

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN Editor and Proprietor. DURHAM, JUNE 1st, 1911

RECIPROCITY THEN AND NOW

From 1854 to 1866, a reciprocity treaty was in operation between Canada and the United States. Confederation did not take place until 1867, and previous to Confederation, Canada was made up of only two Provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario, and Quebec. When the treaty was made, Canada's population was only 2,100,000 approximately, and when it was abrogated, the population had increased to 2,650,000. Canada was then settled only a comparatively short distance north of the boundary. The Grand Trunk Railway, from Toronto to Montreal, was the only railway connecting the two provinces, and the Great Western, running from Niagara to Windsor, was the only railway running through the Western Peninsula. There were then no large factories, and there was but a small home market.

The population of the United States in 1854 was 26,500,000, and in 1866 it had increased to 36,000,000. Then Canada had very poor facilities for transportation east and west, and to get a water outlet to the ocean, the Intercolonial Railway was constructed, connecting us with Halifax, and an all-the-year communication was established between Canada and Great Britain.

Early after the reciprocity treaty went into effect, a great advance took place in the price of farm products, but the advance was not due entirely to trade with the United States. The Crimean War in which England, France and Turkey were engaged against Russia, began in 1854, and lasted during 1855 and 1856. During these years the price of foodstuffs went up rapidly, but they fell as soon as the war was over, and rose again when the American Civil War broke out. From 1860 to 1865 farming operations in the United States were seriously interfered with, and the demand for Canadian foodstuff was largely increased, and prices were correspondingly high.

To meet the war debt by a revenue, and to punish England for her sympathy towards the South in the Civil War, the tariff walls went up against Canada, and the Canadian farmer was worse off than ever. Many of the older and middle aged people now living, can well remember the happy references to those by-gone days, when the "Rooshian" War, and the American Civil War caused the prices of foodstuffs to soar so high, and give the Canadian farmer such good and prosperous times. The writer remembers hearing farmers more than once wish that war would again break out between other nations, in order that prices might again go up to the good old figures of Crimean times. The good times enjoyed during the reciprocity years by Canadian farmers, was only in part the result of easier trade relations with the United States.

But times have changed since then, and the question now to be considered is Canada in 1911, and not Canada in 1854, or even in later years, when the United States was approached with a view to the establishment of better trade relations between the two countries. In 1867, Confederation came, and the four Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were confederated under one government, to be thereafter known as the Dominion of Canada. But the work of Confederation was only begun in 1867, and the union of the four original Provinces provided for the subsequent union of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and all the other Territories lying north of the 49th parallel of latitude. Canada's task, in short, was to weld all these into one Dominion, to provide for its government, and to preserve its autonomy and British connection.

On July 15th, 1870, Manitoba was added to the Confederated Provinces, British Columbia came in on the 20th of July, 1871, and Prince Edward Island on the 1st of July, 1873.

For British Columbia to enter Confederation, it was part of the agreement that a railway should be built, connecting that Province with the Atlantic. This led to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which cost this country millions of money, and millions of acres of land, to cause our trade to run east and west, to accommodate itself to the new condition of things growing out of the abrogation of the reci-

procity treaty with the United States. The enlargement of our canals and waterways caused a large additional public expenditure, all for the same purposes, of making an east and west trade. And this was not all. The new transcontinental railway, the G.T.P., is now being constructed, and will entail a further public expenditure of \$200,000,000.

With all these transportation facilities, completed and under construction, the Canada of 1911 is not the Canada of 1866 nor yet the Canada of even twenty years ago, and a reciprocity that might have been beneficial to us at the earlier dates, is not necessarily beneficial to-day, when we, as a country, have developed commercially to such an extent as to be able to stand alone and work out our own destiny.

All these transportation facilities enjoyed by Canada are because reciprocity with the United States did not exist since it was abrogated in 1866. Such would never have been accomplished, had the reciprocity treaty of 1854 continued in force. Now it seems reasonable to assume that the establishment of north and south trade routes will have a strong tendency to undo the work of the past forty years in the establishment of our present transportation facilities, and the large burden of expenditure will have to be met by the Canadians, who have pledged the credit of the country to see the debt wiped out.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government were actuated by the principle that east and west transportation facilities were essential to the consolidation and union of British North America, and upon this principle, the Grand Trunk Pacific was projected and promoted during the past few years. Sir Wilfrid said in the House of Commons: "A railway to extend from the shores of the Atlantic ocean to the shores of the Pacific ocean, and to be every inch of it on Canadian soil, is a national, as well as a commercial necessity. That such a road must be built, that it is in the language which I have used a national and commercial necessity, that it is a corollary of our status as a nation, that it is a requisite of our commercial development is a proposition to which, up to this moment, I have heard no dissent. We consider that it is the duty of all who sit within these walls by the will of the people, to provide immediate means whereby the products of these new settlers may find an exit to the ocean, at the least possible cost, and whereby, likewise, a market may be found in this new region, for those who toil in the forests, in the fields, in the mines, in the shops of the older Provinces. Such is our duty; it is immediate and imperative. It is not for to-morrow, but of this day, of this hour and of this minute. Heaven grant that it be not already too late; heaven grant that whilst we tarry and dispute, the trade of Canada is not deviated to other channels, and that an ever vigilant competitor does not take to himself the trade that properly belongs to those who acknowledge Canada as their native and adopted land"

