

DIRECTORY

LANEUS

PICKELL  
ner of Marriage Li-  
a strictly confidential.

ATTON, J.P.  
ner of Marriage Li-  
a strictly confidential.

OLIVER,  
geon, graduate of On-  
y College, Toronto.  
e rooms, Main street.  
ered at residence, To-

DAVIS  
Paper Hanger, Mark-  
ing and contracting  
rished designs in Wall  
nished.

DURKIN  
eon, Honor Graduate  
y College. All dis-  
c animals treated on  
siples. Dentistry a  
ad day calls prompt-  
Revere House, Mark-

SPROULE  
nveyor, Appraiser,  
oney Lender; Deeds,  
asses and Wills drawn  
ons made on shortest  
a very low. Apply to  
hesherton.

EGAL

MULLOUGH  
tor, etc. Office—Main  
e. Money to lend.

NEEY & WALLACE  
ictors, etc. Offices—  
oronto. I. B. Latta,  
aney; K. C. J. G. H.

ENGINEERING.

WALDEN  
arkdale.  
ioneer for the County  
les will receive prompt

KENNY

ioneer for County of  
promptly attended.  
ble. Enquire at The

S. A. MYLES

ioneer for Counties of  
e. All sales with re-  
ention. Farm stock  
y. Arrangements for  
ade at the Markdale  
e or by telephone to my  
e No. 34, Thornbury.

NTISTRY.

A. McARTHUR  
entist.

ey block, over Bowes  
Entrance at South-  
uilding, Toronto St.

CAMPBELL

Graduate of Ontario  
ity and University of  
over the post office,  
m. to 5 p. m. Parties  
s please call up, resi-  
e telephone in reception  
ice.

INTERNAL

C. E. No. 799  
Canadian Order Chos-  
39 meets fourth Tues-  
nth in Ennis' Hall at 8  
urvis, Chief Council-  
is. Recorder.

E. LODGE No. 141  
O. O. L. W.  
Hall the third Tues-  
th at 8 o'clock. A visit  
of other courts solicited.  
ust be paid to the Fi-  
y, Frank Graham, on  
st day of the month.  
C. R. F. Graham, R. S.

E. LODGE No. 327  
O. O. L. W.  
Friday at 7.30 p. m. in  
in street. Visiting  
s welcome. W. C.  
R. W. Ennis, Sec-Treas.

MARKDALE I.O.F.

No. 991  
Hall the third Tues-  
th at 8 o'clock. A visit  
of other courts solicited.  
ust be paid to the Fi-  
y, Frank Graham, on  
st day of the month.  
C. R. F. Graham, R. S.

MARKDALE I.O.F.

No. 991  
Hall the third Tues-  
th at 8 o'clock. A visit  
of other courts solicited.  
ust be paid to the Fi-  
y, Frank Graham, on  
st day of the month.  
C. R. F. Graham, R. S.

MARKDALE I.O.F.

No. 991  
Hall the third Tues-  
th at 8 o'clock. A visit  
of other courts solicited.  
ust be paid to the Fi-  
y, Frank Graham, on  
st day of the month.  
C. R. F. Graham, R. S.

MARKDALE I.O.F.

No. 991  
Hall the third Tues-  
th at 8 o'clock. A visit  
of other courts solicited.  
ust be paid to the Fi-  
y, Frank Graham, on  
st day of the month.  
C. R. F. Graham, R. S.

MARKDALE I.O.F.

No. 991  
Hall the third Tues-  
th at 8 o'clock. A visit  
of other courts solicited.  
ust be paid to the Fi-  
y, Frank Graham, on  
st day of the month.  
C. R. F. Graham, R. S.



Have You Defective Eyesight?

Half the Eye Troubles come from NEGLECT. Thousands suffer from Eye Strain without knowing the fact that most cases of impaired vision, headache, nervousness, are due directly or indirectly to eye strain.

