The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887. VOL. XVII. NO. 6

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.

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All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

Calendar for December, 1887

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 7th day, 10h., 58.3m., p.m., N.W
New Moon 14th day, 3h., 9.0m., p.m., W.
First Quarter 22nd day, 2h., 48.7m., a.m., N.W
Full Moon 30th day, 4h., 1.8m., a. m., S.W.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets.	High Water Ch'town
		h. m.	h. m.	aft'rn	m'rn aft'rn	morn
1	Thur	7 28	4 9	5 23	7 54	10 59
2	Fri	30	9	6 13	8 53	11 38
3	Sat	31	9	7 9	9 48	aft 13
4	Sun	32	9	8 11	10 38	0 52
5	Mon	33	9	9 18	11 22	1 36
6	Tues	34	8	10 25	12 0	2 24
7	Wed	35	8	11 28	aft 36	3 18
8	Thur	36	8	morn	1 5	4 29
9	Fri	37	8	0 51	1 34	5 49
10	Sat	38	8	2 6	2 3	7 5
11	Sun	39	8	3 20	2 35	8 11
12	Mon	40	8	4 36	3 10	9 3
13	Tues	41	8	5 51	3 49	9 53
14	Wed	42	8	7 2	4 35	10 34
15	Thur	43	9	8 7	5 27	11 19
16	Fri	44	9	9 6	6 24	morn
17	Sat	44	9	9 53	7 28	0 2
18	Sun	45	10	10 31	8 31	0 45
19	Mon	46	10	11 7	9 35	1 24
20	Tues	46	10	11 36	10 37	2 7
21	Wed	47	11	aft. 1	11 38	2 51
22	Thur	47	12	0 26	m'rn	3 44
23	Fri	48	13	0 49	0 38	4 44
24	Sat	48	13	1 12	1 38	5 50
25	Sun	48	14	1 32	2 39	6 54
26	Mon	49	15	2 7	3 35	7 50
27	Tues	49	15	2 49	4 41	8 38
28	Wed	49	16	3 19	5 43	9 20
29	Thur	49	16	4 6	6 44	10 1
30	Fri	49	17	5 0	7 42	10 49
31	Sat	7 49	17	6 1	8 35	11 39

A Grand Chance

FOR Children and Ladies to have perfect-fitting Clothes. Send Twenty-five Cents and the age of any boy under fifteen years, and I will send, by return mail, the pattern of a suit and directions how to make it, so that any woman can make it just as nobby as a tailor. Ladies who desire a nice-fitting Ulster, Redingotte, Sacque, Dolman, or Basque pattern, send for circular with direction for measure. The measures are so simple that any young lady can take her own measure, so that I can send a pattern that will please everyone. I will also teach the most improved system of Ladies' Garment Cutting ever invented by the skill of man. I got it from the inventor, and will give it as I was taught. For particulars, etc., apply to

P. J. FORAN,

Oct. 19, 1887—tf Box 178, Charlottetown.

SEWING

MACHINES,

AT A BARGAIN.

ONE first-class RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, new, and also one second-hand for sale very cheap. Apply at the

HERALD OFFICE.

Charlottetown, May 25, 1887.

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

—OF—

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Total Assets, 1886, - - $29,371,980.79

TRANSACTS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

This Company has been well and favorably known for its prompt payment of losses in this Island during the past twenty-two years.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Agent.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1887. } 1y

We Want Potatoes.

WE handled 80,000 bushels Potatoes this season and made money for our shippers; having decided to sell in small lots from store, to get outside prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to

HATHEWAY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS,

22 Central Wharf, Boston.

Members Chamber of Commerce. Established 1872.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the HERALD Printing Company are hereby required to pay the amounts so due by them forthwith, otherwise legal proceedings will be immediately instituted to recover the same.

January 19, 1887.

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LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885.

1887. FALL. 1887.

CONNOLLY BROS.

TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous customers, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage during the past year, and also beg leave to inform them that their fall stock of Groceries is now complete, which they are prepared to sell as cheap as any firm in the trade, being bought in the best English, American and Canadian markets at the lowest cash price.

TEAS—A large and varied stock of Teas, in chests and half-chests; also in caddies of 5 and 10 lbs., all warranted. Our 24 cent Tea excells any in the city at the price. Very choice Teas at 28, 32 and 36 cents per lb.

FLOUR—A large stock of Flour kept constantly on hand, in Kent, New City, and other choice brands.

Also a full line of Groceries, Sundries, Molasses, Kerosene Oil (in 5 gallon tins), Brushes, Brooms, Soaps, Raisins, Currants, Dates, Figs, and a full line of Christie Brown's celebrated Biscuits. Also a full line of Confectionery, in English and Canadian Goods.

P. S.—All orders sent by mail will receive our prompt attention. Goods despatched free of charge to any part of the city.

CONNOLLY BROS.,

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1887—3m Cor. Dorchester and Queen Sts.

REDDIN'S

DRUG STROE.

OPP. POST OFFICE — CAMERON BLOCK

Always to the Front

With the Freshest and Most Reliable Stock of Goods

IN THE MARKET.

FRESH DYES, PATENT MEDICINES, CONDITION POWDERS

FELLOWS' SYRUP, BURDOCK BITTERS, MILK FOODS.

Prescriptions Carefully Dispensed.

HAVANA CIGARS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr.

Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1887.

Mark Wright & Co

New Factory, New Labor-Saving Machines, New Designs, New Methods, New Prices.

While our prices are less, we claim that our goods for

DESIGN, MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP,

ARE SECOND TO NONE.

We do not make a practice of running down or trying to depreciate other people's goods—OURS SELL ON THEIR MERITS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1887.

18 FALL OPENING. 87.

Reuben Tuplin & Co., Kensington,

ARE OFFERING THE

Largest & Best Selected Stock of General Merchandize

EVER SHOWN BY US, IN

Ladies Dress Goods, all new and fashionable; Mantle Cloths, Sacques, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.; Tweeds, Worsteds, Overcoatings, Trimmings; Underwear, heavy, all wool, at very low prices; Top Shirts, Blankets, Quilts, Ticking; Millinery and Trimmings, latest styles, very cheap, satisfaction guaranteed.

Our Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil, and General Groceries, are the Best.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware, all kinds; Horse Rugs, R. Wraps; Crockery and Glassware, beautiful stock, and low in price; Lamps, &c.; the Best Stock of Boots and Shoes to be found anywhere.

All our Goods are marked as low as the lowest, and this with their good quality commends them to all careful buyers.

☞ Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Pelts, Wool, &c, bought at highest market prices.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

Kensington, Sept. 21, 1887.

JOHN NEWSON.

Furniture.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—IN—

Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.,

and in all kinds of Household Furniture, such as Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room. All kinds of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattrasses Pillows. All kinds of Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Book-cases, Tables, Washstands, Sinks, Cradles, Cots, Cribs, &c., &c.

Picture Frames and Picture Frame Moulding.

LATEST STYLES AND FINEST QUALITY—CHEAP.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors very low. All kinds of Window Furniture, such as Chous Gues Blinds and Shades, Cornices, Poles, Rings, Holders, Bands, Chains, Hooks, Blind Rollers, &c. Also—The Grand-daddy Chairs, Wire Mattrasses, Children's Sleighs, Carts and Wagons—cheap, cheap, at

JOHN NEWSON'S,

QUEEN SQUARE, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1887. ☞ Mention this paper.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

AYER'S PILLS. Sugar-Coated Cathartic

If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to

Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.

My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Ealing, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Manf'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

LOOK OUT FOR

O'NEILL'S EXPRESS.

HO! FOR BELFAST.