How does this speech, made during the advocacy of the Grand Trunk Pacific, compare with the attitude of Mr. Laurier and his followers to-day in advocating reciprocity with the United States and the diverting of our trade into the very channels that he prayed to Heaven not to turn it only a few short years ago. Mr. Laurier has turned a complete somersault, and had we time and space to quote from Mr. Fielding, the arch-champion of reciprocity, to-day, he would be shown to be equally emphatic in his utterances on the imperative and immediate necessity for the new transcontinental road, which, as yet, is only being constructed.

MONEY AND ELECTIONS

In a letter addressed by Mr. H. H. Miller, M.P., to his constituents of South Grey, he says:

Please let me caution you not to pay too much attention to the vast amount of anti-reciprocity literature now being circulated. I mean free copies of the Toronto News, paid articles in the local and other newspapers and in The Canadian Century and other magazines and pamphlets distributed in our factories to be handed, without charge, to factory workmen. This literature is costing someone an immense sum of money for the writing, and the printing. Who is footing the bills, and why? Is it, think you, for love of you?

No one is contributing a dollar towards circulating free copies of The News. As to the charge that

the literature distributed by opponents of reciprocity "is costing some one an immense sum of money for the writing and the printing" it might be worth while to suggest that there is every sign of an enormous expenditure of money by Liberals. Is it a crime for the opponents of reciprocity to state their case to the people, and a virtue for the friends of reciprocity to do likewise?

In the elections of 1900 and 1904 the Liberal party spent at least \$2,000,000. In the election of 1905 the Liberal expenditure was between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. For every dollar spent by the Conservative organization, \$100 was spent by the agents of the Government. There is nothing to show that Mr. Miller has complained about the amount of these expenditures, or the purposes to which they were devoted.

Mr. Miller knows that if the Conservative party had a fund equal to the necessary charges of an educational campaign, it would mean probably a change of representation in twenty constituencies. It is likely that Conservatives will have money enough to perfect their organization for the next contest. At least it is to be hoped that they will not go into the contest bankrupt as has generally been the case since 1896. If reciprocity is to be defeated there will be needed both energy and organization, and there must also be enough money to meet every necessary legitimate expenditure - Toronto News.

OBITUARY

Continued from page 1

allotted span by several years, and was in rather poor health for the past three or four years, his death was not unexpected. Our greatest regret is that such men should not be allowed to live on forever, but we do not know what is best.

The funeral on Tuesday afternoon to Trinity church cemetery, was very largely attended, and many expressions of praise were heard on all sides regarding the generous and kindly disposition of the deceased. He carried with him during his long life the respect and affection of those who knew him, and his departure by death is regretted by all. Rev. Mr. Hartley conducted the funeral services at the house, and was assisted at the grave by a large number of Orangemen, who paid their last tribute of respect to a brother whom they long loved and admired.

MRS. JAMES KERR, SR.

Early on Sunday morning, May 21st, the death call came to Mrs. James Kerr, sr., and thus removed one of the very first, and most highly respected pioneers of Hampden community.

The deceased lady had been in her usual health until about a month ago, when a serious form of liver trouble set in, and medical skill and kind nursing were unable to check its ravages, so she passed peacefully away at the ripe age of 79 years.

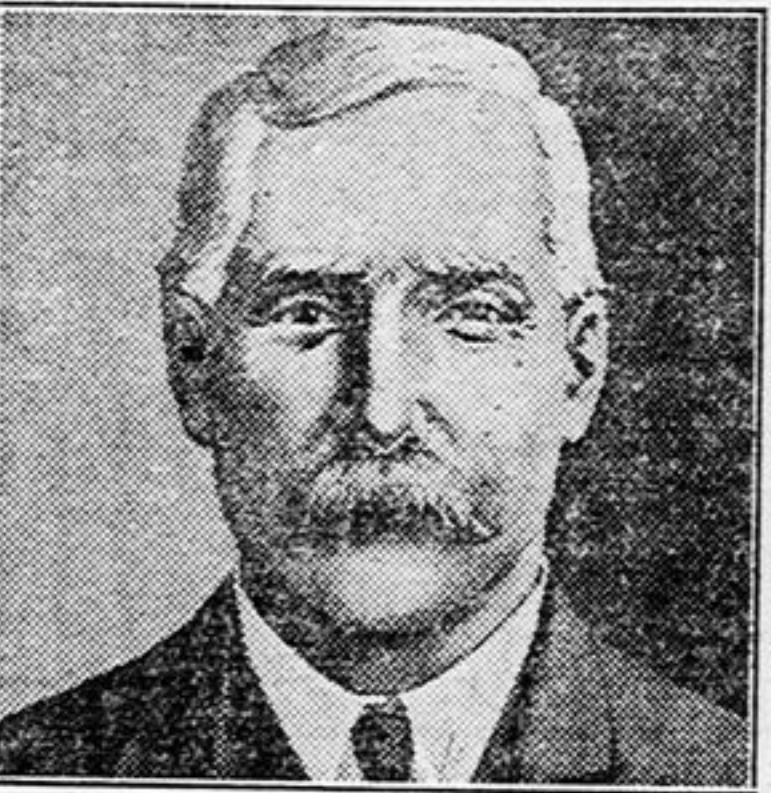
Mrs. Kerr, whose maiden name was Jane McCrie, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and there she spent the first twenty-one years of her life, and ever retained a great love for her native land.

