

# SIR JOHN MACDONALD

## Tells Canadians That If They Neglect Washington Treaty They Would Not Get Reciprocity.

One of the strongest advocates of reciprocity among Canadian statesmen, was Sir John Macdonald, the great chieftain of the conservative party. In a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1871, Sir John said:

"I shall now move the first reading of this bill and I shall simply sum up my remarks, by saying that with respect to the treaty, I consider that every portion of it is unobjectionable to the country, unless the articles connected with the fisheries may be considered objectionable. With respect to those articles, I ask this house fully and calmly to consider the circumstances, and I believe, if they fully consider the situation that they will say that it is for the good of Canada that those articles be ratified."

"Reject the treaty, and you do not get reciprocity; reject the treaty, and you leave the fishermen of the maritime provinces at the mercy of the Americans; reject the treaty, and you will leave the merchants engaged in that trade off from the American market; reject the treaty, and you will have a large annual expenditure in keeping up a marine police force to protect those fisheries, amounting to about \$31,000 per annum; reject the treaty and you will have to call upon England to send her fleet and give you both her moral and her physical support, although you will not adopt her policy, reject the treaty and you will find that the bad feeling which formerly existed between the United States and England will be transferred to Canada; that the United States will say and say justly 'Here where two great nations like England and the United States have settled all their difficulties and all their quarrels upon a perpetual basis, these happy results are to be frustrated and endangered by the Canadian people because they have not got the value of their fish for ten years.'"

"It has been said by the honorable gentleman on my left (Mr. Howe) in his speech to the Young Men's Christian Association that England had sacrificed the interests of Canada. If England had sacrificed the interests of Canada what sacrifice has she not made in the cause of peace? Has she not, for the sake of peace between these two great nations rendered herself liable, leaving out all indirect claims, to pay millions out of her own treasury? Has she not made all this sacrifice, which only Englishmen and English statesmen know for the sake of peace? And for whose sake has she made it? Has she not made

it principally for the sake of Canada? Let Canada be severed from England, let England not be responsible for us, and what could the United States do for England? Let England withdraw herself into her shell and what can the United States do? England has got the supremacy of the sea—she is impregnable in every point but one, and that is Canada; and if England does call on us to make a financial sacrifice, does it find it for the good of the empire that we, England's first colony, should sacrifice something. I say that we would be unworthy of our proud position if we were not prepared to do so.

"I hope to see the day, and if I do not that my son may be spared to see Canada the right arm of England, to see Canada a powerful auxiliary to the empire—not as now, a cause of anxiety and a source of danger. And I think that it is worthy to hold that position as the right arm of England, and we should not object to a sacrifice of this kind when so great an object is attained and the object is a great and lasting one. It is said that amities between nations cannot be perpetual; but I say that this treaty, which has gone through so many difficulties and dangers, if it is carried into effect, removes all possibility of war.

"If there was an irritating cause of war, it was from the occurrence arising out of the escape of the vessels, and when we see the United States people and government forget this irritation, forget those occurrences and submit such a question to arbitration, to the arbitration of a disinterested tribunal, they have established a principle which can never be forgotten in this world. No treaty is likely to arise that will cause such irritation as the escape of the Alabama did, and if they could be got to agree to leave such a matter to the peaceful arbitration of a friendly power, what future cause of quarrel can, in the imagination of man, occur that will not bear the same pacific solution that is sought for in this? I believe that this treaty is an epoch in the history of civilization, that it will set an example to the wide world that must be followed and with the growth of the Anglo-Saxon family, and with the development of that mighty nation to the south of us I believe that the principle of arbitration will be advocated and adopted as the sole principle of settlement of differences between the English-speaking peoples and that it will have a moral influence on the world."

## MEXICAN HOME LIFE

### STRONG CAST DISTINCTIONS IS EVIDENT.

#### Families Large and Include Almost as Many Relatives as Those of Bible Patriarchs.

Mexican families are proverbially large. Almost all of the actual care of children is turned over to servants, who are expected to humor every whim of their charges.

The existence of sharp caste distinctions and the preponderance of a slave-like element makes a great difference between the atmosphere of American and Mexican homes. In the latter the children are little tyrants over those who serve them. Middle and upper class parents do not educate their offspring to respect and engage in wholesome labor. There is a notable absence of discipline in the training of children.

A Mexican family besides wife and children, includes more often than not dependent relatives. A man is bound if called upon, as though under the old Hebrew law, to care for his parents, his wife's parents, the maiden sisters on either side, as well as orphan nieces and nephews. But the same custom, which provides that a woman's male relatives shall care for her also places her under their control.

To Americans it seems that the only hope of freedom for our sister of the southern republic is to become a widow. As a girl she is under the surveillance of her parents. Till she marries, if she be of the upper middle or upper class, she does not to this day go upon the street unattended. The extent to which protection of women is carried may be seen from the fact that in the higher castes they never attend burials, the experience being considered too public and execrating for them.

The Mexican girl never sees her sweetheart, alone excepting from the balcony. She knows nothing of athletics of the independent and busy life enjoyed by the English or American girl. As to intellectual culture, some of the wealthiest seniors are educated in Europe and many at home in music, a smattering of painting and in the languages, but they do not attempt science, history or mathematics. The majority of the women of the country know little beyond reading and writing.

