

edit the manufacturing need not be afraid of

and myself did not issue at this meeting; and that it would be Board did not give that I know of their of a resolution they coasting trade should canals should not be take effect simultan-

MR. ELDER'S amend- the first part of it and think should first be s Mr. ELDER presses dment, (seconded by art of his motion, and

draft Reciprocity Treaty dual Meeting in January to the Government."

are entertained by ourse of this debate; specting the gradual which could be dealt o, which binds the in a limited time, is that all we should be ents we make in our are as desirous of nefit of them on the rs say that the St. feet, except at very to fulfil the Treaty find the American umbugged us in this river navigation to you have received itted free into our difference between fore, that Article 5 aughnawaga Canal, e it; and I would ompany to build it.

But I do not think it would be wise to make that work a part of the Treaty, unless the American Government definitely agreed to secure to us the navigation of Whitehall Canal and the Hudson River. Another respect in which the Treaty should be amended is that relating to the coasting trade of the Atlantic. All these points could be considered by the Committee I propose, in the light of this debate; and recommendations could be made through this Board to the Government in accordance with them.

Hon. T. R. JONES, (St. John)—The Senate of the United States meets about the 7th of December. The Dominion Board of Trade does not meet until January, and the Committee could not report in time.

MR. WM. ELDER, (St. John)—I fear that owing to the short time allowed for speaking and the consequent necessity for compressing my remarks, I failed to make myself clearly understood on some points. For instance, with regard to the building of ships, what I intended to say was that the mere building of ships for another nation does not add to the prestige or wealth of a country, and that we had found it so whether we built ships for England or the United States. And this gives me an opportunity of saying that one of the objections I have to this Treaty is with regard to its effect upon us as a nation. If this Treaty does not satisfy our manufacturers who have large capital invested in various industries, its natural tendency will be to lead them to prefer the powerful protection of the United States; and if their patriotism is not proof against it, to desire a severance of the connection with England and annexation to the United States. Now, with every love to the people of the United States, and no small pride in their national prosperity, I do not hesitate to say that any Treaty that would have such a tendency cannot be acceptable to the people of this country. (Cheers). Another point I made in the course of my previous remarks was, that with regard to maritime interests, there was not an equal exchange; and that point has been conceded, I believe, by all the speakers. With regard to the concession of the fisheries as an off-set to the free interchange of natural productions, the question naturally arises—why, seeing that the fisheries are given up at once, the free exchange of natural products should not take effect at once also and not wait for three years? As it is, the Americans are to have the use of our fisheries from the passage of the Treaty, while we are not to be permitted to enjoy the equivalent they give us for the fisheries until three years have elapsed. I gather therefore from this debate that the judgment of this Board is that the Treaty is unfair to us in regard to the maritime interests affected by it; while with regard to its effect upon manufactures, it is almost wholly in the interest of the United States, and that therefore it should be urged upon our Government that in these respects it ought to be amended. The friends of the Treaty have sought to make a point against its opponents by asserting that our manufacturers have changed their position, because at the last meeting of this Board they said "give us a market, and we do not care about protection;" but now they are told, when the market is offered to them, that they are afraid of competi-