

Mr. Erastus Wiman on the Great Question of the Day. SATURDAY DE LOS LIBRATAR

WHY RECIPROCITY IS REASONABLE 3 P. O.

FACTS AND FIGURES IN SUPPORT-

Our Relations With Our American Neighbors.

DUFFERIN LAKE, Ont., July 1.—The meeting o flarmers of the county of Dufferin, held to-day at Dufferin Lake, a few miles from Orangeville. was a great success. Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York; Hon. Benj Butterworth, of Ohio; General Wanl, of Texas, and Hon. Wm Mc-Douga I. of Ottawa, were received by a meeting representing the yeomanry of the district. Mr. Jos. McMillan, of Orangeville, was appointed chairman, and read an address of welcome to Mr. Wiman and Mr. Butterworth.

Mr. Wiman, after thanking his old friends in the counties of Peel and Dufferin for this splendid reception, said there was something in the magnificent demonstration of to-day beyond personal tribute. There was not only a manifest desire to hear and understand, but an evidently strong disposition to demonstrate in-tenset in the movement which had brought them together, namely, that of trying to procure an colorged trade relation with the neighboring country (cheers). The question formed in Can-ada the topic of discussion to a greater degree than all subjects of a public nature every advantage which nature and locality can combined, and yet six months had hardly afford them? Referring again to the advantages elapsed since it was really proposed as a practical measure. To the exclusion of almost every other subject, it had been discussed day in and day out; and there was no doubt but that the greatest anxiety existed in the councils of both political parties as to the eventual effect which this question was likely to have upon the future of their respective organizations. It was one of those questions that could afford to stand or fall on its merits. It needed not the sponsorship of any party. The question of

UNRESTICTED RECIPROCITY with the United States was exceedingly simple. Both countries had a high tariff, and a line of cust m house officials along the border to enforce it. It was now proposed that, as between the United States and Canada, there should be no tariff whatever; that there should be no custom house; and that the barriers should be completely obliterated that hitherto had prevented the freest intercourse between the two

countries. (Cheers.)
Mr. Wiman then went into the subject of the resources and the great development of back countries, their different form of government, etc., and expressed the opinion that the building of the Canad an Pacific Railway was one of

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN MODERN TIMES. especially following the completion, constant extension and perfection of the Grand Trunk system. (Cheers.) These two great arteries, with numerous other railways, provide Canada with a means of communication within itself, and a connection with the United States of the greatest magnitude and importance. The wonderful system of waterways, with which nature has blessed the Dominion, have been amplified by vast minion, have been amplified by vast expenditures to connect them one with another and to make them available. another and to make them available. The Canadian farmer is, to-day, paying the interest on this investment. No one thing could happen which would benefit to a greater degree the Canadian taxpayer than the stimulation of the trade which will thoroughly occupy these means of communication. The contention is that a complete interchange of products between the United States and Canada would contribute more in that direction than anything else. An increased demand will certainly have the result of obliterating the barriers which now prevent these products from reaching a market so great as the United States. (Applause,) Starting at Nova Scotia, and going to British Columbia, Canada at the calculation of the average New three most opulent, the most opulent, the most opulent, the most opulent, the most extravagant comtaining the United States and Canada could manufacture would not be sold in the United States, but at Liverpool prices, but at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at an appropriate of American goods into Canada, provided that into the vast markets of the United States could be secured the free admission of every product on the average New Which Canada possessed, and of every manufacture would not be sold in the United States of It was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of British merchants should at a price 10 to 15 cents per pound in advance of the was hardly worth considering that the United States of Poople thought anything of American goods into Canada provided that into the vast markets of the United States ould be secured the free admission of every product which Canada possessed, and of every product which Canada possessed, and of every product which canada co the most liberal and the most extravagant com-munities in the world. Nova Scotia is a region which will produce enormous quantities of eggs, which will produce enormous quantities of eggs, poultry, butter, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, and all the variety of products which she supplies in such profusion are in the best demand, at the highest prices, in New England. Any reasonable man, looking at the map, would immediately conclude that Providence had intended New England to be applied with their mediate. supplied with these products by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Coming weatward, Mr. Wiman said, one is struck with the meagreness of the success of the French Canadian, yet, in all the world, there is no class of people so well adapted for successful manufacturing as the Fren h Canadian. The best evidence of the usefulness of this element of our population as a manufacturing class is seen in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the population of many large centres in the United States are found

FRENCH CANADIANS.

