MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROBABLY SNOW FLURRIES TONIGHT AND SATURDAY; COLDER

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THE YANKEES IN CANADA

Will They Americanize the Dominion in Time, or Will They Become Canadianized?

A Question That Troubles the Patriots of Eastern Canada Greatly Just Now.

They Like the Wonderful Development of the Country, but Fear the Political Effects.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 5.—"What about the American invasion of Canada?" is a question I have put to many of the leaders of Canadian thought and action in the last few days.

As to the invasion of Canada by American capital there is no difference of opinion. Everybody welcomes it cordially. As to the invasion by American goods and the American immigration into the Canadian west there are different opinions in eastern Canada, which considers itself the real essence of Canada.

American capital means more money in Canada, more factories, more railways, more development, more employment, more trade. The Canadian is quite willing to see some of the dividends go to the United States, and has an idea that in time he will buy out the works of the Americans. The Canadians want all the money they can get their hands on for the opening of their new country.

As for American goods, which came into the country to the extent of $120,000,000 last year and give promise of coming in larger value this year, there are differences of opinion. The goods themselves are all right, but Jack Canuck hates to put his hand into his pocket to settle the big adverse balance of trade. He wouldn't care much about the size of the imports if he was sending goods to the United States in approximately full payment of what he receives. Somehow he thinks that Uncle Sam doesn't realize what a good customer Canada is, and doesn't use Canada as a good customer should be used.

As to the new American settlers in the west, whose numbers have often been exaggerated, but who really counted up about 30,000 this year alone, Canadian opinion is divided. It is a fact that already some Canadians are half repenting of their eagerness for American settlers a short time since. They are wondering what will be the political effect of filling up the Canadian west with Americans. They fear a cleavage between the Canadian east and west and a revival of annexation agitation. They fear that there is more than a figure of speech in talk about the Americanization of western Canada.

I suspect that there are some people in the Dominion that would rather see the population of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan set back some years than see the American settlers predominate in those regions. They don't want any more settlers than they can assimilate. They are determined not to be assimilated by the settlers. They hope that immigration from Europe, especially from the British islands, will offset the American influx. At the same time, it is felt in this country that the Americans are the best class of settlers for the new regions, and a checking of the American movement would be regretted by these same people. They hesitate between the certain material good of the country and patriotic considerations.

Another and more numerous class thinks that there is nothing to fear from any number of Americans. The local self-interest of the new settlers and the natural disposition of men to fall into well-traveled roads and adapt themselves to existing conditions are relied upon to make good Canadians of the Americans. Recalling the fact that there are more than a million good Americans who were once good Canadians, those who take this view argue that there is no reason why a million good Americans of to-day should not make good Canadians to-morrow.

Some who have their fears as to the success of an endeavor to Canadianize large masses of Americans, however successful the undertaking may have been in such conspicuous cases as Sir William Van Horne and his successors in the presidency of the Canadian Pacific, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, are quite willing to take chances on the future for the sake of the immediate substantial benefit to Canada.

With all Canadians who believe in American immigration, the fear is that the movement will fall off rather than it may keep up. It is a hint to American statesmen that some Canadian observers are already beginning to predict that the great irrigation works which the American government is now beginning will divert American immigration from Canada before it has fairly started. This, it is thought, would be a great calamity for Canada, because Canada can't develop without population, no matter how much capital may be available. It hasn't the surplus population itself, and not much success attends its efforts to get it from Europe.

—Theodore M. Knappen.

BLOOD OVER THE FLOOR

Desperate Winnipeg Burglar Leaves a Trail of Blood From His Own Wounds.

Special to The Journal.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 5.—A bad man with blood on his hands, armed with four revolvers, and carrying a heavy supply of ammunition, was at large in the city during the early hours of this morning. The police, with but a faint clue as to his identity, are on his track.

The hunted man is a burglar who about 1:30 this morning committed a most daring deed on Main street. He smashed a pane of glass in the front door of Gilmer & Co.'s hardware store, entered and plundered the premises. At that time the only person visible on the streets from that point of observation was a cabman.