They drive in their carriages and visit close friends or relatives. They entertain old friends on the occasion of family birthdays and saints' days. But there is lacking the busy system of calls, clubs, receptions, and constant theatre-going which obtains among American women.

Till a few years ago even the shopping was done largely at home, the stores obligingly sending quantities of silks, laces or other goods for the inspection of an intending purchaser on receipt of a message borne by a servant. The custom was modified by the buyers driving to the stores and having goods brought out to the carriages. New Mexico women shop as Americans do.

In the capital of the nation and in the state capitals there is more or less holding of official functions. Young people enter with romantic zest into their occasional balls and into garden parties held in the "alamedas" or parks of suburban towns and smaller

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### MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES

## HON. MACKENZIE KING

### Tells Why Some Are Opposing Reciprocity.

#### Chief Opponents are Bankers, Railroads and Certain Financial Interests—Situation in Regard to Canned Goods.

Speech of Hon. W. L. M. King.

"Who are the three classes who are opposing reciprocity? I ask this question because even before I answer, I want you to bear in mind at all times, who they are. Our chief opponents are the bankers, the railroads, and certain financial interests, which expect to benefit if the interchange in natural products can be prevented. The manner in which these combined interests work is very simple; these financial interests which are concerned in packing and kindred industries, borrow money from the banks, consequently, the bankers are tied up with those to whom they lend money. The railways are concerned in transporting the products which these concerns handle.

Three years ago, a lawsuit growing out of a will contest caused some of the profits of the William Davies company to be given in open court. Now, what were the profits? Listen, at the end of March, 1893, the company was paying 45 per cent. in 1894 it paid 31 per cent., in 1895 it had gone up again to 40 per cent., the following year it rose to 45 per cent., while in 1897 the return was 100 per cent., and in 1898 it reached the tidy proportion of 120 per cent. on the investment.

"I don't mind a man making a fair profit, or even a big profit, if he does something to earn it, and gives the other fellow some kind of a show. But that is just what those who make the loudest outcry against reciprocity do not pretend to do in many cases. Between the farmer and the consumer, it is their activity that accounts for the wide difference between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer. I am thoroughly convinced that this is really the worst thing that Canada has to face at the present time. Do you wonder that men like Mr. Flavelle, of Toronto, are opposed to the pact? 'We should smash these combines, and I believe we will.' Meanwhile, a reciprocal agreement with the United States would at least hold them in check for some time.

"Consider the situation in regard to canned goods. Year after year, the prices of all kinds of canned fruits and vegetables have been steadily mounting. For example, take the particular case of tomatoes. Tomatoes in cans never cost more than they cost at this time, and yet, never were tomatoes more plentiful. And the canners do not believe in reciprocity. No, I should hardly expect they would. If you would see this situation in its full gravity, look at the difference between New York and Chicago and Montreal and Toronto on first the raw, and then the packed and prepared article. Pork which sells in Montreal for \$26.05 sells the same day in

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### Pursues Young Wife With Attentions Until Caught and Thrashed.

#### An Election Prophecy.

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"The conservative party is hard to please. Mr. Borden and his associates professed to want the trade agreement submitted to the people. Now that it is to be submitted, they show that they have little faith in the possibility of carrying the country in opposition to it and are seeking in vain to divert attention from the real issue on which the government has gone to the people. In this effort they are doomed to defeat as overwhelmingly as the one which they will meet at the polls on Sept. 21st.

## Wouldn't Let Go.

Belleville Ontario. A young fisherman of Gananogue, tells of having his rod on the dock at a time when the fish did not appear to be biting well and seeing the rod drawn into the water. When recovered, a pike eighteen inches long was found on the end of the line. Inside the pike with the hook caught firmly in its mouth was perch six to eight inches long, and inside the perch a little rock bass used for bait. The pike might have let go the perch at any time, but in his greediness he retained his hold until escape was impossible.

## A Gallant Effort.

Quebec Chronicle. Pittfalls line the path of people who take liberties with foreign language with which they are not familiar. This was well illustrated in connection with a visit to France of a Canadian lady and her family. They did considerable entertaining, and some of the party found their ignorance of French quite a drawback. This was evident to a dignified, white-haired, French lady who had sung several French songs for the party. She didn't understand English at all, but she knew by heart some English songs, and she suggested singing one. The idea met with favor, and, with-out realizing what quiet amusement her choice of a song caused, she sang with what was intended to be deep feeling, 'Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back.'

## One Consistent Conservative.

Montreal Herald. An interesting incident that came within his experience in Ontario the other day is being told by A. R. MacMaster, the well-known Montreal K.C., as the best definition of the issue before the country that has yet been made. He was talking to a veteran postmaster in Glenary county who had been a life-long and enthusiastic conservative. 'I suppose you are going to vote for reciprocity?' he asked.

'Well, I'll tell you, Mr. MacMaster,' replied the old man. 'My brother has been accusing me of turning my coat but I say to him, 'What do we support—a party policy or a party name? When you and I voted shoulder to shoulder for Sir John Macdonald in 1891 what did we vote for? It was for reciprocity and I am going to vote for it now.'

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