In company with her parents, and the other members of the family, she came to Canada in the year 1853, and lived in Hamilton for a few years, and while there she was married to James Kerr, of Dumfries, Scotland. Soon after their marriage, they started for the bush farm on the 18th concession of Normanby, where they arrived in January, 1856, and where she spent the remainder of her life. For nearly six years, they plodded happily along, trying to make a home for themselves and family, when death robbed her of a kind and loving husband, and left her with four small children to fight the battle of life single handed. For the remaining fifty years of her life, but she struggled bravely on and in time, she had herself and family in comfortable surroundings. Nearly nineteen years ago, she sustained another crushing blow, in the death of her only daughter, Margaret, (Mrs. A. Derby). The other members of the family are William, of Grand Rapids; John, of Varney; and James, on the homestead at Hampden. Besides her sons, who will long cherish her memory, she leaves a number of grandchildren, and five brothers. James McCrie, of Detroit; William, Andrew, and Matthew McCrie, near Sarnia; and David in Normanby; also one sister Mrs. Walter Miller, of Chatham who tenderly nursed her during her last illness. Two brother John and Hugh, died many years ago.

RAGING HEADACHE STOPPED AT ONCE

When He Took "Fruit-a-tives"

SHANLEY, ONT., Sept. 23rd, 1910. "You certainly have the Greatest discovered Headache Cure in the world. Before "Fruit-a-tives" came before the public, I suffered tortures from Headaches caused by Stomach Disorders. "One of your travellers called on me when I had one of my raging headaches and had my head almost raw from external applications. "I hated to see any person coming into the store (much less a commercial traveller) and I told him very curtly that I had a headache but he insisted on my trying "Fruit-a-tives".



"I did so, with what I would call amazing results. They completely cured me and since then (nearly six years ago) it is only necessary for me to take one occasionally to preserve me in my present good health. I was 65 years old yesterday and have been a general store keeper at the above address for twenty-five years". W.M. PITT

As Mr. Pitt says "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest headache cure in the world. Dealers everywhere have "Fruit-a-tives" at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50 or trial size, 25c. or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The deceased was a consistent and life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and was rarely absent from its services.

The funeral on Tuesday was very largely attended, and was in many respects quite different from that of her husband, who was placed there nearly fifty years ago.

ROBERT EWEN.

On Tuesday evening, May 23rd, after a somewhat lingering illness from heart trouble, Mr. Robert Ewen passed that bourne from which no traveller returns.

The deceased was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1845, and came to Canada with his parents in 1852 and lived near Aberdeen, in Bentinck, until his retirement to this town about six or seven years ago.

About forty years ago, he was married to Miss Duff, who survives, the ceremony being duly performed by Rev. Wm. Park.

Besides the sorrowing widow, three sons and four daughters remain to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father. The surviving members of the family are Thomas, in Saskatchewan; Mrs. John Adlam, in Bentinck; Robert, in town; Mrs. Bartlett; James, on the homestead; Mrs. D Hopkins, in Bentinck and Mrs. Frank Hind, in Durham. Mr. John Ewen, of Rocky Saugeen, is a brother.

Mr. Ewen was a good neighbor, of obliging and kindly disposition, a Liberal of the moderate type, and a most devoted member of the Presbyterian church, whose seat was seldom empty while he was in good health.

Interment took place to Durham cemetery on Thursday afternoon.

We tender our sincere sympathies to the sorrowing relatives and friends.

MRS. JOHN D. MAIN

The death, under peculiarly sad circumstances, of Mrs. John D. Main at her home on the 2nd Concession of Egremont, near Holstein, on Thursday morning excited much sympathy in the community. Deceased was taken ill of pneumonia only on the previous Friday. Mr. Main had been confined to bed for six weeks before with serious illness, and his wife was much worn by watching and attendance, so that her strength to resist pneumonia was unequal to the task. Mrs. Main, Isabella Sinton Fairbairn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fairbairn, was born in Egremont over forty-five years ago and lived all her life in the township. Last September Mr. and Mrs. Main celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. She leaves four children, two sons and two daughters, to mourn the loss of a loving mother. She was a member of the Methodist church and the funeral services on Saturday were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Marshall. Interment took place in the Mount Forest cemetery. Much sympathy is extended not only to Mr. Main and children, but also to the family circle which has so often of late been called upon to mourn. -Mt. Forest Confederate

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When you cannot find what you want in any other store give us a call.

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