In gaining an entrance the burglar must have actel clumsily, for it appears that he cut himself badly with broken glass. All over the floor of the hardware establishment there were traces of blood and on several articles, which the robber handled while selecting what he wanted, there are red stains.

The first conversation conducted by telephone between Winnipeg and Chicago was spoken last evening when Acting Manager H. J. Horan of the Winnipeg office chatted for a few minutes with one of the company's Chicago officials.

A special from Elgin says that Angus Leslie, who was accidentally shot on Monday during a turkey shoot died yesterday afternoon. He was 41 years of age and his wife and four children survive him.

MORE SNOW FALLING.

Special to The Journal.

Osceola, Wis., Dec. 5.—A heavy snow storm has been raging here since morning. Several inches of snow have fallen.

GOOD TRUSTS AND THE BAD ONES

President Hill Thinks the President's Policy and His Trust Remedy Are All Right.

Publicity Can Be of No Disadvantage to Honest Stock Selling Schemes.

Mr. Hill Says He Doesn't Need the Ocean Subsidies, but Will Take His Share of the Money.

New York Sun Special Service.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—William E. Curtis in a Washington special to the Record-Herald says:

"President Roosevelt is all right, and his remedy for what are called trusts is all right," said James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, "assuming that you want to encourage what is good and prevent what is bad. There are different kinds of trusts. Some of them are formed for good purposes and serve the public welfare. The president and members of congress and other intelligent people ought to be able to discriminate between honest and dishonest corporations. Take Herr Krupp, the great German ironmaster, who died the other day, as an example. He was a very rich and powerful and benevolent monopolist and made Germany richer and more prosperous and his 45,000 employes happy. There are other good monopolies. The larger number of consolidated corporations are honest and well managed, and are for the public welfare. Others, however, were organized for speculative purposes and capitalized at enormous figures to sell stock to people who don't know any better than to buy it, and such schemes ought to be crushed out. The remedy is simple. Compel them to make a show down before they are allowed to put stock on the market. Make them show what they have got and what it is worth. If a company in Rhode Island wants to sell stock in California it ought to be required to give people out there an honest statements of its business, as national banks and insurance companies are compelled to do.

"I am not opposed to the shipping subsidy bill," continued Mr. Hill, "and I do not object to is passage by congress if the financial aid of the government is necessary to the support of other steamship lies, but if I had supposed that our steamers to Japan and China could not run without it, I would feel that we had made a mistake by going into the business. We have established our connections and are building ships without counting upon it. One of our new ships is ready to float. The upper works are on and are painted, and she will be launched at New London very soon. The other one is almost ready for launching, and both of them will be in shape to go into service before the early spring. They are the biggest ships ever built in the world, and will carry more cargo than any other thing that floats, and, as I said, we would not have built them if we were dependent upon the passage of the subsidy bill. Nevertheless, if congress votes a subsidy bill, we will not refuse our share of it, and will make the best use we can of the money."

T. B. REED IS BETTER

Marked Improvement Is Shown in His Condition by the Morning Reports.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The condition of former Speaker Thomas B. Reed is considerably improved this morning, according to the bulletin given out by his physicians after their visit. The uraemic symptoms which last night gave the doctors so much concern are abating and there is appreciable reduction in temperature, pulse and respiration. Doctors Gardner and MacDonald called at the hotel shortly after 7 o'clock this morning and when they left their patient at 8 o'clock they gave out the following bulletin:

> At 7:45 a. m., we find Mr. Reed markedly improved; temperature, 99; pulse, 84; respiration, 32. Uraemc symptoms abating; mind clear; retains nourishment.
>
> —F. A. Gardner, M. D.,
> —T. L. McDonald, M. D.

The story last night was that Mr. Reed was suffering from Bright's disease and had been unconscious. Saline solutions were being used. The morning report gave great encouragement to his friends.