So much so is this the case that the French Canadi n colony in the United States will, in the course of a few years, exceed in number the French Canadians left in Canada. Now, why is it that these men cannot be employed in Canada itself, at Montreal and other centres, for the purpose of manufacturing, and then send the goods to the United States, instead of exporting the men themselves and giving all the benefit of their industry and frugality to a foreign land? Montreal is so situated that she ought to be one of the greatest centres of manufacturing industry in the world. She has abundance the state of t ant water power, abundant access, both by sea and land and caual, to the markets of the world for raw material. She has, to the west of her, means of communication of the cheapest, most rapid and most effective character. Providence and man have both contributed to afford to her the very perfection of facilities for manufacturing everything needed in the great West and Northwest, of which she ought to be the entrepot. Had there never been any division of this continent, and had the whole of Canada been included in the declaration of independence, Mentreal would be to-day the greatest city on the continent. New York has not one tithe of the advantages possessed by this great Canadian city. Even if the line of political demarcation had been the St. Lawrence, and even had the St. Lawrence been a free navigable stream, Montreal to-day would have be stimulated and the demand exceeded in growth any city of the continent. If commercial union, or unrestricted reciprocity, did not advance, the possibility of selling gives all the benefits which the obliteration of gives all the benefits which the obliteration of the amount, would be an advantage of the greatpolitical lines would have afforded, there is no
earthly reason why, with all the advantages she possesses, she should not
be, fifty years hence, the greatest centre
of manufacturing activity in the world. She
has about her and within her borders the best

Canada is, rich by nature and poor by policy, has about her and within her borders the best class of population for manufacturing purposes; she has within easy hail of her nearly every article of raw material which goes to make up these manufactures. What are the elements which go to make up the bulk of manufactures? They are wood, iron, water, coal and labor? They are wood, iron, water, coal and labor? Does not Montreal possess all these in the most in Canada make not a dollar. While hundreds Does not Montreal possess all these in the most in Canada make not a dollar. While hundreds remarkable degree? Almost within sight of thousands of people are employed in the her, on the one hand, are forests with neighboring country in the development of iron her, on the one hand, are forests with sixty different varieties of wood; on the and in its manufacture, we, who are blessed other hand, hills of iron, within easy hail, the summand the summand of iron and in its manufacture, we, who are blessed in the summand in its manufacture, we, who are blessed in the summand in its manufacture, we, who are blessed if commercial union could accomplish notified in gelse than keep our young men at home, it is true they make a home market for your products to some extent. But for every dollar of promaining that results in making the summand in the freest access in the summand in

to the greatest market the world has ever known. What is true in regard to Montreal known. What is true in regard to Montreal applies with equal force, in proportion, to all other manufacturing centres in the Dominion. This brings us to the hostility which the proposal of commercial union has met with at the hands of the manufacturing class of Canada, Nothing would benefit the manufacturers and much as