THE Subscriber having received the contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Charlottetown and Belfast, is fully equipped to carry parcels and accommodate passengers between these points, at the lowest possible rates. All orders left with the Postmaster, Eldon; at Norton & Fennell's Store., Charlottetown. or at the Subscriber's residence, Vernon River, will receive prompt attention.

All parcels must be prepaid.

N. B.—An Order Book will be kept at the Osborne House, Charlottetown.

GEORGE O'NEILL.

Vernon River, Sept. 28, 1887—3m

TOBACCO.

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Manufactured from Pure Virginia Leaf, at

Riley's Tobacco Factory, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Special Wholesale Rates. See my prices and inspect my Goods before making purchases.

T. B. RILEY.

March 23 1887—1y

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH ON COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE following is a condensed report of the excellent speech, on the subject of Commercial Union, delivered by P. Blake, Esq., M. P. P., before the Charlottetown Board of Trade, on Monday evening, the 28th ult. He commenced by moving the following amendment to the resolution under consideration:

"*Resolved*, That while this Board warmly approves of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis, it is not prepared, from the information before it, to endorse the proposed Commercial or Customs Union with the United States."

Mr Blake said that he had listened with much attention and pleasure to the speeches of Mr. L. H. Davies and Hon. Mr. Ferguson; and that he heartily endorsed almost everything that had been said on the previous evening by the Hon. Senator Haythorne. The more he heard of the question and the more he studied it, the more he was convinced that Commercial Union would not suit Canada. In the first place it would certainly involve an unfair discrimination against Great Britain, and in the end bring about Annexation. If the people of this Province were to give their opinions as to whether they would remain in the British Empire, or join the Republic, they would, he felt sure, be almost unanimously in favor of maintaining the present connection. But Commercial Union leads straight on to Annexation. The people of Great Britain would certainly regard such a union as unfriendly, and a very poor return for the protection which the Mother Country has afforded, the practical freedom we enjoy, and the advantages we possess from her prestige throughout the world. Would it be considered mere sentiment if we extended our thoughts to the Mother Country, and enquired what effect Commercial Union would have on our relations with her. She has accepted freely all our exports free; she has extended to us the protection of her Army and Navy, for which she has not asked of us one cent; and we have enjoyed the privileges of her great prestige, and feel proud to boast of our love for the British Constitution. Look where you may, go where you will, examine into all the different forms of government that exist in the world, or have existed in the past, and you will find

NO FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO COMPARE WITH THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We have the right to regulate our own laws, tariffs, etc.; but we have always done so under the protection of the British flag. Therefore we should consider well before adopting any alliance having the tendency of Commercial Union. The opinion of so prominent a British statesman as Mr. Chamberlain is significant. Mr. Chamberlain says:

"Before I leave this subject, I should like to be permitted, as this is the last time I shall have an opportunity of making a public speech before I leave our shores, to refer to another telegram which has come from Canada, and which states that the Toronto *Mail*—a paper which I believe to be an influential and respectable journal—has referred to some words of mine in a speech which I recently delivered in Ulster, and has construed those words in it as an insult to all Canadians. I am quite sure that there must be some great misapprehension which I should be glad of some opportunity to set straight. What I said was that there was a party in Canada which is seeking at the present time for Commercial Union with the United States. Commercial Union with the United States, as I understand it, means free trade between Canada and the United States, while at the same time Canada is to continue to impose protective duties on imports from the Mother Country—that is to say, that she is to give a preference in every article of manufacture in the United states over Great Britain. Well, I say that if Canada—if a great majority of the people of Canada—desired any arrangement of that kind, I had no doubt they would be able to secure it. I did not think there was anybody in this country who would attempt to prevent it by force; but I regretted that in that case all that continued of the slender tie which binds Canada to this country, so far as we are concerned, would disappear, and that it was not likely that the people of Great Britain would continue very much longer to sustain the obligations and responsibilities of the relationship after the reciprocal benefits had been withdrawn; and go I said that a union of this kind, if it ever came about, would be the first step and the signal for political separation. Well, that is a matter of fact; and I cannot conceive that any human being with a grain of reason in his head can deem that there is anything insulting in such a statement as that." (Cheers.)