The improvement in Mr. Reed's condition continued during the forenoon. He rested reasonably well last night and is bright and cheerful to-day, joking about his illness with those in the room. Dr. W. C. Goodnow, the expert consultant who was summoned from Philadelphia yesterday evening, returned to his home last night.

WIDOWS ON THE STAND

Many Indictments Certain to Be Returned at Omaha.

Special to The Journal.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 5.—The federal grand jury has called before it several widows of union soldiers who will be questioned concerning the government land fraud, but it has so far devoted its time to the cattle men and government employes. To-day several "war widows" were examined, and the examination of the women will continue for several days. Indictments will probably be returned against both cattle men and widows.

LIFE TERM

Holada Sentenced for Murder of Gallaugher at Iowa City.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 5.—Charles Holada, alias Harry Moore, who entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, admitting complicity in the death of James Gallaugher at Iowa City, was this morning sentenced to life imprisonment. His attorney made a strong plea for clemency, alleging the murdered man's wife had induced the crime and that her acquittal was unjust.

ON A MURDER CHARGE

Two Italians Arrested at Brainerd Will Be Taken to Forsythe, Mont., for Trial.

Special to The Journal.

Brainerd, Minn., Dec. 5.—Luigi and Ponulla Ruggiere were arrested in this city to-day charged with the murder of another Italian at Forsythe, Mont. The sheriff of that place arrived this noon to take them back.

A SLIDE AT CORNUCOPIA

Two People Killed in a Snowslide in the Oregon Mountains.

Baker City, Oregon, Dec. 5.—James Sullivan and a man by the name of De Kibbs were killed in the snowslide which occurred at the Cornucopia mine Wednesday night. An immense slide of snow and earth came tearing down the mountain side, covering the men before they could reach a place of safety. The mine was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Another slide occurred at the South Pole mine, carrying away the shafthouse and a number of small buildings. No one was injured. Owing to the sudden heavy fall of snow, other slides are feared.

FEW REDS IN MILWAUKEE

The Goldman Woman Denied a Hall and Audience—Prosperity Has Made a Change.

Special to The Journal.

Milwaukee, Dec. 5.—Emma Goldman was given the "cold shoulder" by every one in Milwaukee to-day. Some years ago there was a group of anarchists in this city, but nothing has been heard of it since the Haymarket affair in Chicago. At about that time several local anarchists were sent to prison for the part they took in the riots at Bay View and Milwaukee Garden, and anarchism has not flourished here since. Workmen in Milwaukee, as a rule, are prosperous and satisfied with their lot, and they do not take kindly to anything savoring of anarchism.

Miss Goldman, after being refused the use of a Turner hall, sought out the newspaper reporters and told them a tale of woe; then she disappeared, and was not heard from again until last evening, when she managed to get together a handful of people who were willing to listen to her, but who were not in sympathy with her theories.

GRAIN BUSINESS OF THE FAR N. W.

The President of the London Corn Trade Association on Its Effect on Boston and Montreal.

Lines of Canadian Steamers to Take the Grain to Montreal for Transfer to Ocean Steamers.

Weekly and Monthly Reports of the American R. R.'s Continue to Astonish Even Optimists.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Dec. 5.—W. P. Wood, president of the London Corn Trade association, who has just visited this country, was asked if he thought Boston would be likely to secure a large share of the grain business which will come from the development of the wheat lands of the Canadian northwest. He said:

"It would be difficult to give a definite answer to a question of that sort, because it depends so largely on the relative cheapness of freight rates. At no time would Boston be a rival of Montreal as a summer port, for grain loaded at Montreal has a water route all the way to the sea. They are trying to arrange lines of steamers now which will bring the grain down from the lake ports wholly by water so that the shipment from the Dominion northwest will involve only the railroad run from the wheat lands to the nearest lake port, a water run to Montreal and transfer there directly in to the steamship which would land it at its destination on the other side of the ocean."

Mr. Wood pointed out the advantage for Boston in the matter of winter business from the Canadian northwest. If England granted the proposed preferential rates to favor importations of grain from the colonies by 5 shillings per ton, this would tend to boom the Dominion ports. It was being advocated by a considerable number of London business men.

