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Reciprocity Agreement. II.

In connection with this question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, it should be remembered that it is forty-five years since the old treaty was abrogated; that conditions have altogether changed since then, and that whatever benefit we received in the way of enhanced prices for our farm products was during the years of the civil war in the States, when the people there were exercising the profession of arms instead of producing the necessities of life.

During the existence of the treaty, the United States duties against us were much higher than the Canadian duties on products coming into Canada from our neighbors. They had the advantage of us, all along, in the treaty; still they were not content and were constantly placing obstacles in the way to prevent the smooth working of the agreement.

Having done all that; having established our trade on a solid basis and demonstrated to the world that we are quite capable of looking after our own development, we are now face to face with a proposition to change all this; to undo the work of forty years and divert our trade from the advantageous channels into which the energy and foresight of our people have directed it.

President Taft is credited with the desire of affording the consumers of the United States opportunities for procuring the necessities of life cheaper than they can do at present. The people there are clamoring against the high cost of living. The same thing holds good in this country, to a very considerable extent.

Let us look at this particular arrangement for a moment. Our potatoes, grain hay etc. which have been subject to a good stiff duty will, if the agreement is ratified, go across the line free. The consumer in the United States may be able to buy these commodities cheaper than he did before, by just the amount of the former duty. But that does not warrant the Canadian producer receiving any higher price than he formerly received; for if he does the American consumer does not get cheaper living, which seems to have been the principal object for bringing about the arrangement.

they are paying about as high prices as they can afford. It appears to us this is a phase of the question well worthy close investigation.

There is no doubt that the most powerful actuating motive on the part of President Taft and his associates in this matter, is the desire to exploit the great natural wealth of Canada; so as to replace the exhaustion now prevalent across the line. President Taft is, of course, shaping his course for a second term of office, and he knows that the Democrats are favorable to reciprocity.

In addition to the numerous other reasons why we should hasten slowly in this all-important matter, there is the not unnatural fear that it may tend to dilute our Canadianism. A strong virile Canadianism is what all lovers of our country certainly wish to see developed, and anything that would tend in a contrary direction cannot be too strongly deprecated.

The question is now under review in the Federal Parliament, and we do not intend to make any further comments thereon. We shall watch the debate and, as far as possible, furnish our readers with reports of the same. In all we have said on the subject, we have altogether eliminated the question of party politics.

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In the by election on Wednesday last, in the second district of Queen's County, the Government candidate won with a majority of only 35 votes. That was a narrow escape in one of the strongest Liberal districts in the Province. In the general election of 1908, Mr. Laird had a majority of 126, and in the election of 1904, Dr. Douglas had a majority of 225. It will thus be seen that the Liberal preponderance in this district is growing smaller and beautifully less.

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Reciprocity at Ottawa.

The debate on the reciprocity resolutions in the House of Commons at Ottawa, was resumed on Thursday last.

When that order of the day was reached Mr. F. D. Monk rose to make a statement in this connection. He said he desired in view of the great number of interests concerned in this important matter to lodge a protest at the great, unseemly haste with which the government had asked the House to consider this matter. He was aware that international courtesy demanded a certain amount of caution in even asking that time be taken, at the same time it was proper that he should ask that full time be given for the Canadian parliament to arrive at a decision on this most important matter and to enable the members to consult with the people who had sent them to parliament.

The opponents of the agreement had been beating the big drum of Imperialism, and had insulted the intelligence of the people when they told them that the acceptance of the trade agreement interfered with the loyalty of the Canadian people. On the other side of the line the measure might be defeated, and this would give great joy to members on the opposition side of the House.

Mr. Fielding: "I think that is a very statesmanlike remark." The minister of finance went on to say that there was tremendous opposition to the arrangement in the United States as well as in Canada. Whether it received the approval of the United States Congress or not he said "We'll do our part." This was greeted with loud cheering from the government benches. He added that if the United States failed in this, the case of Canada in any future negotiations would be the stronger.

Mr. Monk reviewed the trade and tariff arrangements of Canada in the forty years past. A new tariff had been inaugurated by which interests, large interests, he might almost say vested interests, had been built up. A new revival in trade had taken place, for which Mr. Monk said the Liberals claimed credit, but which he indicated might have been the results of the foundation that had been laid by the National Policy.

Mr. Borden when he rose to speak was cheered for several minutes by his followers. He replied to the deputy speaker he said there would be a general discussion before they took up the resolution in detail. "These proposals are too grave for partisanship," said the leader of the opposition at the beginning, and so it was his desire to take a reasonable and moderate view of the trade arrangement, without making an attack on the government or anybody else.

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there would be an opportunity for discussion in the senate. In short there would be abundant opportunity to carefully consider the arrangement. In times past Canada had endeavored to make trade arrangements with the United States, but without success. Now that they had succeeded it would be a great wrong not to take advantage of it. On the other side of the line, said Mr. Fielding, there were interests which were opposed to the measure and like some on this side of the line were looking in the hope that it would be defeated.

Mr. Borden reviewed the progress of Canada during the last forty years, and claimed that the prosperity of Canada was now an assured fact. Not the least worthy of mention was the raising of the standard of living during these forty years. From his own experience in Nova Scotia he could say that there was no comparison between the everyday comfort of life at the present time and that enjoyed when he was a boy.

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to develop and utilize a system of inland waterways to bind together into one Dominion the scattered fringe-like communities, and to conserve and develop natural resources of surpassing importance. More than that they had to ally jealousy and prejudice and create a National spirit. British institutions had to be built up. They had to do all this, and to do it under conditions that would have daunted men of lesser stout heartedness. Mr. Borden reviewed the progress of Canada during the last forty years, and claimed that the prosperity of Canada was now an assured fact.

