

A NORTH AMERICAN ZOLLVEREIN.

HOW IT WOULD ENRICH CANADA.

At New Glasgow, N. S., October 26, 1892.

Nature's Intentions Thwarted.

Nature intended that there should be a union of some kind between the Northern and Southern half of the North American continent. Nowhere else in the world is it more plainly evident that one section is a complement of the other, each in a marked degree dependent upon the other. Not only are there no mountains to divide them, no seas to separate them, but the line of division between the two regions in other respects is as imperceptible.

In climate, variety on the North American continent is the highest advantage it possesses. Therefore, to restrict a people by legislation, by law or by commercial policy to one kind of climate, is to legislate against Providence. It looks like a conflict between the Divine law and the human law, in thus enforcing the laws of man against the laws of nature. To enforce such a policy is impolitic, and in the end disastrous to the body politic.

Confirming this view of climate, the products of both North and South are found singularly and absolutely essential to each other region. Thus, the Canadian needs cotton for clothing, and he can get it alone from the Southern States. Why should there be a legal impediment from his getting it where he desires, either raw or manufactured?

On the other hand, the New Englander, who manufactures the cotton, needs coal and food products, and these are found nearest and cheapest, in the Maritime Provinces.

The policy that shuts out coal from New England and opens the mines of Pennsylvania to foreign pauper emigration, until now the English language is hardly spoken therein, is the supremest folly a government ever permitted.

Equally, the policy which shuts out New England manufactures from the Maritime Provinces, so that in exchange for them the people of these Provinces should not produce food and warmth for the New Englander, with a good profit, is a policy disastrous to both sections.

So with lumber for shelter, which the Americans need, and which alone can be found in Canada; with fish, which Canada alone can supply, in exchange for tobacco, sugar, corn, flour, oil, and the thousand other things which go to make up the sum of human happiness.

Examples of United States and Canada.

The free exchange of products, without let or hindrance, was ordained by nature, and a union of interests between the north and the south is as plainly essential to their prosperity and perfect development as the sun is to light.

No better evidence need be afforded of the advantage of variety in climate and product, in the creation of prosperity and high material progress, than the United States affords.

No stronger illustration is needed of the mistake of confining the operations of the people to narrow latitudes and similar production, than is afforded by Canada.

Two Nations Starting Side by Side.

The two sections of the continent, started side by side on an equal footing, over a century ago. Canada was the greater half of the continent, as she is to-day, with means of access and interior communication unequalled in the world; she possessed the most abundant resources, had a most industrious and thrifty class of immigrants; was backed by British capital and British enterprise; needed no vast experiment in government, and but perpetuated the institutions that were successful in Great Britain. Her credit was established from the start, and she seemed destined to occupy a position among the nations of the earth, which her vast area, her enormous wealth, her splendid geographical position and her connections entitled her to.

The United States, on the other hand, started with a disorganized group of colonies, largely peopled by those who were uncertain of eventual success, and many of whom were still attached to British connection. Looked at with suspicion by almost every nation in Europe, with an exhausted capital from a long war, with no money at home and no credit abroad, with a vast experiment as to self-government on hand, and with an immigration of the most miscellaneous character from all the nations of the earth, the United States possessed nothing but the inherent advantages of climate, mineral resources and soil on which to build.

Midway in their career the great civil war occurred, which again exhausted their credit, again squandered their money, and again laid waste their

that the abolition
the expectation of
Indian farmer, shu
suddenly and with
out a whimper to
la was and is to
occurred, loyal t
tions. But it can
ed of such advant
should forever re
without disloyalty
nd loss. Political
e are as far apart
ne difficulty in the
Free Trade would
n. An obstacle
country to procure
that the longer
so much earlier
union. Is it not
an American and
Trade in North
for the perpetua
ers?

Continental

that, if it were
ter event in the
very of America;
more benefitted
elopment of the
her fact that the
sessions on the
a loss and a re-
the perpetuation
was to be gained
ich were alone
United States,
loyalty is possi-
maginable, than
e continent and
able each other
age which was
at "We live in
ea is another
story shows it
to mankind."