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EIGHTEENTH YEAR

Supplications of Sir Richard and Mr. Davies. THEY ARE BEING DRAWN OUT. And are Showing the Yankees Where Canada Can be Hit.

They are Saying Canada Wants the United States Market in Preference to the British Market—Canada's Largest Trade with the States is in Manufactured Articles—A Large Element in Canada, Mr. Davies Says, Would Prefer to Trade with Great Britain—American Manufacturers Has Everything to Gain by the Arrangement Proposed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the Dominion, who arrived in Washington on Thursday last, are making the most of their visit to the National Capital. During the past few days they have had interviews more or less extended with Secretary Olney, Speaker Reed, Senator Sherman and other prominent Republicans and Democrats in the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Davies outlined the basis upon which such a treaty could be drawn. "In the first place," said Mr. Davies, "it is clear to the American people that we believe closer trade relations should exist between the two countries, and that a commission, composed of two Americans and two Canadians, should be appointed to consider the general subject of such a treaty and report to their respective Governments if a commercial treaty be possible."

It was suggested to Mr. Davies that the American farmers along the northern frontier would not be so ready to accept any reciprocity which included an exchange of the natural products of the two countries.

"But," interjected Sir Richard, "our people raise the same objection. Our agriculturists fear American competition quite as strongly as the American farmers fear Canadian competition. During the past three months, while our tariff Commission was giving its hearings at Ottawa, we were constantly reminded that American competition would be fatal to Canadian interests. The Canadians living in the States are not so ready to accept the barriers should not be thrown down. They asserted that the American grapes and the American strawberries would, if protection were removed, flood our country and destroy their industry."

"Similar objections were made by our farmers with reference to the exchange of other products. The truth is," continued Sir Richard, "that the quality of some of our products is superior to that of the States. For example, our wheat is better in quality, generally speaking, than that of America. You can see this in the fact that our wheat is superior on your side of the line to ours. Other products of the soil, which are produced in our climate, are produced better by us. There is no reason why the people of both countries should not enjoy the superior products of Canada and America at the lowest price in the market."

THE TRUTH OF IT. "Similar objections were made by our farmers with reference to the exchange of other products. The truth is," continued Sir Richard, "that the quality of some of our products is superior to that of the States. For example, our wheat is better in quality, generally speaking, than that of America. You can see this in the fact that our wheat is superior on your side of the line to ours. Other products of the soil, which are produced in our climate, are produced better by us. There is no reason why the people of both countries should not enjoy the superior products of Canada and America at the lowest price in the market."

THE MANUFACTURERS. "Laying aside the question of natural products, to which extent would the manufacturers of the United States be benefited by such an arrangement?" Sir Richard was asked. "The trade of the United States with Canada," replied Sir Richard, "would be greatly increased. This is the condition of the American market. We purchase more largely per capita in the American market than in any other. Our trade with the United States aggregates \$100,000,000 in value. The United States, under the stimulus of reciprocity this trade could be expanded to \$200,000,000 a year, with the same relative advantage on the side of the United States. We estimate that in the United States there is a population of five millions of people, which is equivalent to the population of the Dominion. If, in any difference between the two peoples, we speak of the United States as the land of the future, we estimate that the conditions of the same race, the climatic and soil conditions are similar, and there is no difference in the quality of the products. Our statistics show that the trade in this country between two nations having similar conditions in each other's markets, is about \$100,000,000 annually to about \$200,000,000. I think that between the States and Canada, with a liberal measure of reciprocity, would equal, if it did not exceed, that amount."

As the Canadians have been consumers of American manufactures? "Our largest trade with the United States," replied Sir Richard, "is in these articles. We purchase comparatively few manufactured products from Great Britain. We purchase from the home country our woven manufactures, and our cotton goods of a certain quality. This practically covers our trade with Great Britain. We need in the line of manufactures very little from the States. Our manufacturers would naturally protest against the opening of the American market to the products of the States. In this connection that our trade with Great Britain has suffered a steady decline. During the 25 years I have been in Parliament it has decreased from \$80,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually. If the duty on goods removed in both countries Cape Breton could be shipped to the New England and some

at a much lower price. While the regular trade would be largely increased, it is his belief, he would find a larger market in the United States. Then, as an offset to this, British Columbia could find a larger market in the United States. The exchange would even up pretty generally all around, with both countries reaping the benefit of a cheaper price."