Optimistic Railroad Reports.

To the astonishment of even the most optimistic students of the railroads, the weekly and monthly reports continue to show increases in both gross and net earnings. From carefully compiled statistics, an estimate shows the gross earnings for the year 1902 should exceed the gross earnings of the fiscal year 1902 which ended June 30 and the fiscal years 1901 and 1900. Net earnings should in the same way show an increase, while the surplus may, on account of increases in wages, be slightly less than the last half of the fiscal year 1902, which ends next June. But if all indications do not fail, it will show greater earnings than the last half of the fiscal year 1902. Such a steady advance has never before been experienced in the country's history. With the great grain crop just beginning to move and with the immense cotton crop which has just been harvested it must continue for some months to come.

BLOW AT CUBAN TREATY

A Report That It Will Be Passed On by the Hostile Cuban House.

Washington, Dec. 5.—An unexpected turn in the Cuban treaty negotiations at Havana has greatly surprised the officials here, who had every reason to believe from Minister Squiers' report that the treaty was practically an accomplished fact. But to-day it is said that it is to be thrown into the house of representatives at Havana, with a nationalist majority supposed to be hostile to the establishment of closer relations with the United States. If this is so it is feared that the treaty is lost, for if not rejected outright it is almost certain to be amended so as to make it unacceptable to the United States.

THE U. S. MAY TRY TO BUY

Mrs. Lynick's Cass Lake Real Estate Likely to Be in Strong Demand.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Indian Commissioner Jones is in something of a quandary about the method of procedure in securing to Mary Lynick possession of section 16 at Cass Lake, which is now occupied as part of the town. Under the law an allottee is not allowed to sell land allotted to him, but control of it is settled by the general government for twenty years. In some cases, however, allotments may be leased with the consent of the secretary of the interior and it is possible that some such action may be taken in Lynick allotments. Commissioner Jones thinks that this will be the way out of the dilemma. He sees that the people who now have their homes on her land are probably there to stay, and he believes that a fair renewal price can be agreed upon which will be satisfactory to the Lynick family. It is probable, however, that before Mary Lynick agrees to any proposal to lease or rent her land she will consult her husband, who is said to have a grudge against Cass Lake, and who will be inclined to put the price of the lease at a very high figure. Another possible settlement of the case is congressional action looking to the purchase of the entire tract from Mrs. Lynick, such purchase price to be repaid to the United States by the sale of lots.

—W. W. Jermane.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN CANAL DIGGER

No, Mr. Householder, No International Treaty Is Necessary for YOU to Begin Work.

"THE PUBLICITY BILL"

First Steps in the Anti-Trust Legislation Are Taken To-day.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The sub-committee of the house judiciary committee having trust legislation under consideration, to-day reported favorably to the full committee the publicity bill.

Then the committee referred this bill and all others to a special sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Littlefield, Overstreet, Powers, Clayton and De Armond.

A. B. Anderson for Judge.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The president has decided to appoint A. B. Anderson of Crawfordsville, Ind., United States district judge to succeed John Baker, who recently resigned.

Albert J. Anderson is 40 years old. He was born at Zionsville, Ind., and was reared there, his father, Dr. Anderson, being a prominent banker. Albert Anderson studied at Wabash college and graduated with the honors of his class in 1879. He studied law for two years, and in 1885 formed a partnership with Benjamin Crane at Crawfordsville, which still exists. Mr. Anderson was prosecuting attorney for seven years.

Minister Buck's Successor.

Washington, Dec. 5.—When the president comes to take up the question of the succession to the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Buck at Tokio it is understood that he will name John Barrett of Oregon, at present commissioner general of the St. Louis exposition to Asia and Australasia, to be minister.

TREASURER WRIGHT'S ESCAPE.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Honolulu, Nov. 26.—Via San Francisco, Dec. 5.—J. Magoon, the attorney indicted for assisting Treasurer Wright to escape, knowing that he had committed a felony, has demurred to the indictment on the ground that he cannot be convicted until after Wright has been convicted and it is thereby shown that he had committed a felony.