Ten years of successful Eyesight Fitting enable me in most cases to remove eyestrain by Perfectly Fitted Glasses. If Eyestrain is not your trouble it will cost you nothing to know it. If so, do not foolishly neglect having your sight carefully fitted at very moderate cost.

W. J. SHORTILL, Eye Specialist



The Most Popular Newspaper With the Women is the TORONTO DAILY STAR

Because it has so many special features for women. The woman who wants to keep posted on the world's happenings from day to day will find the news presented in a most readable way. Then there are the most interesting of Home Pages—the daily chapters of an entertaining serial story—columns of bright social and personal news—Madge Merten's page—and illustrated daily fashion hints. Every line sparkling with interest and information—nothing sensational—clean—wholesome—and reliable reading about most everything that appeals to women.

Send your subscription to-day \$1.50 a Year

This paper and the Toronto Daily Star for one year \$2.20

Boars for Service.

THOROUGHBRED Hampshire and Berkshire At Lot 113 East, ARTEMESIA. TERMS: \$1.00 at time of service. 25c extra if charged.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. "GREEN KNOAL STOCK FARM" H. D. McLOUGHRY, Drawer B, MARKDALE.

A SENSE OF HUMOR.

Long enough to get a clearer view of it tends to unselfishness, and it is an undue estimate of self-of its rights—its wisdom and its desert—that lies not only at the root of ill temper, but at the root of most of our grievances and complainings. The spirit that can whistle down its discomfort and smile at its mishaps is not seeking pity from others nor wasting strength in self-pity. It is shaner, stronger, braver and more useful for its cheery outlook on life. The breezy, cheerful life—not shallow nor frivolous, but with the "saving sense of humor"—has a far better prospect, not only for happiness to itself, but also for honoring God and helping its fellow-men than the gloomy, dis-couraged soul that magnifies and mourns over every ill.—Great Thoughts. You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For sale by R. L. Stephen.

MR. FIELDING REPORTS

Tariff Resolutions of a Sweep- ing Character.

Free Trade Between United States and Canada Will Obtain on 'Natural Products and Foodstuffs—Printing Machinery Is Free and Reductions on Many Other Articles—A Bad Step, Says Borden.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Not since 1896 has the Parliament of Canada been confronted with such a situation as that presented by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance yesterday, when on a motion to go into committee on ways and means for raising supply, communicated the result of the recent conferences at Ottawa and Wash- ington on the question of reciprocal trade with the United States. The statement of the Minister of Finance was to the effect that an understand- ing had been reached with the repre- sentatives of the United States, and provided that an arrangement had been reached with the United States for the granting of free entry into both countries and those subject to a common duty.

It was a historical episode. It was the first appearance of the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons this session, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself took occasion to leave the House and escort his chief lieutenant into the chamber. The galleries were crowded with eager, impatient listeners. Mr. Fielding spoke for nearly two hours with remarkable vivacity and power.

Mr. Fielding presented to Parlia- ment the basis of an agreement with the United States not a treaty, but simply an exchange of letters, where- by both countries agree to adopt rec- iprocal and mutual legislation with respect to certain articles of exchange which are enumerated in schedules. Some are free, some are dutiable. Under the arrangement the legislative tribunals in each are free to deal with this and extraneous questions as are then deemed advisable. The agreement is neither binding or permanent, but founded, as the Minister of Finance said, "on mutual faith, mutual good will, mutual conviction that this is best for the benefit of both coun- tries."

The facts are obvious that it is a sin- gular departure from the accepted policy of Canada, if not a reversal to the condition faced twenty years ago, when the Dominion embarked on an independent policy in fiscal mat- ters with a view of building up home industries.