HARLET OPEN NEW MARKET OF

in which they could find an outlet for their products. (Hear, hear.) With the advantages which Canara peculiarly possesses they could compete successfully for the trade of their own locality and for their share of the trade of their own locality and for their special lines. What is it that the manufacturer of the United States has which the Canadian manufacturer has not; is which the Canadiat manufacturer use not? is it not a fact that three fourths of the raw material which is used in nearly all kinds of manufactures are possessed by Canada in the largest degree! The raw material which lies within the borders of Gasads, and which is available at all manufacturing centres at the minimum of cost, gives to the Canadian manufacturer the maximum of advanced. The few measurer the maximum of advanced the few measurers and advantage. Take, for instance, the great numher of industries in which iron is an element. Would not, under commercial union, the iron mines of Canada be developed, and made immediately available for the manufacture of every article in which iron forms a part? Take the great range of manufactures in which wood is the chief element, such as furniture, agricultural implements, &c. Why should not all these implements, &c. Why should not all these things be most advantageously produced here, where freight is at the cheapest, and the natural products within such easy access? Take boots and shoes, in which labor forms so large an element. They ought to be made in Toronto. Montreal, and Hamilton, to much better advantage than at Haverhill or Lynn, if the cost of production has anything to do with the matter at all. Even in the great cotton manufacture, are not Cornwall, Thorold and Dundas just as well located as Fall River or Providence The cost of carrying cotton or coal to Cornwall is no more than to any New England centre. Is there any occult or talismanic power pos-sessed by the manufacturers of New England that is not equally possessed by the manufac-turers in Canada, surrounded as they are with of continguity from

AN AGRICULTURAL POINT OF VIEW. Mr. Wiman insisted that no greater boon could be conceived of than that which located Canada alongside so great a market. He had started out to sketch these advantages, commencing at Nova Scotis, but, striking the population in French Canada, he had been tempted to allude to manufacturing because in that direction he foresa wan enormous development as the result of commercial union with the United States. Coming west, however, into Ontario, it did seem to him that the grandest possible boon for the agricultural element in his native Province would be the freest possible intercourse with the United States. (Chaera.)

Fourteen million dozens of eggs have some

from Canada into the United States during the year because they were admitted free. Suppose that the traffic in poultry were equally easy. If Canada went into the chicken business, and did nothing else but produce spr nr chickens, turkeys and ducks, and if every farm in Canada was covered with this class of fond, it is believed that they would all be absorbed by the United States at prices that would pay a high profit. There is not a household in the Middle States but once or twice a week desires to have some lamb. It is asserted that Canada possesses in a peculiar manner the greatest advantages for sheep farming, and that early lambs are just as easily produced, and are just as good an article as any to be had elsewhere on this c ntinent. The United States will absorb it all at a high rate of profit. But saide from eggs, poultry and lamb, there is no market better than the United States for fine high grade butter, and nobody can produce it so well as the Canadian farmers. The creameries of Canada are but in their infancy, but, with commercial union, hundreds of them would spring into existence to meet the demand which would aree. If a high grade of butter, such as Ohio and Pennsylvania yield, could be produced in Canada, there is no reason why more than half of all that Canada could manufacture would not be sold in the Tritted States, not as Tirgerpool prices but hat in the matter of these and various other aratic in the matter of these and various offer articles of consumption, the nearness of the market, the low freight, and the great productive power of the Canadian fields and farms, with the thrift and industry of the people, would give them advantages far in excess of those possessed by almost any State in the Union. Then, take

THE ARTICLE OF FINE CATTLE.

n the production of which Mr. Valancy Fuller is to-day the most distinguished men in America. If once the barriers were removed which hindered breeders in the United States from getting access to the herds of Canada, Outario would become one of the great cattle producing countries and the highest prices could be realized. The absorptive power of the vast aggregations of humanity accessible to Ontario in the United States for even the lower grades of oattle is evident.

The trade in horses between the United States

and Canada was, during the war, one of the greatest contributing elements to the prosperity of this country. To-day many a farm house stands which was largely paid for by the prices realized for good horses during Reciprocity and during the war. The demand for horses to day is ten times what it was during the war. There is no reason why Canada should not produce ten horses where she produces one now. She possesses every advantage in the way of contiguity, pasturage and area. If the Custom House were removed, and a man could run up to Canada from New York and look over a string of horses, ten horses would be sold where one is now marketed. If, with the improvement in breed, there was an equal attention paid to the development of speed by the encouragement of racing, and, at the same time, proper attention given to the production of draught horses, such as the Clyde and the

Percheron, there would be NO LIMIT TO THE NUMBER OF HORSES. that would be produced and sold. Then-take the article of barley. The introduc, tion into the United States of the Teutonic element in such vast numbers had created a wonderful demand for bear, which required an immense amount of barley, which was yearly on the increase. This barley can be produced to greater advantage in Canada than anywhere elee, the climate and soil being extremely favorable to it. The duty of ten cents on barley is a barrier in many ways, and if it were entirely abolished, the production would did not advance, the possibility of selling double the amount would be an advantage of the great-

federation, making an aggregate for twenty years of: \$400,000,000; it is high time for us to begin to consider what we can do to help forward the development of so much wealth. The first and best, and indeed only, hope for their develment, is that a free market may be created for them. This can only be done by unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Nothing under the sun but the enormous tariff wall which separates you from them prevents as great a scene of activity and profit on your side as upon their side of the luie. "(Hear, hear.)

