the conditions in country and show that these were proposal which should a protectionist country and at the not be entered into lightly by the Dowith Mr. Fielding that there had been the greatest manufacturing and the plements." proper time for consideration of the greatest agricultural country in the matter had been presented to parliament and only on Tuesday last, twelve days after, was the Government's procourtesy demanded a certain amount had been in possession of the information for eight hours. These, he were not proposals which should be checked.

rushed through parliament. a new tariff, so sweeping that no one could estimate their ultimate effect put. Then too, the high cost of living when the country would be dotted founded. The thought that the natural resources objection was not well ed this in gravity was when, in 1891, ment, when announced to Canadian could estimate their ultimate effect put. Then too, the high cost of living when the country would be dotted founded. The work accuracy. He would like to the present subject of discussion this would not be accomplished under the country would be dotted founded. The founded is the country would be dotted founded. The founded is the country would be dotted founded. The founded is the country would be dotted founded. The founded is the country would be dotted founded. The founded is the country would be dotted founded. The foundation is the foundation of the foundation of the foundation is the foundation of the foundation said with some reason, because of the country that this was the year 1911 among its people. Then too the na- the arrangement. way the Liberals applauded and the speaker thought this would or might have an injurious effect on the agree-standpoint of 1854. It was true that have an injurious effect on the agreement passing or in the making of
other agreements. It might create an
other agreements of Mr. Taft,
speech and statements of Mr. Parameter of the present move is wrought with
they in the West propose to prohibit
they in the West propose to prohibit
of they in the West propose to prohibit
of they in the West of Speech and statements of Mr. Taft,
speech and statements of Mr. Taft,
speech and statements of Mr. Taft speech and statements of M

extent of one hundred and twentyseven million dollars more guarantee bonds of various railways. He dealt and the Hudson's Bay road and also the construction of the Georgian Bay canal and the enlargement of canal and the enlargement of the was so unstable. In five years from Welland canal for which demands now, unless something might occur

Progress in 40 Years. Mr. Borden reviewed progress of Canada during the last forty years cially today but, if that happened, and claimed that the prospertty of does anyone think that Canada would canada was now an assured fact. Not be able to start where she now left off. Not by any means.

Is it not better to increase generally to the standard of living during.

south, where in a word is the signifi- we are at perfect liberty to do so, we entered nearly fifty years ago. cance of the Georgian Bay Canal, of but he also states that the agreement the Hudson's Bay railway, of the enhance of one article in fit recess said Mr. Borden in remarking future condition of affairs.

Conditions Different from 1854, The finance minister, said Mr. Bor speech to the of 1854-66 and drew morals from it. Well, today conditions are entirely different. In 1856, Canada standing, however, creates a much

Mr. Borden then said that at present the British importer into Canada pays more than the United States imorter. Mr. Borden quoted figures to

must exercise a profound influence went on to elaborate the tendencies at present in Canada that would be

The Finance Minister had referred to the fact that this country had a standing offer for reciprocity with the United States on Canada's statute books from 1866 to 1897. Let the Government he reminded that it was the policy of the Government in of reciprocity with the United States, political absorption, power to take off that standing offer Quotes Taft's Remark. and in the tariff revision of 1897 the

offer was not renewed by Canada. to the effect that the people were turned to power, they would have an coming to the parting of the ways, opportunity of bringing in a measure People Favored National Policy. True, many reciprocity offers were made to the United States as the fin- Canada because it is proposed that anything like that. ance minister recalls, by Sir John what various provinces have built up Macdonald and others in the period in the course of forty years was to city agreement would weaken the tie following 1886. In the election of be foreshadowed in the agreement with Great Britain. Mr. Paterson 1891, this same question was argued then he was very much mistaken. In could not see any sense in that and in that election, the people of proof of this assertion, Mr. Borden the British preference remained in second and declared in favor of follow-read from the declaration of Geoffrey far as goods coming in under the added that if the United States fail- ing the National Policy that Canada Drage that such a trade arrangement general tariff were concern ed in this, the case of Canada in any should seek out markets of her own, would result in the political suicide future negotiations would be strong in the trade of the world. That path, of Canada and from an article by Mr. Fielding concluded by saying Policy was introduced in 1879 should it was asserted that reciprocity would that in the bill to be presented to the House, there would be a suspending of 1881