The remark of the leader of the Op- position pointed out the instability of arrangement, and seemed to be in- clined to the view that in the final analysis it was a matter of directing Canadian trade east and west, instead of north and south. The debate was adjourned after Mr. Borden spoke, and in the meanwhile an opportunity will be given to inquire into the ad- vantages or otherwise of the proposed measure of reciprocal trade.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in moving the House into committee on ways and means, said: "The action of this Government in consenting to reopen negotiations with a view to bringing about if pos- sible a satisfactory reciprocal trade arrangement, has been very severely criticized in many quarters. From that fact we may properly infer that there must be some people in this Dominion of Canada who hold the opinion that the commercial policy of the ninety-two million people who live south of us is of no concern to the inhabitants of this Dominion. "The ninety-two million people to the south are willing to acknowledge that they are interested in the com- mercial policy of Canada, and we, representing eight million people, are not ashamed to confess that we have the deepest concern in the policy which these people may adopt in re- lation to their commerce with the world at large. It is because we have that feeling that there is a mutual inter- est, that we have entered upon the negotiations as to which it is my privilege now to address you."

Mr. Fielding paid a tribute to the services of Mr. Bryce, British am- bassador at Washington, who assisted the negotiations directly between representatives of Canada and the United States. He said Mr. Bryce had given his cordial sympathy and co- operation at every step. Mr. Fielding then reviewed the tariff "war" scare of last spring, saying that while some persons have claimed that the govern- ment would have applied the maximum tariff to Canada, the President was help- less and Canada merely gave him a decent excuse for avoiding it by mak- ing concessions which were of no earthly importance.

Mr. Fielding, proceeding, said that early in the proceedings at Ottawa it was decided if anything was done it should be in the nature of mutual legislation, and not in the binding form of a treaty. "It will, therefore, be found in the document which I shall read pres- ently to the House. If this arrangement commends itself to your judgement and is found to be advantageous, it will continue, but if on reasonable trial, it is found in any way to be unfavorable to Canada, the government and the Parliament of today are ab- solutely free at any time to change the arrangement, and nobody will have any right to complain. "The next point is that we have arranged that there shall be a large free list. We have agreed upon a schedule containing a large number of articles which are to be reciprocally free. These are chiefly what are called nat- ural products, though there are some things in them which would be hard- ly classified in that way. "In another schedule we have pro- vided a rather numerous list of items on which there shall be a common rate of duty in both countries. "E. L. Borden: "If it is not in the nature of a treaty, how is this ar- rangement to be carried out?" "Mr. Fielding: "My hon. friend will see as I proceed, it is not a binding

treaty in any shape or form. The arrangements rests on mutual faith, mutual conviction that the thing is for the benefit of the two countries. Before dealing with the schedules in detail, I want to give an illustration how we have been able to reach com- mon ground. "Mr. Fielding then moved, in part: That it is expedient to amend the customs tariff of 1907, and to provide as follows:

(1) That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in schedule A, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty, when imported from the United States.

(2) That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, specified in schedules B. and C, shall be admitted into Canada upon payment of the rates of duty specified in the said schedules, when imported from the United States.

That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to any and every other foreign power which may be entitled thereto, under the provisions of any treaty or con- vention with his majesty.

That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall extend to the United Kingdom and the several British colonies and possessions, with respect to their commerce with Can- ada.

The elaborate schedules of which the following is a summary were then presented: The chief feature of the proposed tariff agreement with the United States is the removal of all duties on both sides of the border on the bulk of what is known as natural products. Among the items on which the tariff duties are to be swept away entirely are cattle, horses and mules; swine, sheep and lambs, poultry dead and alive, wheat, rice, oats, barley, buck- wheat, beans, dried peas, potatoes, butter, cheese, milk, cream, eggs, honey, fresh and salted fish, vege- tables, fresh fruit and several vari- eties of dried fruits. This means in effect, if Congress accepts the view of President Taft and his advisers, that the United States definitely aban- dons the policy of protecting the food producers of that country, leaving the doors open to Canada, the only coun- try from which foods of the sort men- tioned can be obtained to supplement the home supply. In meats of var- ious sorts, though the duties are not entirely removed, there are very ma- jor reductions, while flour will bear a duty of 50 cents per barrel on both sides of the line, and oatmeal 50 cents per 100 pounds.