The same remarks are applicable to lead.

Mr. Wiman said he could not forbear alluding to the lumber trade, which, perhaps more than anything else, would be benefitted by freedom of access to the near-by markets of the United States. Canada possesses

IN HER PORESTS ENORMOUS WEALTH Her untural market is that of the United States. The exaction of a tax of \$2 on every thousand feet of sawn number that enters this market is a barrier that ought to be removed. In view of the enormous growth of the United States, and the meagreness of their wood supply, it is of the utmost importance to them that Canada should be available for the purposes of giving them that which they need. Commercial union to-day would mean an increased value to Canada of every tree in all the vast forests within her border, and would result in a greater activity, a more certain develop-ment, and a larger profit, than any other event that could occur. Few who live in the interior of Ontario have ever yet realized what an augr meus element of wealth Canada possesses in her isheries. Canada has the greatest coast line of any country in the world. Bounded by three oceans—the Atlantic, the Arcticand the Pacific, besides numerous inland seas, the Dominion has over 5,500 miles of sea-coast, washed by waters abounding in the most valuable fish of all kinds, and as the Hon. Peter Mitchell once said, the fisheries of Canada, as a national possession. were inestimable, and as a field of industry and enterprise were inexhaustible. The United States possesses within itself very valuable fisheries, but not nearly so valuable as those of Canada, and if free fishing privileges were ex-changed an enormous development would take place. The wealth of the sea is-for man's use, and Canada could participate in that wealth to a greater degree than any other country in the world, if the markets of the United States were open to her. All that is needed is additional capital, additional enterprise, and an open market, such as the United States affords, and such a development would take place in the growth of the fishery interest as the world has never seen. (Cheara It had been said that to obtain uprestricted reci-procity with the Un ted States discrimination would have to be enforced against English goods, and that commercial union was but a step to annexation.

IT WOULD PAY CANADA WELL

to guarantee the profit which every exporter of British goods had ever made for the balance of his life, rather than that there should be any impediment to a union, commercially speaking, between the two great countries of this continent. Were Canada to admit United States manufactures free, and still exactica duty on English goods, the exporters to Canada of goods to be affected would not exceed a thousand in number. It might be doubted whether there are five hundred establishments in the whole of Great Britain that have a large interest in wares exported hither. Mr. Wiman believed that British manufacturers would hail with de light any m vement by which the Ganadians would be benefitted, and if, by a commercial union with Canada, a reduction in the United States tariff was induced, the advantages would be manifestly far greater than the disanvangreater degree, a greater good upon a greater number than almost anything it is possible to conceive of, while the advantages are so numer ous, the possibilities so great, and the progress of nearly all material interests so manifest as resulting from it, that it seems difficult to regard with any seriousness the objections urged against it. If a great war were necessary to acomplish a purpose so vest as could be got by commercial union, a great war would be justified. England, many a time, has spent millions of treasure and thousands of lives to accomplish an object far less comprehensive than would be accomplished by complete freedom of trade on the great continent of America. It has only just begun to dawn upon the minds of thinking people in the United States that Canada was even a larger country than their own; that in variety of resource, in riches of all kinds, she possessed the potentialities of a growth quite as great as if not greater, than that of their own country. To participate in that development, and to not