RESULTS OF A REFUSAL. "What will be the result if the American reciprocity treaty such as you desire?" "It will result," said Mr. Davies, "in an enlargement of our trade with Great Britain. We naturally trade where we can make the best bargain. We have in Canada today a large element whose influence is thrown in the direction of a more extended trade with the Mother Country. We Canadians believe that our trade should flow through the natural channels of this country. If we can't trade with America we should trade with Great Britain, and once these intimate relations are established with the Mother Country, it will be difficult to break them. The effect of Canadian competition can only be felt in the United States. It is not to be believed that the effect of Canadian competition is felt to any extent except in the northern fringe of the States. As Sir Richard has said, our Canadian agriculturists are keenly as the Americans fear Canadian competition, so that there is fearfully little to be gained by such an arrangement as you propose."

IRON AND STEEL TARIFF. The Ways and Means Committee increases the duty a fraction—It is to be 1-2 cents a pound. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee held another session today, which was devoted mainly to the consideration of the iron and steel tariff. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. McMillan, provides for a 1-2 cent increase in the duty on iron and steel. The committee also considered the iron and steel tariff, which was introduced by Mr. McMillan, and provided for a 1-2 cent increase in the duty on iron and steel.

ME DENIES HAVING CALLED THE FRENCH CANADIANS A HALF-CIVILIZED RACE. Kingston, Feb. 8.—In his address on a missionary cause at St. John's, Dr. Sutherland, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been accused of calling the French Canadians a half-civilized race. Dr. Sutherland, in his address, said that the French Canadians were a half-civilized race, and that they were a half-civilized race. He said that the French Canadians were a half-civilized race, and that they were a half-civilized race.

GENERAL WINNIPEG NEWS. A convict named Jones succeeded at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, hanging himself with a pair of braces. The full court has refused the liberal application of counsel for the prisoner to extend the time for the Marquette election trial, and Dr. Hoyle is confirmed in his seat.

THE OPENING TO-MORROW. Premier Hardy has taken a brand in the city of Regina, Saskatchewan. Every preparation has been made for the formal opening of the Legislature tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. The Chamber, which was closed for some time, has been renovated, cleaned and decorated with flags and bunting.

MALE CHURCH CLUB, MASSEY HALL, THURSDAY, FEB. 11. Bishop, Bartlett, Gregorvitch, Violanti. 700 seats at 25c. Doors open at 7:30.

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EIGHT PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 9 1897—EIGHT PAGES

AT GIVES AND SEVENS. Winnipeggers Don't Agree on Tariff Matters. SOME WANT DUTY REMOVED. Farmers Demand Retention of the Duty on Wheat and Flour.

On the Whole It is the Old Story of Personal Interest that Rules the Witnesses Before the Commission—Farmers Want Manufacture and Other Things Free, But Demand Protection When it Comes to Their Own Products—Winnipeggers Sweated by Chicago Grain Sharks.

Winnipeg, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—At the opening session of the Dominion Tariff Commission here today the elevator men made a demand for the reduction of the duty on gasoline, claiming that with gasoline power they could operate the elevators at a cost of one cent per bushel, as compared with two cents per bushel for steam power.

At the afternoon session J. H. Ashdown, ex-president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, dealt with the duties on hardware and building materials, arguing reductions.

F. W. Thompson, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, addressed the committee in support of maintaining the duty on wheat and flour in the interest of the farmers of the West.

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YOUNG PRESBYTERIANS. Topics of Interest—Hon. Mr. Ross Says Good Citizens Will Patronize Sports and the Dramas.

The second annual conference of the Young People's Union of the Presbytery of Toronto, held three sessions yesterday in Colborne's Church.

At the morning and afternoon sessions the president, Mr. G. T. Ferguson, presided, and the secretary, Mr. J. H. Ross, acted as moderator.