Among the miscellaneous articles of importance other than foodstuffs on which duties are entirely removed by both countries are hay, lumber, coke, and several types of machinery, cotton- sewing oil, ties, telegraph poles, wooden staves, pickets and palings.

Considerable reductions are made in the agricultural implement sched- ule, a uniform scale of duties on both side having been arranged. Among the more important reductions in the Canadian duties are farm wag- ons, harvesters and mowers, 22 per cent; plows, harrows, drills, horse rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, hayloaders, patent augers, feed-con- tainers, grain-crushers, fanning mills, hay-tedders and farm or field rollers, 5 per cent reduction.

There is a lengthy list of reductions on various products of the mine, the most important being a decrease of the Canadian duty on bituminous coal from 53 to 45 cents per ton. The reve- nue from this will be large, over eight million tons of bituminous coal having been imported last year. This would mean about \$640,000 in reduced duties on coal. The people of Ontario now pay most of the soft coal duties.

R. L. Borden arose amid Conserva- tive cheers shortly after 5 o'clock. He said this question was one of the deepest moment to Canada, being practi- cally a proposal for a new Canadian tariff. It would dislocate trade great- ly, but no man could now say how far this dislocation might proceed. "The Finance Minister had spoken of the importance of cultivating trade with the hundred million people to the south? What about the trade of the three or four hundred million peo- ple under the British flag? Was not that trade the first consideration?"

Think U. S. Will Kill It. Montreal, Jan. 27.—The Washington arrangement was received here last night with a feeling of relief, as peo- ple wanted to know the worst or the best. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy de- clined to be interviewed, as he wanted to read the schedule before pro- nouncing himself. Mr. Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., says a serious blow has been struck at the Canadian milling industry, while F. M. Thompson of the Ogilvie Co. would not be quoted. General Manager Jones of the Cen- cent Co. figures that the duty will be removed from the cents per barrel, but says they will be doing business at the old stand. The manufacturers are evidently pleased that they were not struck with greater severity, although every- body will admit the seriousness of the milling situation. They think, how- ever, that it will be all the same in the end, as the United States Senate will surely kill the measure.

Standard's Weekly Montreal Letter

Electricity for Steam on Quebec's Railways.—Agitation over the Tariff—Noiseless Business in Montreal—The Gambling Trust—New Cocaine Bill.

Montreal, Jan. 30th.—Although Canada's loss by forest fires was far less this past year than on any previous year and although her record through many years has been much better than her neighbors' in the United States, con- certed efforts are now under way to minimize in a practical manner the many dangers which, from one source or another, beset her tim- ber wealth. At the forestry con- vention, which was presided over by Earl Grey in Quebec, many opinions were expressed by noted foresters from all parts of the country on the advisability of strengthening the laws with a view to protecting the forests; but it was eventually decided that willing cooperation on the part of those who are vitally interested in and partly responsible for timber destruction would do more for conservation of this kind than any law ever promulgated. Therefore it may be safely said that it will not be many months before the Province of Quebec will have a plan of campaign drawn up in which the railways, contractors, settlers, hunters and the general public who make use of the forest areas will play their parts in the battle against fire. The railways have been asked to figure out the cost of replacing steam by electric- ity, and Sir Lomer Gouin has hinted that he would be in favor of granting no charters for new roads in Northern Quebec unless they were equipped with electricity.

RECIPROCIITY AND MANUFAC- TURES. Although the reciprocity negotia- tions at Washington are over, and interest in the subject is not so much to the fore as it was some weeks ago, it hardly seems out of place to call attention to some of the prophecies which were made at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Associa- tion here, when some of the best known men of the country sat down to dine together. That there are subjects of agitation in the country was evident from the tone of the speeches. Hon. Mr. Lem- ieu, Mr. R. L. Borden, Sir E. B. Walker, Mr. Donald Macmaster and Mr. Charles M. Huys, each had something striking to say and each expressed his opinion frankly. The reciprocity negotia- tions, the divergence of interests between farmers and manufacturer, the closer linking of Imperial bonds, and Hon. Mr. Lemieux's eloquent description of harmony under the British flag in South Africa were all subjects of keen in- terest to the more than 300 cap- tains of industry who attended the banquet.