it by every legituate means, would be a grea advantage to the United States. Canada was IN A CERTAIN SENSE A TREASURE HOUSE from which could be drawn just the things that the United States most needed, and which could be made in the highest degree conributory to her progress. That Canada, with a great ready market, would produce in ten years five times as much as she now yields no one doubte. If her fields and farms were put to their largest point of production; if her fisheries and her forests were made to yield the proportion to the contract of the contract which their new tendents are the contract with the contract of the contract which their new tendents with the contract of the contract with the contract of the contract with the contract of the contract o the commerce of the continent which their value bears to the total wealth of the world; if her mines, the giant power that is now asleep, a woke to the wealth producing force which possess; and if our manufacturers could shake off the timid fears which now encompass them, and, standing up like men, meet the incoming tide of prosperity in the proper spirit, and seek advantage in the larger markets afforded them—if all these elements could be thus developed, better prospect need one desire for one's coun-The talk that any class of Canadians cannot hold their own against any other people on the broad face of the earth finds no echo in the minds of that vast host of our fellow-country men who have already found a home in the United States. As workmen, as mechanics, as skilled laborers, as railroad men, telegraph operators, in positions of trust and responsibility, and occupying the very best places in the land, you find here and there the native born Canadian, always respected, always self-respecting, sometimes somewhat assortive, but always self-reliant, and abundantly able to hold his own in a fair field. Here are some figures by the census, showing

the enormous leaps and bounds in the increase of the Canadian element in the neighboring Republic:— Census of 1860—Canadians in United

twenty-fige per cent. for their support. What better change would be afforded all manufacturers of first than to have the 'raw material how brillants to make a stractive to her young men than be afforded to the man who makes could and be afforded to the man who makes collars and be afforded to the man who makes collars and to have thousands of working men 'shoes, than to have thousands of working men 'employed in those yast "regions" throughout "Canada now allow the constant of extensions of working men 'employed in those yast "regions" throughout "Canada now allow the constallation of commonwealthat the support of the court of the constallation of commonwealthat in the co out making any change in his allegiance if, under the British flag, with a study live for British traditions, he can accomplish the revo

lution that opens up the market of a vast con-tinent, in the name of all that is great and good, why should he flot be permitted to do so (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Hon, Benj, Butterworth, who was received with the utmost enthusism, made an eloquent

speech. STOURE SPEAKERS.

1.40.

.H. Hunter:-That this meeting is favorable to the scheme of commercial union, and trusts that its early adoption may be consummated on such terms as may be equitable to us as Canadians and in no way derogatory to our relat ons with the mother

country. Mr. Jackson Wallace, a Canadian resident in New York, also spoke. He said there is no desire on the part of the United States to annex Canada, and that the commercial union pro-posal did not m an annexation. Hon. Wm. McDouzell asked the farmers not to allow this matter to become a political party cry.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution was unmimously adopted Mr. McMullen then formally dedicated the grounds on which the company was assembled as "the Wiman park, by Dufferin lake;" and Mr. Wimaniacknowledged the honor. A cheers for the Queen the meeting separated.

CANADA.

INDEPENDENCE HIRST, PEDERATION APTER-WARDS.

Letter It To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS

Sir,-I am opposed to the present project of Imperial Federation. I am in favor of the Independence of Canada, first, and an International Confederation, on Alliance, of co-equals in status, rights, privileges and prerogatives afterwards.

A f'ederation (or Confederation); of unequals, in status, etc., would be an unwork able combination of discordant elements incapable of a living union, -and, in a briet period, would necessarily eventuate in another of too off-recurring Canadian orises.
To be "citizens," not "sur jects," is the cry of advancing humanity.

"Independence" and "citizenship" are one and interparable.

There can be no real "Canadian citizenship" until Ganada is an independent nation. Few desirable emigrants will settle in a country of which neither they nor their children cun become "vitizens" de facto.

"Colonialism" for peoples capable of, and filted for, exclusive sovereign self-government is, of necessity, rapidly and happily passing

The "Mother Country" will best subserve her own interests even by favoring the independence of Ganada. Let us have independence first, and International Confederation afterwards.

resident of the Dominion.

Ј. Н. Ованам. Richmond, Que, July 23rd, 1885.

Zetter II.