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EXCELSIOR. ONE CENT

Your Breakfast is always more palatable when you get a bite of it while perusing the columns of the Toronto World. Thousands of World readers will vouch for the fact. Ask your neighbor.

Mr. Carlyle Says Conditions Are Hopeful AND THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

The Provincial Mineralogist Deals With Three Mining Districts.

Tells of the Progress of Mining in the Hlocan, Nelson and Alasworth Districts—Speaks From Personal Observation—Nearly Fifty Properties in the Hlocan Shipping High Grade Iron Ore—Extensive Work Done—Railway Facilities Touching Given—The Mineralogist's Conclusions.

Another bulletin, the third since his appointment, has just been issued by Mr. A. W. Carlyle, British Columbia mineralogist. This report is upon the Hlocan, Nelson and Alasworth mining districts, and the thorough and practical information contained in it makes it most valuable not only to the mining engineer, but to the investor and prospector. Mr. Carlyle has that rare faculty of presenting scientific facts in a form that is not only understandable, but that the ordinary individual can grasp and comprehend, and for that reason his reports are bound to be of immense benefit to the mining industry of the Province.

It is pointed out that the mining industry of British Columbia, outside of the placer fields, has been widely scattered, and that, for until eight or nine years ago, the great extent of mountainous country, which is now being widely explored, was to be left, and it was not till 1880 that the silver and copper mines of the Kootenai, Lake and Toad Mountains—discovered years before by the Indians—were being worked by employ—began to attract mining men from abroad. In spite of the early silver values, which were as high as twenty times the amount in 1880, from the discovery of the Hlocan, Nelson and Alasworth silver mines—discovered years before by the Indians—were being worked by employ—began to attract mining men from abroad. In spite of the early silver values, which were as high as twenty times the amount in 1880, from the discovery of the Hlocan, Nelson and Alasworth silver mines—discovered years before by the Indians—were being worked by employ—began to attract mining men from abroad.

"Meanwhile," says the report, "the gold-bearing pyritic deposits on Trail Creek, which were discovered in 1880, and which are now being worked, have produced a total of \$1,000,000 in silver and gold. The value of the silver and gold produced in the Hlocan, Nelson and Alasworth districts, from the discovery of the Hlocan, Nelson and Alasworth silver mines—discovered years before by the Indians—were being worked by employ—began to attract mining men from abroad.

Mr. W. Dineen is Making His Annual Spring Trip to the Big Six Factories. Mr. W. Dineen of the firm of W. & D. Dineen, hat and furriers, King and Yonge-streets, left last night on a business trip through the Eastern States. He will go through the factories of Dunlap in New York and Stetson in Philadelphia, and will also see the latest styles of all the famous American makers. The object of Mr. Dineen's trip is to purchase spring goods, and, as in the past, the firm may be relied upon to have the latest styles in the business world.

Then Rarred Himself to the Waist and Thrust a Dagger to His Heart. Chicago, Feb. 8.—Warren W. Linney read the obituary notice of his mother, Mrs. D. Dineen, hat and furriers, King and Yonge-streets, left last night on a business trip through the Eastern States. He will go through the factories of Dunlap in New York and Stetson in Philadelphia, and will also see the latest styles of all the famous American makers. The object of Mr. Dineen's trip is to purchase spring goods, and, as in the past, the firm may be relied upon to have the latest styles in the business world.

Hamilton City Council. Hamilton, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—The Hamilton City Council met last night to-night with the Mayor in the chair. His Honor presided, and the Mayor in the chair. His Honor presided, and the Mayor in the chair. His Honor presided, and the Mayor in the chair.

Kept His Word. Mr. J. H. Ross, of the firm of W. & D. Dineen, hat and furriers, King and Yonge-streets, left last night on a business trip through the Eastern States. He will go through the factories of Dunlap in New York and Stetson in Philadelphia, and will also see the latest styles of all the famous American makers. The object of Mr. Dineen's trip is to purchase spring goods, and, as in the past, the firm may be relied upon to have the latest styles in the business world.

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