LONDON DOCK BILL

It Did Not Come Up To-day—The Hot Springs Sanatarium.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representatives Fletcher and Tawney were unable to get up the London dock bill to-day because the private claims bills had precedence under the rules of the house. If there is a session of the house to-morrow they will try to get it up then. Both admit that the defection of the Lumbermen's Export association has hurt the bill's chances, but they insist there is a good chance for its passage still.

The board of managers of soldiers' homes has approved the plans for the national sanatorium at Hot Springs, S. D. The board's demands are more elaborate than first projected, and it will be necessary to ask congress for an additional $250,000, making the total appropriation $400,000. Captain Palmer of Omaha says he has assurance that the extra money will be provided.

—W. W. Jermane.

The National Guard.

Washington, Dec. 5.—There is prospect that the national guard organization will be speedily placed upon a footing of direct co-operation with the federal authority.

The senate military committee agreed unanimously to report to the senate the militia reorganization bill, known as the Dick bill, which passed the house at the last session.

The Dick bill provides for the training and discipline of the militia in the several states and for the use of military by the government in the time of war.

MRS. STEVENS GONE

Sioux City Woman, Under Indictment May Be Dead.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 5.—Mrs. William H. Stevens has disappeared after writing letters to her husband, her physician, her minister and her dearest woman friend, telling them that when they received the letters she will have gone where they cannot get her. No trace of her has been found. She had threatened to jump in the Missouri.

She was under indictment of the federal jury at Madison, Wis., for sending obscene letters through the mail to a former husband, Thomas Hoover, of Pittsville. She declared Hoover wrote the letters to himself, signed her name and put them in the postoffice. She could put the trial off no longer and so took this course of averting theh earing.

HETTY'S NEAT TURN.

New York, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Hetty Green has added to her already large fortune the trifling amount of $1,500,000, according to Wall street gossip, by selling her large holdings of Louisville & Nashville at a figure between 140 and 150. She is credited with having bought it at 70.

STILLWATER'S HEAVY LOSS

Grand Opera-House Block Burned and Two Other Brick Structures Badly Damaged.

Combined Loss in the Neighborhood of $200,000, With Insurance Much Less.

Fire Apparatus Sent by Special Train From St. Paul—Family Saved by a Dog.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Dec. 5.—Stillwater's magnificent opera-house was totally destroyed by fire shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. The building was known as the Grand opera-house block, and when constructed in 1880 was accounted one of the finest playhouses in the west.

The Holcombe and Disch brick blocks adjoining were gutted by the fire, which was one of the fiercest and most disastrous in the history of Stillwater. The total loss is between $150,000 and $200,000, with insurance much below these figures.

Fire Below the Stage.

The fire was discovered in the rear of the opera-house just below the stage at 3:10 o'clock. No one knows how it originated. The alarm was at once sounded, and the department hurriedly responded. The building was then a mass of flames and was seen to be doomed. The flames shining through the snow, which was falling, made a singularly weird spectacle and alarmed everybody in town, even those at remote distances on the hill. Excitement ran high, but there were enough cool heads to direct the work and soon all property that could be reached was safe.

St. Paul Asked for Help.

A frantic and urgent request was sent to St. Paul for help, and an engine, hose cart and crew of men were sent over by special train on the Omaha, arriving about 6 o'clock. The conflagration was then under control and the apparatus was not unloaded.

Stocks a Total Loss.

J. O. Holen & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, occupied almost the entire first floor of the Grand opera-house block. Their stock was worth from $15,000 to $20,000, and they had insurance of $12,000. Not a scrap of anything was saved.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians occupied a hall on the third floor of the block. All the fixtures and paraphernalia are a loss. The insurance is small.

The offices of E. W. Durant were on the second floor and everything in them was burned. His large safe is in the basement covered with ashes and debris. His loss is partly covered by insurance.

The loss on the opera-house block is $75,000 and the insurance will not exceed $21,000.

Holcombe and Disch Blocks.