lantic-American ports. Mr. Borden then went on to say Why, continued the speaker, should ment would not go into operation un- the United States, after thirty years' that the proper fiscal policy for Can- give their British friends a bounty. til corresponding legislation in the rejection of Canada's offer, come now ada to adopt is one which would pro- So far, however, as the weakening of United States had been passed. The to the conclusion that this was the vide in event of a necessity for tariff the tie was concerned the loyalty of speaker then put the question and time for them in their own interests reduction or for a revision upon a the Canadian people did not lie in there voted for Monk's amendment 71 to seek a reciprocity treaty with the reasonable and scientific basis. He that direction. It has been said also and for the motion 97, a government people of the Dominion. The United would recommend such a tariff as that the desire of the United States States has at all times framed its would aim at the employment of our was to reach some of the natural retons, who tons, who the surface of the House then went into commit-fiscal policy in its own interests and labor, the increase of our population declared that the agreement would do tee on the resolution which embodies in this as in some other matters, it and the utilization of our natural refiscal policy in its own interests and labor, the increase of our population can well give a lesson to Canada. It sources. It would aim at giving procan give Canada a lesson in its con- ducers a reasonable opportunity by servation of its resources; it can give equalizing the cost of production. Permanent Tariff Commission. In this connection, Mr. Borden Canada a lesson in the way its public men and men who are not public,

Fiscal Changes in U.S.

to upset the present

Treaty More Permanent.

have united for the elevation of the declared that it would have been well nation's public life; it can give Canada a lesson in the manner in which been named so that the tariff would who bought from them. All they through and the Liberals will thus the people accept their responsibilinot be made by rules of thumb. the people accept their responsibili- not be made by rules of thumb. the United States. For thirty years a permanent tariff commission would eat them all. The Kingston board of tatives of Canada he said that very high tariff, a tariff twice as high as Canada has been in force in the ada's south is the greatest example of a protectionist country and at the able to produce facts to either corrosame time the greatest example of a borate or refute the argument adduties altogether on iron ore, instead

Referring more particularly to the Only two weeks ago, the been presented to parlianinety millions. It is at the same Borden expressed the opinion that time, the greatest free trade country the problem in regard to transportain the world in seeing that all the tion and terminal elevators were of ests were not the possession of the and it is also one of extreme gravity. dates, no great question, no great posal presented to the House. They people and territory inside this tariff more vital importance to the West Dominion, but of the provinces. They They people and territory inside this tariff more vital importance to the west ormawall are absolutely free to trade with each other unhampered and unspid, which records well are absolutely free to trade with those matters and arisen to manufactured lumber. The United heart that never has Canada before with possibly one exception approachwith possibly one exception approachwith possibly one exception approach-This great country which produces people of the West would be prepar-A New Tariff.

thirteen thousand million dollars of ed to treat the tariff question along list. On consideration of these things, future is concerned. The only question, a total trade annually consumes broad and generous lines. The people he thought that the natural retion, which in my opinion, approach-

What the West Wanted They were for the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway and the well satisfied, that she thought she was getting the better of the agree ment. He asked for a serious and sober discussion apart from party enthusiasm and party discipline.

In conclusion, Mr. Monk pointed for a serious and thusiasm and party discipline.

Mr. Borden here quoted Taft's the west for Government operation of this railway with running rights the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of the agree peculiar. The changes were due to the civil war when the production in the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to all lines of railway over the road. He believed that the conditions were due to the civil war when the peculiar. The changes were due to the united States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of this railway with running rights with the consequent opening of new the United States was to gain access to show that the object of the party of the peculiar. The Finance Minister has appeared dissatisation of the United States was to gain access t dous task of weiding the scattered portions of the Dominion into one and of building up of British institutions. Since 1866 we have paid out of the Since 1866 we have paid out of the treasury about five hundred million. These facts explained why the friend traced the history of the reduced the reduced the reduced the reduced the