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to the present proposal was that the market if offered was so unstable. In five years from now, in less something might occur to upset the present arrangement and Canada would then have to go back to the position she was in commercially today. But if that happened, does anyone think that Canada could be able to start where she now left off. Not by any means.

Our cheese and butter would have again to make its reputation in Europe and in Britain, but in the meantime the trade of the Argentine and other South American countries would have stepped in and taken the place which Canada had now won, and the greater place which she would by that time have won if she had remained on the path she had been treading. An old saying was apt: "What we have would hold." The present proposal was a very delicately balanced affair. In fact it was not, as the Finance Minister stated, a treaty at all. It rested simply on a letter and its reply from and between the Finance Minister of Canada and the President of the United States.

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BECAME SO WEAK AT TIMES COULD NOT WORK.

Mrs. George Hill, Grimsby, Ont., writes—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I suffered greatly with my nerves and became so nervous and weak at times I could not work. A friend of mine advised me to try a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. They are the best medicine I have ever taken for the heart and nerves. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart or nerve trouble.

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reciprocity agreement. Mr. Burrell said he had a great many messages to the same effect. Dr. Black, of Hanra, N. S., declared he would bring a sheet of communications from the fruit growers of Nova Scotia who to a man were in favor of reciprocity.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham stated that the clerk in the I. C. R. office who had refused to sell excursion tickets for a Conservative picnic at Truro, N. S., last summer unless 50 cents extra additional was paid for entrance to a circus was paid, had been fined and placed in a less responsible position.

Friday, there was a scene in the Commons reminiscent of the public accounts committee. The word "audit" was used toward another member by an ex-judge. Shortly before adjournment a contretemps occurred between Mr. Maddin (Cape Breton) and D. D. McKenzie (North Cape District).

Mr. Maddin stated that Mr. McKenzie had been responsible for the appointment of a large number of fisheries officers in his county, who received pay for the supervision of fisheries and streams which did not exist at least during part of the season.

Children Have Narrow Escape. The convent school of the Sisters of St. Anne of Lachine near Montreal situated on St. Joseph boulevard, just opposite Cadieux street, was burned to the ground early last Wednesday afternoon. Nine hundred children attended the institution daily, but fortunately the greater part of them had just left for luncheon, when the fire was discovered, which was a few minutes after twelve. The remaining two hundred or so were got out in record time by the Sisters, under the leadership of the Superior Sister Antonia. No sooner was the last one outside, than the flames burst through the roof, a couple of minutes afterwards the building was one mass of flames. The Montreal fire brigade with Chief Tremblay himself in charge responded very quickly to the alarm, but for all the good they did, they might almost have stayed away, for there was no water pressure. Carr Lapalme, while thanking Providence for the fact that the children were nearly all out when the first signs of the conflagration were noticed, desired to have it understood, however, that the arrangements for escape from fire, were so up-to-date that no matter what happened, the children would all have gotten out safely. "The escapes all run from a central tower," he said, "and it was only last week that we had two fire drills, and during the first, the nine hundred children and twenty-five teachers, left the building in two minutes and a half, and during the second drill in a minute and a half." Several of the firemen were injured by falling bricks.

Entombed for Thirteen Days. The two men, Groulx and Bellengeur who were buried in a marble pit near Bonney, France, for nearly thirteen days have been rescued. The squad of engineer soldiers who had been working night and day driving a shaft parallel to the one which collapsed, reached the imprisoned men at one o'clock last Thursday morning. Bellengeur was taken out first and buried on a stretcher to the marble. Groulx was then brought to the surface. They were both in fairly good health and spirits. Of the food fed down to them they had still two tin pound loaves of bread. Four candles remained, and they had never been in darkness. They had suffered chiefly from thirst and cold, as the older lowered down to them had given out some days ago. They had to quench their thirst with the few drops of water which trickled through the marble. In order to keep themselves warm they had started to dig their way through the marble and had taken out thirty cubic metres. Unfortunately they had dug in the opposite direction to that from which assistance was coming, so that their efforts did not aid their rescuers. They were completely lost count of time. They were of opinion they had only been a week underground, while in reality it was nearly thirteen days.

Edmond Lamy, the amateur skating champion, made a broad jump on the ice at Saranac Lake, N.Y., of 25 feet 3 inches, breaking the world's record by 3 feet 7 inches. The world's record, held by F. McDaniell until now, was made at Minneapolis on December 23rd, 1897, when he made a broad jump of 21 feet 7 inches.



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Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 30, 1910.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IN THE PROBATE COURT 1st. GEORGE I. A. D. 1911.
In Re Estate of Lucius Owen Beagan late of Johnston's River in Queens County in the said Province of Prince Edward Island, deceased, testator.

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of James A. Callaghan and James Duffy Executors of the last will and testament of Lucius Owen Beagan, the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me as a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in the said Province on the Twenty-fifth day of February next coming at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Assents of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in the said petition and to sign of A. A. McLean, Esquire, K. C. Proctor for said Petitioner And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in any newspaper published in Charlottetown in the said Province in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid and in front of the Donagh school house in Queens County aforesaid and at or near Lewis Tannery in Charlottetown Royal in Queens County aforesaid so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this sixteenth day of (Seal) January A. D. 1911, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.
(Sgd) RICHARD REDDEN,
Surrogate, Judge of Probate.
A. A. McLEAN, Proctor.
Jan. 18, 1911—41

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