In this connection Mr. Wiman, it will be noticed, tells the people of the United States a very different story from what he tells the people of Canada. When at Quebec he expressed his regret that the declaration of independence stopped short at the line forty-five and let the world know pretty well what his desires as to the ultimate effect of Commercial Union were. In an interview after his return to New York, published in the Boston *Herald*, he lets a little more light in on his animating motives. He wants, he distinctly says, Canada separated from England and joined to the States, and urges the statesmen of the latter country to act so as to make Commercial Union the one consideration on which it will consent to a settlement of the present dispute. There is a deep meaning in his words that if United States politicians play their cards well, England may not only lose a good customer but a colony as well.

Mr. A. B. Warburton denied that Mr. Wiman had expressed these sentiments.

Mr. Blake said Mr. Wiman had been so reported in leading papers and he had not denied the accuracy of the report. At any rate we should not, as British subjects desiring to maintain our British institutions, be too ready to adopt a scheme which tends clearly and surely towards Annexation to the States. Nor should we by hasty action or hasty speech, lead the Americans to believe that Commercial Union is necessary to the Dominion—that we cannot live without it. This leads to the second great objection to Commercial Union, viz.: that it would practically

DESTROY OUR CATTLE AND SHEEP TRADE

with England, causing a heavy loss on cattle and sheep. For a great many products our farmers have a better market in Great Britain than they have in the States, and the privilege we possess in being able to send cattle into Great Britain instead of being compelled to slaughter them at the ports of entry, is a very great one. While in England he had made enquiries as to the value of this privilege, and one of the leading importers in London informed him that it was worth fully ten dollars a head for cattle, and one dollar a head for sheep. But if we entered into a union with the United States the cattle of the two countries would be commingled at the ports of shipment and on board ship; they would also be liable to the diseases which necessitate the rule that American cattle shall be slaughtered at the port of entry; and the privilege that we now enjoy would—as Senator Haythorne has already pointed out—most assuredly be withdrawn. Taking the statistics of the exports of Canadian cattle last year, as a basis of calculation, they would thus entail a loss upon the farmers of the country of $650,000 a year. Besides this, Commercial Union would partially destroy our manufacturing and industrial interests. To a large extent these interests are identical with the interests of our farmers. The whole country has made sacrifices in order that manufactories might be established. These manufactories have given employment at home to thousands of the people of Canada and a home market for much of the farmers' produce. Subject these manufactures to the strong competition of those of the States which have been established for a long period of time, and a great many of them must necessarily go down before it. Our infant manufactories cannot hope to live in competition with the wealthy establishments of the States. The United States have long treated these Provinces in a spirit of hostility. It was hostility which caused them to abrogate the old Reciprocity Treaty. They thought we favored the Southern States and they desired to cripple our trade by refusing to deal with us on fair terms. But the Canadians sought fresh fields and pastures new. They united. British capital came into the country. The British markets, for many years, afforded remunerative prices for oats, wheat, peas, cheese, cattle, sheep, etc. Instead of being beggared by the loss of Reciprocity,

THIS COUNTRY HAS GROWN AND PROSPERED.