One objection to the present pro Hon, Mr. Paterson Replies. posal was that the market it offered Mr. Borden trusted the government would not proceed hastily with its proposals. He thought the Government would do well to arrangement Canada would then have to go back them from the consideration of the to the position she was in commer-House for the present. In conclusion, after pointing out the sacrifices of the two great races, the English and interfere with us." French, in building up Canada, he

"I trust that the Canadian people these forty years. From his own experience in Nova Scotia, he soid, that
perience in Nova Scotia, he soid, that
sake of one country's sake? There is
there was no comparison between the
there was no comparison between the contraction of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
there will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
the perience in Nova Scotia, he soid, that the canadian people will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
the perience in Nova Scotia, he soid, that the canadian people will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899
the perience in Nova Scotia, he soid, that the canadian people will be boundless and yet there will be boundless and yet t there was no comparison between the an old saying that should apply here their energies and energies of the transportation the transportation the transportation interests. He would sent the their energies of the their energies and energies of the their energies and energies of the transportation the transportation interests. He would sent the their energies and energies of the their energies and energies of the their energies and energies of the transportation the transportation interests. He would sent the their energies and energies of the their energies and energies of the their energies and energies of the transportation the transportation interests. He cannot the their energies and energies of the their energies are the their energies and energies of the their energies are the their energies and energies standard will not be thrown aside The present proposal is a very deli- and retreat ordered when the battle is work for all. There is room for all. "Will you tell me," the asked, "that cately balanced affair. In fact, it is more than half won. The selfis not as the finance minister states,

"Will you tell me," the asked, "that cately balanced affair. In fact, it is more than half won. The selfis not as the finance minister states,

"We in Canada have not every right is not as the finance minister states," to be as satisfied with the progress we have made?"

Canada's trade has flowed east and carried and sacring and the patriotism demanded of us today in order that this nation may maintain and ance minister of Canada and the pressure of the same that this nation may maintain and ance minister of Canada and the pressure of the same that this nation may maintain and ance minister of Canada and the pressure of the same that this nation may maintain and ance minister of Canada and the pressure of the same that this nation may maintain and ance minister states, a treaty at all. It rests simply on a letter and its reply between the finance minister states, a treaty at all. It rests simply on a letter and its reply between the finance minister states, a treaty at all. It rests simply on a letter and its reply between the finance minister states, a treaty at all. It rests simply on a letter and its reply between the finance minister states, a treaty at all. It rests simply on a letter and its reply between the finance minister states, a treaty at all. west. If now this direction of the ident of the United States, which tells for which it was called into existence flow of trade is to be changed and of an arrangement that both sides are as nothing to those which were it is to flow north and south, where hope will be consumated sometime, required of our father who founded since the introduction of the British ago to show that he then stated that are all the sacrifices Canada has made and where is all the treasure she has poured forth in a consistent effort for the past forty years.

If our trade is to flow north and if

word, what is the use of all these may upset the whole arrangement, upon the progress made by Canada contemplated works, whose necessity Now, if that is so, now is it not so during the last forty years had failwas based on the former and not the also some time from now, in a year, ed to notice that particular progress say, after the agreement has been put had been made during the last fifteen into force, will it be everything or years. One of the acts of the pres-nothing then too. If we alter one ent Government which had increased item in the future, the United States our trade was the making of trade may then say that the whole agree- freer with the whole world parment is off and all it will have to do ticularly with Great Britain and the is present a copy of the recent speech United States.

Hon. Mr. Paterson upon rising to it is in the words of your own finance reply was greeted with great ap-minister." plause from the government benches. In speaking of the negotiations which On the other hand, a treaty is a had been recently concluded by Mr.

thing that for a certain time exists and with the country to the south, but he had not been able to accomplish anyand the laws of nations. This under-thing heretofore from that day to this. While always ready to listen more difficult and dangerous situa- to proposals at any time nothing had

Subject to Parliament, He pointed out that the agreement was subject to the endorsation of this parliament, they were the representa tives of the people. The agreemen In future, he said, the United States was mutual and the fiscal independence of Canada was today precisel as it had been in the past. There had government to rush matters but it wa