The Holcombe and Disch blocks, which were gutted by the fire, are owned by C. Henningsen of Stillwater. Each was valued at $10,000 and the insurance on each is $4,500. Both, like the opera-house, are of brick.

C. Kirk, dealer in boots and shoes, had a $12,000 stock on the ground floor of the Disch block and was heavily damaged by water and smoke. His insurance is $6,000.

Zeigler Bros. had a $40,000 stock of clothing on the first floor in the Holcombe block and are insured against their large loss by water and smoke. The flames were confined to the third floors of these blocks.

Saved by a Dog.

The family of Emil Okerblad, who lived in rooms on the third floor, owe their lives to the frantic barking of a pet dog which awakened them from sound sleep. Their apartments were then full of smoke, and all they could save were a few articles of wearing apparel snatched up as they rushed for the exits. Mr. Okerblad, formerly of Minneapolis, had a photograph gallery and lost all his business and household effects. His loss is $3,000; insurance, $1,400.

Dr. J. F. Johnson, a tenant in the Holcombe block, and Sullivan Bros., insurance men with offices in the Disch block, both on second floors, have some insurance against a loss sustained by smoke and water.

In the earlier stages of the fire it was supposed that Nick Clark, the opera-house watchman, had lost his life. He escaped, however, in his night clothes. He cannot explain the origin of the fire, and it will probably never be known.

Burned Opera-house.

Only two walls of the opera-house are standing, and the ruin is complete. The building was erected in 1880 and was owned by a syndicate composed of E. W. Durant and the Jenks and L. E. Torinus estates. It was a massive three-story brick building extending from Main street back to Water street and having a frontage of 160 feet. There is small chance of its being rebuilt. All the interior furnishings and fixtures were costly and rich and of modern patterns.

HE TRIED TO KILL THREE

With His Stepsons Dead Holmes Would Have Been Rich—Sentenced for Ten Years.

Special to The Journal.

Appleton, Wis., Dec. 5.—The trial of John G. Holmes, arraigned before Judge John Goodland at Shawano on the charge of assault with intent to kill, was finished last night at 8 o'clock when the jury, after deliberating three hours, returned a verdict of guilty. At 9 o'clock this morning the judge sentenced Holmes to state's prison for ten years.

Holmes a year ago shot and attempted to kill his three stepsons, George, Martin and Henry Walter, the obvious reason for his action being to rid himself of the heirs of the Walter estate, valued at $150,000, and thus become owner of the immense breweries located in this city and Neenah.

A LIGHTED "NAIL"

It Nearly Burns Down Princeton's Dickinson Hall.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 5.—Dickinson hall, the big recitation building of the academic department of the university narrowly escaped being burned to the ground to-day. Fire broke out in the third-story at 10 o'clock while Prof. J. Mark Baldwin's junior class in psychology was in session. A bucket brigade was formed by the students and the local fire department was summoned. After a hard fight the blaze was smothered before it reached the main part of the examination hall. It is thought that someone dropped a lighted cigaret in the hallway; loss $3,000.

THE DEMAND FOR FREER RELATIONS

Another Chapter on Our Trade With Canada and Its Present Fetters.

Attitude of the Canadian Political Parties and How It Has Changed.

A Reciprocity Convention Will Meet at Detroit Next Week to Ask Freer Trade.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Dec. 5.—A recent article in this correspondence regarding Canadian reciprocity has attracted rather wide attention, and called out several letters from people in the northwest who are interested in that question and trying to hasten the day when some sort of a commercial treaty, satisfactory to both countries, may be made. One of these letters in particular, from one of the best informed and best known public men in the northwest, expresses some opinion that, taken in connection with my own recent article, will be helpful to those who are anxious to get at the true facts. It says, in part:

Attitude of the Canadian Parties.

"The conservative party in Canada has long been a high protection party, while the liberal party is in the main a free trade party; but many of its members are believers in moderate protection, and recently some of them have come out squarely in favor of a high protective policy for the Dominion government. The liberal party is now in power and parliament will meet some time this winter. No election has yet been ordered, but recent tariff agitation has given rise to the impression that the present parliament may be dissolved and an election for a new parliament ordered.