Reciprocity would undoubtedly be a great benefit to Canada, and particularly to this Province, in respect to the sale of potatoes, horses, lambs and fish. But there are at least two of our staple articles in respect to which our position would not be improved. We produce as fine pork and beef as any part of Canada or the United States. But if we have Commercial Union, every farmer must be prepared to do away with his pigs. Even with the present duties, the Americans are sending quantities of pork and beef into our markets. If the duties were taken off, they would make our production of pork and beef for sale at a profit an impossibility. Commercial Union would entail upon Canadians a loss of revenue amounting to $7,000,000, and it cannot be expected that the Americans will make up this loss under a pooling arrangement or in any other way. Consequently that amount and several other amounts, making up about $12,000,000 a year, will have to be met by direct taxation. The proportion which would fall upon this Province would be about $300,000 a year, and would involve a tax upon property of 1½ to 2 per cent. But it may be said that the benefits derived from Commercial Union would more than counterbalance the loss. The question this evening is whether a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, embracing a free interchange of certain agricultural products and manufactured goods, as might be mutually agreed upon—each country retaining and framing its own tariff on all products and goods not included in the treaty—would be most beneficial to Canada, more particularly this Province, or a Commercial Union covering the free interchange of the products and manufactured goods of both countries, with the adoption by Canada of the American tariff with the same duties, customs and excise, as against all other countries, Great Britain included. Before entering into the merits of these two propositions, it would be well to examine our trade relations with Great Britain and the United States. Only by so doing can we arrive at a correct understanding of this many-sided question. The imports and exports of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1886, were as follows:

	Great Britain.	Exported to United States.	Other Countries.
The produce of the Mine	$ 3,951,147	$ 3,115,606	$ 345,619
Fisheries	6,842,388	2,587,546	2,660,099
Forests	21,034,611	8,505,405	1,029,478
Animals and their products	22,005,433	6,742,789	507,972
Agricultural products	17,652,779	8,752,994	1,170,621
Manufactures	2,824,137	1,207,356	689,920
Miscellaneous	604,111	551,583	5,322
	$74,975,506	$30,694,263	$31,463,342	$6,817,901

These figures show the importance of our trade with Great Britain. Our imports, entered for consumption, amounted to $99,602,694, of which we imported from Great Britain goods to the value of $40,601,694; from the United States $44,858,039; other countries $14,143,456. On the other hand, our exports last year, the produce of Canada, amounted to $74,975,506, of which Great Britain took articles to the value of $36,394,263; the United States took $31,463,342, and other countries $6,817,901. Great Britain took of animals and their products and other agricultural products $22,500,000 worth, and the United States nearly $15,500,000 worth. The English market is the best market for good well-fed cattle and sheep, as well as for wheat, oats, peas, cheese, butter and other products not specially mentioned. For the year ending 30th June, 1886, we sent to the British market about 61,000 head of cattle which realized in the aggregate about $4,880,000, or about $80 per head, and in the same year we sent to the United States about 25,000, which brought about $24 per head, or in the aggregate $600,000. In 1886 we sent to Great Britain 36,411 sheep, which realized about $327,000, or nearly $9 per head; in the same year we sent to the United States 313,201 sheep, valued at about $2.50 each, and realizing about $783,000. Of cheese we sent to Great Britain in the same year 77,823,157 lbs., valued at $6,729,134; of butter 3,546,182 lbs., value $652,863—total for cheese and butter $7,381,997. To the United States we sent in the same year 174,674 lbs of cheese, value $15,478, and of butter 111,383 lbs, value $17,545—total for butter and cheese $33,023. It will thus be seen that our best cattle and sheep trade and our best butter and cheese trade are with Great Britain, and

MUST CONTINUE TO GO THERE.