Referring particularly to Mr. Boy den's speech, he said he could Touching on the argument that one make up his mind whether the oppogood result of the agreement would sition leader was for or against th be to provide a wider market for agreement. At any rate, he was no Canadian produce, Mr. Borden said so hostile as a section of press of that if a national issue is to be dis- Canada. One objection : it forward regarded and wider markets in United was that this arrangement States from which empire is to be have been gone into at all without excluded are to prevail above every consulting the people. Such an a consideration, the conclusion is logic- rangement was impossible. The per al and inevitable that the path of ple themselves would have an oppor-reciprocity as proposed will lead to tunity of passing upon it and that at commercial union and from that tola not very long date. It would then be a very live question and he expected that the judgment would be fav-He quoted President Taft's remark orable. If the Conservatives were re

and said that it certainly applied to to repeal it but he did not anticipate It had been said that the recipro Mr. Middleboro asked how Britain could get the preference on typeset

> Would Not Weaken Loyalty. Mr .Paterosn replied amid laughter that they could not do more than sources of Canada. He had no desir to dispute that.

"But what are the natural pro If the United States desired to get ducers in Canada were not concernif a permanent tariff commission had ed with the nationality of the man are strong enough to put this one The manufacturers sometimes de not see any argument in stringing up for this far-seeing work will finally sire lower tariffs to crush home com- all our food products until we had be given. Mr. Paterson concluded petition, at least strong ones do, and great great grandchildren enough to Fielding and himself as the represeninformation governing all demands dutsie altogether on iron ore, instead est effort at the beginning of his adfor tariff increases or reductions. To of keeping the duty on. They could ministration to make better term

Mr. Paterson said he had sympathy

these ports over 20,000,000 bushels site supported. United States was now willing to trade with Canada and so the prescent proposals were introduced and accepted by Canada, and they even threatened to upset our whole system and our whole balance of trade.

The things which would bring about cause of this new arrangement Canada would not have enough wheat to keep her railways busy carrying it threatened to upset our whole system and our whole balance of trade.

The things which would bring about the upbuilding and prosperity of the country. The British preference had sade would not have enough wheat to keep her railways busy carrying it threatened to upset our whole system bound greater than many years of this new arrangement Canada and would not have enough wheat to keep her railways busy carrying it was and in five years that quantity of wheat will be doubled. It will in five years there has been no history on the subject. From that the old volume was stitution for, the interchange for a port this to the eastern markets.

The Opposition's Cry. the opposition cry? It was "Let well servative party made a last effort for tariff. enough alone." It was we are pros- reciprocity and when that effort fail- for Canada, he raid, was reciprocity perous enough. It was go slow, don't, ed the Conservative party took the between the different provinces. Our ough alone unless we can do better,'

ments may lower the price at which question. wheat was carried, but I don't think the man who grows the grain will Canadian manufacturer will have Liberals then passed through will pass it without them. Tories Always Opposed.

We put men in the field and induced immigrants to come and they opposed us. We built the Grand Trunk Pacific and they opposed us and then we adopted the British preference and

The Royal Trust Co.

Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President. Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Vice-President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS Edmonton Agency-

Board of Directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan Sir H. Monta R. B. Angus. A. Baumgarten B. Greenshields M. Hays C. R. Hosmer H. V. Meredith Dacid Morrice Sir W. C. Macdonald Hon. R. Mackay

EDMONTON DISTRIBUTING CO.

Manufacturers' Agents representing

The Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works

Grain Elevator Machinery-Write for Catalogue. Structural and Bridge Steel, W rought Iron Castings. SPECIAL TO MUNICIPALITIES—WRITE FOR PRICES on supplies for sewage and waterworks installations. SEPTIC TANKS AND FILTERS. Sewer and Water Pipes-Valves and Fittings

· 205 WINDSOR BLOCK.

Edmonton Sawmill Manufactory

Manufacturers of Sawmill

The best that money can buy. Arrays in stock. Saws hammered and gummed, and all sawmill repairs.

Nichols Bros.

103 Syndicate Avenue Phone 2312. Edmonton

food stuffs, it would be no disaster time but which they later approved. to the people of this country. The pro- The Liberals who were strong enough to put through these other measures

Foster Addresses House,

minion of Canada at the present time.

