

MARCIL'S SPEECH.

Before Lumbermen's Association at Washington.

Mr. Marcil, M. P., for Bonaventure and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons visited Washington, B. C. in March 5th, last as the guest of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer Association of the United States, in company with Senator Edwards and other Canadian members of the association.

The Canadian visitors called at the White House and were received by President Roosevelt, who showed himself very cordial and affable.

On the evening of the 6th, after the convention a grand banquet of 400 guests, with their wives and daughters present in the galleries, was held at the New Willard Hotel.

Mr. Marcil, who was seated to the right of the new President of the Association, J. M. Hastings, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., delivered a speech in answer to a toast to "Canada," after the singing of "God Save the King" and music of America.

"The American Lumberman" of Chicago gives the following report of the speech:—

Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: I shall at once invoke your protection for two reasons. I came from a country beyond the limits of the United States and I am impressed beyond expression at the sight which I behold here tonight. I have come 1,000 miles to this gathering of lumbermen, but the gathering is far different from the lumbermen that I am accustomed to meet in Canada beyond the 49th latitude—it is so very different from the gathering that I meet there. We have seen the lumbermen where the industry begins, we have seen them in the woods of Canada, but never did I dream, Mr. President, that the lumber industry could furnish such a magnificent sight as is presented to us to night. [Applause.]

I have been introduced to you, ladies and gentlemen, as the speaker of the Canadian house of commons. I have heard a great deal about speakers in general since I have been in Washington, and I am told that the speaker who unfortunately for him, and fortunately for me, is absent at the present time, is an authority in this great republic that the speaker of Canada would never dream to be.

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I wish to apologize at once, to beg the favor of the ladies, by telling them that if my hair is growing prematurely gray, it has not been from making speeches, but from listening to them; therefore, I have learned from experience what it is to listen to speech and I have no intention to go beyond the measure of remembering well the words given but two weeks ago at a press dinner in the city of New York where I had the pleasure of being present, when the president said to the speakers: "Gentlemen, if you wish to be immortal with us, don't be eternal now." [Applause.]

I have come here tonight to be the spokesman of the Canadian section of your great association. You are called the "National" but I hope that this time is not far distant when it shall be the "International." [Applause.] This is my first trip to Washington, and I come here today not as a lumberman but as a friendly visitor, a friendly neighbor, as a British subject. [Applause.] But great things have been done in this southern part of the great North American continent by one section of the great Anglo-Saxon family. The last forty-eight hours have been spent by me as might have been spent by a pilgrim visiting Mecca where democracy has carried out to its fullest extent a government by the people. [Applause.]

As I ascended yesterday that unique pillar which has been erected to the Father of His Country, as I saw stone after stone bearing inscriptions of the different states and foreign countries, all uniting in tribute to one of the greatest men the world has known, I was proud that those things had been brought about by men who belong to the same race as the Canadians; and this morning, as I had the pleasure of calling at the White House on the man who is now the ruler of the nation I was impressed beyond expression to see two silent witnesses in front of the White House, two granite pictures bringing to me a whole flood of past history. When I tell you that my ancestors were French you will know with what emotion my heart throbs as I glanced upon the statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau. My ancestors became British subjects not by birth, but by the fortunes of war, and if the old white flag of France ceased to wave on the Ramparts of Quebec seven years before the declaration of Independence, we attribute that fact in our Canadian histories and we look upon that as the forerunner of what was given to you in the grand freedom which you in this country secured. We, in the province of Quebec, the mother province, look upon France as having given us our birth, as we consider France in a large measure gave to the American people the liberty which they now enjoy.

It is a fortunate occurrence, ladies and gentlemen, that the relations which exist now between Canada and the United States are of the friendliest nature. I wish you had been a witness, a few weeks ago, of the hearty, cordial reception which was extended by the governor general and by the citizens of Ottawa to your distinguished secretary of State as he paid this friendly visit to our capital. Receptions are given yearly in our cities of Montreal, Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa to the friendly organizations that come into our midst, carrying "old glory," the flag you honor so much.

The world is moving and ideas are moving with it. Mr. Root, in his Canadian address called attention to the fact—which he said was unique in the history of the world—of two nations side by side upon a border of 3,000 miles, whose intercourse and amity have been maintained during ninety-two years by a simple exchange of influence, by the maintenance of a single 100-ton boat and a single 18-pound cannon upon the Great Lakes. We have evidently given the world an example, an example of peace and good will. We think that in Canada that it is in our interest to remain as long as Providence decrees it, to remain citizens of the British empire because we have found beneath the folds of the Union Jack the magnificent system of government which has been the envy of all the nations of the world. We are members of the British empire, but no man better than an American knows that if there is a friend in the world when the crucial moment comes, if the United States ever needs a friend, they will find that friend beneath the folds of the old Union Jack. [Great applause.]