Nor can it be disputed that the British market takes our surplus wheat, oats, and many other things not here enumerated. The American market takes our horses, lambs, potatoes, barley and eggs, also some of our inferior cattle, which bring but a small price. Of the total export of horses the Americans took over 16,000, valued at $180 per head. We can count upon the reliability of the English market for our cattle, sheep, wheat, oats, peas, butter and cheese, and as long as the United States and Canada have any surplus of these articles for sale the English market will determine the price. If we had free trade with the States to-day, it would greatly enhance the value of the products we export to that country, and prove a great boon, while it would not in any sense affect our exports to Great Britain. But, on the other hand, if we adopt Commercial Union, it would be disastrous to our cattle and sheep trade, particularly for the reasons already given; for the Americans are our competitors in the British market. We are told that under Commercial Union we will have an enlarged market, that we will get a market of sixty millions of people. Now, this is only true in a sense when applied to merchants, to manufacturers, as well as to farmers. But as farmers we are not going to get a market of sixty millions to whom we can sell our products. As it is understood, of the population of the United States about two-thirds are producers of agricultural products, while one-third are engaged in other pursuits. It then means that the farmers of Canada have to compete with the farmers of the United States for the American market of twenty million consumers. And also let us remember that the Americans have, after supplying their own markets, a large surplus of agricultural produce to dispose of; while many millions of dollars worth is sent to the British market, which we have to meet in competition. The advocates of Commercial Union have a most extraordinary way of presenting their case. They declare that the duties paid into the United States Treasury last year upon Canadian products amounted to $5,000,000, and that if the duties were abolished the prices obtained by Canadian producers would be increased to that extent. In this case the exporter is represented as paying the duty. But when they deal with the imports into Canada from the United States they insist that the consumer pays the duty. We say that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the duties collected upon American imports into Canada amounted to nearly $7,000,000. The profits of dealers were levied upon this sum, as it formed part of the cost of the articles and the increased cost to the consumer in consequence of the duties was not less than $10,000,000. Why not protect the consumers in Canada by saving to them annually $10,000,000 paid by them as a result of the duties levied upon American goods imported. What logical minds they must have who assert in the same breath that when Canada exports to the States the producer pays the duty, and when the States export to Canada the consumer pays the duty. Mr. L. H. Davies expressed a good deal of fear lest the Americans should act, according to the provisions of the Retaliation Bill and shut out of their markets the products which we sell them at a profit. Let us see what would be the result of retaliation. Retaliation would deprive Canada of a market in the United States of goods to the value of $31,463,342 a year—about 42 per cent., or two-fifths of her exports to the whole world. But

TWO CAN PLAY AT THE GAME OF RETALIATION.

Taking the figures of the same year—1886—retaliation by Great Britain against the United States would deprive the United States of a market for goods to the value of $468,161,187—or about two-thirds of the United States exports to the whole world; and our loss of the United States market would be fully made up by getting rid of the United States competition in the markets of Great Britain, the West Indies, and other British possessions. But, it may be argued, Great Britain would not be so foolish as to close her markets to the United States whence she draws large food supplies. Britain could afford to retaliate because of the new sources of supply which have been opened up. The exports of United States wheat fell off in 1885 over 28,000,000 bushels from what it was in 1884, while India's export of wheat to Great Britain at the same time increased 10,000,000 bushels. The export of wheat from Australia increased in 1884 over 1883 12,000,000 bushels. Accounting for these changes, the compiler of the *Statistical Record* says:

"Several causes have combined to bring about this result. During the ten years previous to 1882, there were several unusually bad seasons in Europe, while they were universally good on this continent; there was in consequence an abnormal demand for American wheat. During the last five years the average production of wheat in Europe has increased some 50,000,000 bushels, while the harvests have been generally better. In consequence of the increased European demand, large areas of land were brought under wheat cultivation in Russia, British India, Australia and South America, as well as in the United States and Canada. The increased production in India and Australia has been very large, especially in India, owing to the excessively low price of labor and to increased facilities for transportation; large areas are still being continually brought under cultivation for wheat, and it is not improbable that before many years, Europe will look still more to the East for her supplies. According to figures published in the *United States Record of Foreign Commerce* for 1886, British India exported in 1885, 39,312,969 bushels, and the United States 53,025,938 bushels; in the preceding year the figures were respectively 29,550,741 bushels and 81,628,478 bushels. In 1884, the Australasian Colonies exported 19,466,621 bushels as compared with 7,481,949 bushels in 1883. These figures help to show the great increase in production in the East, and to explain the present extremely low prices. Mr. Bookwalter, an American, says: 'No revision of the laws by which American trade is bound can restore American supremacy in the grain markets of the world. The American farmer no longer holds, as once he did, the position of dictator in the European market.' In 1880, of the total quantity of wheat exported (principally to European countries) by the chief wheat producing countries, the share of the United States was 69.13 per cent., in 1884 it was only 40.34 per cent., and was probably still lower in 1885."