"The Canadian government since 1866 has made many attempts to secure reciprocity with the United States. I believe these attempts have all been fathered by the liberal party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the present premier, has made several trips to Washington in the interests of reciprocity; but upon returning from his last trip he declared in parliament that the Canadian government would make no further overtures to the United States. That sentiment seems to be very popular in Canada; and from the tenor of the newspapers the Canadian people seem to think that in the matter of reciprocity they have been rather shabbily treated by our government.

"During the present fall a very animated tariff discussion has been going on in Canada, both in public speech and in the newspapers. The conservative party insisting that the Canadian tariff should be made equal to our tariff against Conservtaive leaders say that the duty upon dutiable goods coming into United States is 24.83 per cent, our tariff upon dutiable goods coming in there is 49.85 per cent, being a little more than double the Canadian duty, and are insisting that the Candian duty should be raised to equal that of the United States. The liberal party in the main is opposed to increased duties, and, while not having the same friendly feeling towards the United States that it maintained a few years ago, is, I think, still generally in favor of reciprocity.

"During the fall there broke out a discussion in the liberal cabinet. Mr. Tarte, representing one of the eastern provinces, and then the minister of public works, toured the country making speeches in favor of higher tariff duties, and declaring that when parliament met, the government, of which he was then a member, would propose a high protective law. Mr. Sifton, another of the cabinet, replied to Mr. Tarte, upholding the ancient doctrine of the liberal party in favor of free trade or very moderate tariff duties, and declaring that western Canada would not consent to any increase.

"There is no question but what protection sentiment is growing in Canada, although it is thus far confined to the eastern provinces. Western Canada is almost a unit in favor of free trade or very moderate duties and is certainly very anxious for reciprocity with the United States. Notwithstanding the dissension above referred to, this may be said to be the general attitude of the liberal party, and while the Dominion government will probably make no further overtures to the United States, overtures for a commercial treaty coming from the United States would, I have on doubt, be fairly if not joyously, met by the present Canadian government. What the result of a new election may be can not be predicted from this distance. Many of the liberal papers are insisting that Mr. Tarte does not expect to convert the liberal party into a high protection party, but that his present agitation is for the purpose of bringing about a new election and placing himself at the head of the conservative party and bringing it into power upon a high protective platform. It is at least safe to say that the political condition in Canada is such that with the passing of every month it will become more difficult for the United States to secure a satisfactory reciprocity treaty with the Dominion government.

Hostility Growing Out of the War.

Some new facts have come to light since my first article on Canadian reciprocity was written, regarding the commercial convention of 1856. That treaty was made in that year, to run for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which time a year was given for the contracting parties to determine whether it should be renewed. The Canadian government, it seems, desired renewal; the United States did not, and it therefore expired by limitation, and not by abrogation. It is claimed in certain reputable quarters that it was not so much the fact that Canada had somewhat the better of the bargain in that treaty that influenced the United States, as it was a bitter feeling of hostility towards Canada growing out of the attitude of that country during the American civil war. Canada, like Great Britain, gave aid and comfort to the southern states during that struggle, and for more than ten years following the war this country, so my informant claims, was not in a frame of mind to have any friendly negotiations with the Canadian government.

Aside from this feeling of hostility growing out of passion engendered by the civil war, it is quite likely that reciprocity with Canada has been prevented by selfish interests in the United States. For instance, at the time of the meeting of the joint high commission, the lumbermen of this country sent a representative to Quebec to insist that there should be no change in the lumber tariff. This insistence, it is quite possible, had almost as much to do with breaking of negotiations as the Alaskan boundary question.

In the last analysis, blame for the failure of reciprocity treaties, not with Canada only, but with other trading nations of the world who are anxious for closer business relations with the United States, lies at the door of perhaps two-score members of the two houses of congress, few, if any, of whom have been influenced in this connection by any feelings of patriotism.

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