We Canadians are what remains of the old stock of the North American continent. You preceded us, you left the family circle and you struck out for yourselves, and you amazed the world in doing so. You gave the world a republic which cast in the shade the republics of the Caesars and all others attempted ever before. You have gone forward. The day will come, in ten years, in twenty years, or in fifty years, when in the natural course of events Canada will take the position which she is entitled to take in the foremost nations of the world. We are in no hurry. We are now citizens of that great empire, friendly to the United States, friendly to the cause of civilization throughout the world. We have found beneath that flag what you have in this republic found, a government of the people, by the people and for the people. We have found without our contributing one dollar to the British navy or the British army the respect which a British subject, or an American citizen, obtains in any country throughout the world. The last British soldier—and this is an historical fact—the last British soldier left the continent of North America twelve months ago, when the Dominion government took from the garrison of the old fortress of Halifax in Nova Scotia the last remaining British soldier. The British soldier departed with the best of feeling, carrying back to the old motherland a flag which has

done a great deal for humanity. We are in possession of the northern part of this continent. We know what the United States possesses, we know your race and the high standard of your citizenship; we know the examples you have given the world, but the northern part of this continent is as great as your own in extent and it as yet remains a sealed book. We have begun to touch some of the pages of this volume, and in our country with but 6,000,000 people, not as large as the population of your empire state of New York, we have within the last twenty years built two transcontinental railways we are building our third transcontinental railway now, and in friendly rivalry to you, while you are cutting the Isthmian canal, we are laying that new transcontinental railway over the nearest route between northern Europe and the Orient. We are giving to our country a new birth which it did not have in the past; for years we were disunited, we were disconnected. One day three or four Scotchmen came to Canada—there are Scotchmen in this room, I know, now—and these Scotchmen made a prophecy that what had been done in the United States could be repeated in the Dominion of Canada. There were Lord Strathcona, Lord Mont Stephen—formerly George Stephen—and others of that caliber. One built the Canadian Pacific railway, the other established ocean navigation between Liverpool and Montreal and John Young bridged the St. Lawrence, bringing oceanic steamers 1,500 miles inland, and Canada was started on its onward march. What is there in store for us there? No man knows what there is in store for the United States and Canada, and for American enterprise as well as Canadian enterprise; no man can tell, but if I have any right to speak on behalf of the house of commons of Canada, if I have any right to speak on behalf of the people of

Canada, regardless of their creed or denomination, I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that you have a friendly neighbor and an admirer north of the United States. [Applause.]

The great industry with which you are connected was for many long years the premier industry of Canada. The old French coureurs, the old French adventurers and explorers, who came in their bark canoes from Quebec through the Great Lakes down to the city of New Orleans and founded St. Louis, founded all the cities on the Great Lakes, these were the adventurers of the lumber industry. They established cities on the North American continent whose descendants in our country are the French-Canadians of today, who stand as lumbermen without peer on this continent or any other. [Applause.]

The lumber industry, formerly the premier industry of Canada, has to day taken a third place. There was a time in Canada when the original settler had but one object, to open up some land in which he could find sustenance for himself and family. The tree was looked upon as an enemy, but in the last decade—thanks to such men as the distinguished director of the Forest Service of the United States and thanks to Sir Wilfred Laurier and other men of that caliber—we of Canada have begun to realize that the time has come when even the forests must be protected, you yourselves have taken that position.

Some years ago the province of Quebec enacted a law—we of Quebec, the French race, have the blessing of having large families—the province of Quebec enacted a law by which it declared that the father or mother of twelve living children was entitled to 100 acres of land of the public domain. [Applause and laughter.] Great as is the province of Quebec—greater than three Germanys, four times the extent of France—great as is the province of Quebec after this law had been enacted in operation it had to be repealed because the whole public domain was being given away to the fathers. [Great applause and laughter.]

FORMER CANADIANS.
Ladies and gentlemen, speaking of the great interest which we take in our enterprise, I have had the pleasure since I came here, yesterday morning of meeting a number of men whose fathers were former

Dear Mother
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ly Canadians, and others who spent their boyhood days in those magnificent maritime provinces down by the Atlantic coast, and others along the northern coast of our great lakes, who have today become American citizens, and let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, with the sincerity that comes from the innermost recesses of my heart

Continued on page 4.

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COUGH DROPS
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Take one when you feel the cold coming on, take one when that cough troubles, they cure throat trouble and they cure colds. Recommended by the medical profession. Sold in the red and yellow box. THEY WILL CURE



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Tenders for Laundry Building, Tracadie, N. B.," will be received at this office until Monday, April 22, 1907, inclusive, for the construction of a Laundry Building and Septic Tank at the Lazaretto, Tracadie, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Dr. A. C. Smith, Tracadie, N. B., and at the Department of Public Works. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tenders. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRED GELINAS,
Secretary.

WARNING

It has been reported that a certain party was about to buy the property of the Borden Clothes, Reel Co. I here give notice that this "property" to the best of my knowledge and belief, has not been transferred from its original stockholders, and that it does not belong to one J. E. Miller who purports to be the owner of the whole business. In August of 1905 there was a cunningly framed document read to me by one J. R. McRae, treasurer of the said Co., to which I affixed my signature would have given J. E. Miller ownership of the whole business. But I have brains enough to protest against him, taking all without the payment of one dollar for my half of the business.

Any person or persons being led into a trap, and investing money in this property will find that they have only bought one half of the said property and that they must prepare themselves for the courts as this business shall have to be settled in a decent manner.

Wm W. Borden
Campbellton, April 2nd, 1907
27-4pd

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