

Could the Finance Minister of the present or any other Dominion Government afford to give up without some special motive a portion of the revenue, the articles named in Schedule C would be precisely those he would select to free from taxation, as at once the most popular course and the most beneficial to the public weal.

No measure of taxation ever gave universal satisfaction. No customs tariff was ever framed—nay, no change of a customs tariff was ever made that did not press heavily on somebody's corns, and that was all the care of one paternal government to hold the scales of justice and benevolence. How, then, is it possible that a treaty negotiated between two separate Governments with diverse interests, and each having an earnest regard for its own special advantage, could secure to each man in each of the countries the exact boon that he desires? One man may rule his own affairs as he likes; but when two independent men, equally intelligent, and equally alive to a personal advantage, sit down to make a bargain together—the conclusion arrived at (if any) must be not that which one wants, but what both will assent to.

The question as to the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, as with every other treaty, is not whether it obtains for everybody in Canada everything he would like—but on a fair balance of advantages and disadvantages, do the advantages preponderate? Will it give a new impetus to our national industry? Will it increase largely our foreign commerce? Will it bring new classes of buyers into our markets, create competition, and secure top prices? Will it set at rest all troublesome questions with our great neighbours for a quarter of a century, and give peace in our time? For ourselves we have not a shadow of a doubt that it will do all this. We believe it will be advantageous for Canada, and necessarily more advantageous to the United States from their numerical preponderance; and that it will set the wheels of industry in motion in both countries with a vigor that has not before been witnessed in our international transactions vast and lucrative to both parties as they have been for the last half century.

#### AN AMERICAN VIEW OF RECIPROACITY.

The New York *Nautical Gazette* publishes a purely American view of the Treaty, which, says the *St. John Globe*, "in its way is about as sensible as some of the views taken of the Treaty by certain members of the Dominion Board of Trade. Indeed, the whole letter reads very much like some utterances on this side of the line, with a mere change of terms."

Under the pretence of seeking Reciprocity in trade, our Canadian neighbors are laying their plans to undermine the shipping interests of the United States. They are sharp fellows, these Canadians, who wish to exchange a stock of thistles and thorns for an invoice of grapes and figs. For the trade of ten Yankee States they offer us the license of a pedlar for the territory of a single Province. They wish to interchange, "on equal terms," in the proportion of five to forty millions. They offer us a ship market wherein one ship might be sold, in exchange for a ship market in which one thousand would be. They offer us an opportunity to carry one passenger by water, for the privilege of carrying one thousand and one in return.

The Canadians propose a treaty to build our vessels, and to navigate and own them. They wish us to build canals for their use, and to put up light-houses where it may suit their commerce to have them located. They wish to be as "Yankees" with us—on terms of equality. Where we trade, they wish to trade. Where we manufacture, there they wish to be excused from manufacturing. Where we pay a dollar for labor, just there they want to be free to do better. But in the market where we sell, they *calculate* to get most for their wares. They want two horses to ride, two strings to their bow, and a free accommodation for man and beast, wherever they find will rest and refresh themselves. Brother Jonathan's farm-house must be made free to all who choose to pass his way. Like an old fool, he may "gin in" to the strangers, and entertain them, and divide his herds and his flocks with them on the morrow. This is what is expected from him by every nation and people under the sun.

It has been too much the practice of politicians at Washington to give away what they cannot steal; to make a show of liberality to the vagabonds of all the world besides. Very likely this villainous scheme of "Reciprocity," so called, will be entertained in-

stead of being kicked out of the Senate. What do many of our Senators know or care about shipbuilding, navigation, or commerce? There are not ten men among them who care two straws about anything except *mere office distinction* when they go over to Europe, and sit under the mahogany of aristocrats and titled imposters, and enemies of the American Government, dining and wining with men who hate the very idea of American Nationality—this is what many of our statesmen aim at—distinction for favors done to foreigners, from men abroad, who despise your "cosmopolitan," "international," milk and water, lobbolly, "free trade," no spunk, Yankee Doodle politicians, without a pedigree, horse, sense, or common pride of nationality.

#### PRAYER BY BUSINESS MEN.

Most business men carry a heavy burden of care. The severe and often exhausting mental effort required of them, the fluctuations of the markets, the scarcity of money, and many other things incident to most kinds of business, give rise to anxieties which, in the aggregate, make a wearisome load. There are, indeed, persons of buoyant temperament, who do not seem to feel it; and those who are prosperous have the exhilaration of success, which sustains them under care, and causes its weight to be but little felt. But these are the favored few. As a whole, it is doubtless true that business men live under a weight of toil and solicitude which is often oppressive.

We earnestly commend to those who are thus burdened the habit of prayer—not merely prayer in general, such as relates to spiritual things, but, specifically prayer about their business. As one who has experienced its value under this pressure of care, we beg to ask our fellow business men to try it.

It brings a sweet sense of companionship in our cares. It makes that divine One who, while on earth, so tenderly sympathized with all human sorrow, near to us. We can tell Him all that we feel, assured that He will feel with us in it. We cannot be too familiar in these communications. No formalities are required—no restrictions of time or place. Talk with Him as an ever-present friend; tell Him your anxiety, your burden; spread out the case before Him in whole or in part, as you feel prompted;—but tell Him. Nothing on earth is so sweet to a Christian heart as this experience of the divine society.