CAMPAIGNS AGAINST NOISE

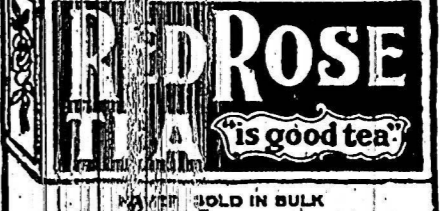
There have been intermittent campaigns against whistling of tug boats on the Lachine canal in the middle of the night, there have been strenuous objections to the railways shunting and tooting freight and passenger cars in the wee small hours of the morning, there have been complaints laid be- fore the City Council concerning the ashman and his horrid dis- turbances in taking up the garbage at dawn, but there has never been a campaign against noise in the down town district of the city, in the offices where men work their brains for bread. But the noise- less office is on the way just the same. In some of the larger of- fices, where fifteen and twenty ty- pists are employed hammering away at their machines from morn- ing till night, the noise is deafen- ing. Until lately it was accepted as a necessary evil, but now, through the ingenuity of man again, times have changed. The noiseless typewriter has made its appearance, and where once a babel of clicks and clacks resound- ed through an office all is as quiet and as tranquil as a church. It took a long time for Samuel P. Kiddler, an American, to perfect a noiseless typewriter machine, and longer for the invention to reach Canada. Now the demand for them is so great that it is im- possible for the factory at Middle- town, Connecticut, to supply half the required number. To one of a mechanical turn of mind the noise- less machine is of great interest for the tranquility it brings. Some offices at St. James street, and they are busy offices too, are as quiet as a village store.

A BAD FOOD STORE.

As a result of a seizure of some- thing like seventy-five thousand gallons of Russian eggs here the other day, a rigid investigation has to how Montreal gets her food supply has been started by the Board of Control. Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, one of the controllers, and also a member of the Provin- cial Board of Health, says he be-



You have probably been in- tend- ing to try Red Rose tea for some time but from "force of habit" have just kept on using another tea.



Buy the Habit and try Red Rose next time.

Montreal has been making a good ground for bad food for many years. The bakers and millers, tested by the city's inspectors, showed that one nature killed a guinea pig in a day.

LEGISLATION.

The cause of the opium bill introduced in the House by the Hon. William Mackenzie King, is a little band of workers in Montreal, who have been smuggling large proportions of the drug into the city. Mr. King will introduce iron legislation to curb the sale of medical purposes and heavy punishment for the law. The present law has proved totally ineffectual in coping with the evil, and the Director of the Detective Force has made the startling statement that fully four-fifths of the boys and girls who fall into his hands, have the habit of opium, and his men are almost powerless to check the sale by unscrupulous druggists.

GAMBLING TRUST.

The gambling trust, which has been broken up, has returned to the city until one of his lieutenants, who was jailed in all parts of the city, was not a wheel turn- ing.

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS?

Any person sending a letter to the editor of this paper may be sent to the penitentiary for a term of months or fined \$100. Any person found guilty of selling liquor to a youth under twenty-one years of age, is liable on conviction to a penalty of \$20.

THE KEEPER OF A BILLIARD ROOM

Any person found guilty of selling liquor to a youth under twenty-one years of age, is liable on conviction to a penalty of \$20.

CHILD UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS

Any person found guilty of selling liquor to a youth under twenty-one years of age, is liable on conviction to a penalty of \$20.

ANY PERSON WHO SELLS

Any person found guilty of selling liquor to a youth under twenty-one years of age, is liable on conviction to a penalty of \$20.

NEWLY DETECTED CHILDREN

Any person found guilty of selling liquor to a youth under twenty-one years of age, is liable on conviction to a penalty of \$20.