Thus it appears that the United States' proportion of wheat exports was, in 1880, 69.13 per cent., and fell in 1884 to 40.34 per cent., while those of British India and Australia increased to a very large extent. In Manitoba alone this year, there is an increase of wheat for export amounting to about 5,000,000 bushels. In view of these changed conditions it is manifested that Great Britain could retaliate upon the United States should the States carry out their threat. But there is little danger that they will do so. Mr. Bayard, the United States Secretary of State, has said that:

"The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was renounced by the United States in expectation that the British North American Provinces would surrender their political independence to gain free access to the markets of the Republic, and when the renewal of the Treaty was sought, the Canadians were plainly told that they could attain that object only by Annexation. The result of the demand that the Provinces should join the United States was that in the following year the distant and discordant Provinces united themselves into the Dominion of Canada. Immediately after British capital poured into Canada, and laid the foundation of what is now the Canadian Pacific Railway, a transcontinental route that is creating some alarm among American trans-continental lines, and that has added vastly to the coherency of the British North American possessions, and the value of these to England, which now finds her shortest route to India looming up threateningly as a wheat producer across the American continent. The Pacific coast is 900 miles nearer to England, by way of Vancouver and Halifax, than it is by San Francisco and New York. The union of the Provinces that American statesmen drove them into, has enabled them to interfere with American trade by adopting its own device of a protective tariff. This was the result of an effort to get the coveted fruit by violently shaking the tree."

One of the newspapers points out that Secretary Bayard has also admitted another important fact, that is the impossibility of coercing Canada into the surrender of either her political or commercial autonomy. The attempt made once drove Canada into a state of greater independence and will not be renewed. The arts of diplomacy are to be substituted for those of coercion, and the trade that could not be secured by compulsion is to be sought by treaty. This changed attitude on the part of the United States Government bears out the contention that the surest means of obtaining reciprocity of trade with our neighbors is to

MAINTAIN AN INDEPENDENT ATTITUDE.

It is a great pity that so much has been said concerning the necessity of Commercial Union; for it is calculated to postpone a settlement of the questions now pending between the two countries and the arrangement of a reciprocity treaty on a fair and reasonable basis. In this connection Mr. Fairchild lately said, in the course of an address to the Board of Trade, St. John:

"If we desire such a treaty as before existed I submit we are taking the worst possible steps in view of that desire. We are, or some of us are, telling the people across the lines, that we are in a bad way unless we gain freedom to their markets. The natural result of this attitude of ours is to elicit such expressions as the following from influential newspapers in the United States. The *Tribune* says:

'If Commercial Union be so urgent a necessity for Canada that annexation will inevitably ensue if the tariff barriers are not thrown down, why should the favor be granted for which the provinces are clamoring? Why should a future annexation movement be obstructed by premature concession of commercial privileges?'

And, Sir Richard Cartwright said in Prince Edward Island: 'There is nothing better calculated to prevent the bringing about of reciprocity than to tell the Americans we cannot live without it.' Our astute neighbors do not follow this style with respect to privileges they want. They tell us they don't want our fish."

There can be no doubt that the strong desire for reciprocity expressed by some of our newspapers and politicians has done harm. But the Americans are now evidently beginning to see the mistake they have made in their treatment of the Canadians, and we may anticipate that a measure of reciprocity will, ere long, be obtained.

Mr. Blake concluded by apologizing for having taken up so much of the time of the Board, and said he had more notes on the subject to which, as the evening was far advanced, he would not now, but might at some future time, refer.

Mr. F. T. Newbery seconded Mr. Blake's resolution, and thought that the arguments set forth in the different speeches delivered all tended to show that we would make a great mistake in adopting Commercial Union.

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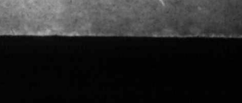

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