Mr. Borden said he could not agree
with Mr. Fielding that there had been

Mr. Fielding that there had been

Mr. Foster arose amid a Conprotectionist country insomuch as a
high tariff wall has been built around
the greatest manufacturing and the

Mr. Foster arose amid a Conservative ovation. He believed that
the situation was unique. Neither
ment received that gave it the right
the free list. question of fiscal change in the manwith the argument that they must ner in which the present one had been leave this question alone. Canada in the proper way, he believed the States wanted fish and Canada want- with possibly one exception, approached a better price, so this was accom- ed a question of such gravity, a plished by putting fish on the free question in which so much of her there was a cry of commercial union The Enormous Wheat Yield of West. with the United States and a dis-There has been a wall from Fort crimination against Great Britain, a William and Port Arthur, but last matter which the Conservative party year there had been shipped from opposed and which our friends oppo-

we would devote our time to the cul-

Canadian parties were one on the Mr. Foster then quoted Hansard to the fruit grower. In fact, it will help ain; that Canada had freely given bartered away our authority. all Canadian producers. It will bring Britain and would henceforth look. At this point Wr. Foster me in people so that in a few years the to British trade for her markets. The adjournment of the debate. twice as many people to sell to. I elections of 1900, of 1904 and 1908, it would not be resumed until Tuesregret the opposition will not come and I challenge any member to show day next. in and share the credit for what we that on any platform in these elecare doing and help us pass this, we tions and at any place the question of reciprocity was discussed as a serious political issue. The question was simply dead. It was buried in Canada Made Great Progress.

Int rest

ON IMPROVED FARMS Advantageous Terms No commission; Lowest expenses; prompt attention.

CREDIT FONCIER, F. C. Edmonton Corner Jasper and Third St. G. H. GOWAN, Local Manager.

opinion had ever approached a big of the people had rather been to "I may be wrong," said Mr. Fos- compelling impulse had arisen to faller on Canada's trade and taking the Government's own information in a recent publication, we are shown that prices in this country were never past five or six years.

What then, was the compelling force that led the Government to Washington and to the present agreement. It is true that there was a

C.P.R., the Great Northern and the time it meant that the old volume was stitution for, the interchange for a Grand Trunk Pacific can do to trans- sealed. It meant that it was laid large number of the products, and away and that Canada has brushed because it shifted the base and conout a new pathway and had opened ditions of production which was even Yet, with this prospect, what was up a fresh volume. In 1891 the Con- more important than the changes in view that henceforth Canada was great inter-provincial trade should be I believe too, in letting well en- done with reciprocity, that in future considered as well as our foreign said the speaker amid cheers. Our fu- tivation of the British markets and that different divisions of the country. ture will be boundless and yet there to the markets of the world. In 1899 would trade with the United States as they did in pre-confederation days with the carrying of the wheat. There turned and they too were done with like to see our railways and seaports reciprocity. From that time the two keep pace with development in the West. A policy which would result in this, would represent a higher ideal than to ask and help J. J. Hill show that the Prime Minister had to enter the country on the ground kick about that. This arrangement taken the position stated. He also that there is plenty of business for will stimulate the trade of Canada quoted the speeches of Sir Wilfrid at in a way it has not been stimulated the imperial conference nine years this agreement without giving ear preference. It will give our trade a reciprocity was done with and the stimulus greater than the British British markets were the sole conrence gave it. This agreement will sideration. The prime minister then dress without taking Washington inhelp the farmer, the lumberman, and said that Canada would look to Brit- to consideration. The Government had At this point Mr. Foster moved the

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that

Cheaper G. for Winnipeg. Winnipeg, Feb. 6-An agitation

over heavy gas bil's has spread among consumers here till it has reached the When Canada turned her back on will be urged to ake action towards United States, she had to make great securing a red tion of rates. The they opposed that and now they are progress in spite of the burden of present prices here are \$1.20 to \$1.35 opposing this latest step but we will bad government she had to carry on per thousand net. Efforts will be carry it and receive the approval of her neck and since fifteen years had made to secure the agreement similthe country just as we did in those passed since the question was a live ar to that in Toronto where the rates other steps which they opposed at the one, what mandate had the Govern-have been lowered to 70 cents.