And with it is a sense of help, also. It is the presence of a strong Friend, who is abundantly able to support you; you can lean upon Him; He has placed you where you are; it is by His loving permission that all this burden has come upon you; and He now stands by to take care of you under it. He will not allow you to be tempted above that you are able to bear. All human affairs are in His hands; His is all the money, all the markets, all the courses of trade and exchange; His the hearts and hands of men; no bank is so rich as He, no patron so influential; no friend so generous and forbearing; and whatever He is and has is yours. "Shall not He, who spared not His own Son, with Him also freely give us all things?"

Prayer, too, brings direct answers of help and relief—not always in the way expected or desired, but in some way which, in the end, is clearly seen to have been the best way. Innumerable instances might be cited of this; nay, as the doctrine of living by faith is more understood and practiced, the more abundant and striking they become. We have just received from a friend the following narrative, which we have his permission to relate:—

He was feeling deeply dejected, from pecuniary embarrassment. Having only the proceeds of an agency with which to support his family, and being already pressed with liabilities past due, he knew not where to turn for relief. Meeting, one day, a warm-hearted ministerial friend, the latter enquired of him the cause of his despondency. After some hesitation the case was stated. "Come," said the good man, "let us go and tell the Lord of it." They went into his study, and knelt; the minister prayed as one who was at home at the mercy-seat; he besought the Lord to show his friend that he was not forsaken—nay, in that very hour to send him a token of His care. On leaving the study the gentleman repaired to an eating-house, where he was accustomed to dine, and while seated at the table a person came to him and requested an interview on business. It was granted, and the result was a transaction which brought him a commission of over \$600—sufficient to pay his debt, and leave him a balance with which to begin a new year. On reaching home, and re-

counting to his wife the signal mercy he had received, she informed him that she, too, perceiving her husband's dejection, had set apart that very hour when his interview with the minister occurred, for special prayer in his behalf. Thus literally, while two were "agreeing" in their request, the promise made to such was fulfilled.—*Exchange.*

#### CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS AND RECIPROACITY.

(From the *Chicago Times* Aug. 14.)

The manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada have been holding a convention to discuss the subject of reciprocity, and have, with great unanimity, expressed their hostility to the proposed treaty. In this there is nothing surprising or unexpected. The manufacturers of Canada have lately been clamouring for protection against the United States, just as the manufacturers of the United States are always clamouring for protection against the world in general, and Canada and England in particular. They are not so extravagant in their demands, indeed, because there are fewer Morrills and Kelleys in the Dominion Parliament than in our Congress, and because the Canadians will not submit so quietly as our people do to the opinion of fleeing in the name of home industry. But they are as ready as our manufacturers to offer resistance to any progress in the direction of commercial freedom.

The action of this Canadian convention brings to light the curious fact that the manufacturers on both sides of the line are opposed to the treaty. The manufacturers on this side are afraid that with free commerce the Canadians will crush out their infant industries, and the manufacturers of the other side are equally afraid that we will crush out *their* infant industries. Now it is obvious that there cannot be good ground for fear on both sides; and as both sides are about equally afraid, it is presumable that they are tolerably well matched, and that neither has any good reason to fear the other. It must be confessed, however, that the fear of the Canadians is much more unreasonable than that of our own manufacturers. Our tariff is about 35 per cent. on the average on dutiable articles, while the Canadian tariff is only about 15 per cent. And if 15 per cent. is sufficient to protect Canada against "ravenous competition with the pauper labour of Europe," and if 35 per cent. is no more than sufficient to protect us against the same thing, assuredly the Canadians need not be afraid to meet us on equal terms.

There is, in reality, no cause for fear on either side. The French manufacturers were as hostile to the commercial treaty of 1860 with England as the manufacturers of this country and Canada now are to the proposed treaty. And yet they found when the treaty went into operation that so far from being crushed out, they were decidedly benefited. Commercial freedom enriched the country, and enlarged the home market of the manufacturers, from which they expected to be driven by English competition. This experience let a little light into the minds of French manufacturers, and to-day they would not return to the old policy of prohibition on any account. And so it will be both here and in Canada, if the experiment of free interchange between the countries is fairly tried. It will, of course, take a little time for business to adjust itself to the new order of things. But in the end all concerned will derive benefits which they never afterwards will be induced to forego for the sake of any supposed advantage to be derived from the system of spoliation which is mis-called protection.

#### AN INCIDENT WITH A MORAL.

Some years ago, when defalcations of bank officers were not so frequently made public as at present, a young gentleman was invited temporarily to fill the place of an absconding teller of a prominent bank, who had neglected to square up his accounts before leaving. One day not long after a check for a large amount, signed by the president of the bank, was presented at the counter by one of his clerks. The president had no such amount on deposit, and the clerk was politely informed of the fact by the teller, and that, of course, the check could not be paid. "But it *must* be," said the clerk; "it is for the president of the bank." "I cannot help that," said the *pro tempore* officer, "there are no funds to meet it." "I'll see if you won't pay it," said the clerk, who at once carried the dishonored check to his