Sin;—A leading statement in my former let er reads as follows :—" I am in favor of the in-Sin;—A leading statement in my former let marke is. Thus, generally speaking, the idea of terreads as follows:—"I am in favor of the incommercial union will have to fight geogradenee of Canada first and an International phical facts, which tend to develop rather than Confederation, or Alliance of co-equals in allay ethnical distinctions. The evidence of status, lights privileges and providence to the confederation.

ing to secure and promote peace and properties.

"Imperialism," or "Cresarism" in any form, amongst most American and European, and some Asiatic pe ples, is virtually dead, or dying. Limited Local Legislative Governance,

clusive National Sovereignity,—and the International Federation of co-equals,—is the triunity shout to be. The New Era is dawning upon the progressive nations of the earth. Let Canada, true to her greater destiny, now strike the key note of her National Anthem, - "Independence first, Federation afterwards;" - "Independence on premier

tionale, ensuite. J. H. GRAHAM. Richmond, Que., Aug. 26, 1885.

lien, et une Federation, ou Allianes, Interna-

Letter III.

SIR,—Amongst progressive peoples, the "divine rights of kines" are happily being superseded by the diviner right of humanity,

The evolutionary status of a people determines its form of government and the character of its

administration.

The best elements of Democracy, and of Constitutional Monarchy, are more and more being crystallised into Republicanism. Great Britain itself, is but a "crowned" Re-The status, environment and aspirations of

Canada usmistakably indicate her capability to become the model Republic of the world. The lessons of ages, and the experiences of other free and progressive peoples, will instruct and guide Canada in the erection of her na-tional superstructure of Republican sover-

eignity An international alliance between the Inde pendent Republic of Canada and the United Kingdom, the United States, and other enlight ened sovereign nations, would, in all respects be the best conceivable.

The present constitution of the Dominion has all but fulfilled its interim mission.

The patriotic heart-beats of a higher and a nobler destiny are everywhere distinctly. audible. All, except the pessimistic, are longing for

the realization and possession of their national birthrights.
If "Partyism" obstruct, let it be set aside

If "Partyism" obstruct, let it be set aside. The new and grander issue will gather around its standard, the patriotic of every name, kindred and tongue, and "the shibboleth" of each, will be swallowed in love of country.

A new nation is about to be born. Let the honored mother rightly interpret the favorable "auspices," and rejoice in the future promises of her offsuring.

of her offspring.
Yours truly,
John H. Graham, LL.D.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Cutarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured. COMMERCIAL UNION.

He Thinks the Turiff Too High, but Expresses the Opinion that Geographical and Industrial Facts Do Not Point to the Consumation of Such a Union.

The following special cable appears in this

morning's Mail:

London, June 28.—Mr. George Baden.

London, June 28.—Mr. George Baden.

Powell, M.P. for Liverpool, one of the best in

formed members on colonial matters, supplies
the Mail with the following observations on
commercial action:

"Yes, I have heard of the revival of the suggestion for commercial union. At the present moment this interests Englishmeny because of the recent increase in the Canadian duties on imported iron. As to these duties, people here are not sufficiently aware of the cardinal rule applying to all separate fiscal authorities in the British Empire forbidding differential duties. Canada is not free to levy: General Waul, of Texas, was received with much coordialty. The expressed his heartiest sympathy with commercial union between the United States and Canadas. Referring to Mr. Wiman, he said that gentleman is neither a Canadian nor a citizen of the United States, but a citizen of the world.

Mr. Alex. McLaren moved, seconded by Mr. William of the moder than a construction for the mother country. I think it speaks well for the political party in power in Canada that when they thought the iron changes necessary they made them. allower duties on English than any other icon, any more than England is free to impose higher iron changes necessary they made them, although at the time negotiations were in progress with regard to imperial mail subsidies for the Canadian Pacific. One of the main reasons for the iron duties is the friction, rising even to to threats of secession from the Dominion, de-veloped in New Brunswick and Nova Scotin, by the action of the high tariffs in curtailing the trade of the Maritime Provinces with the more fully populated Ens ern States, geographical and political unions. In my opinion the proposed commercial union for North America runs counter to several important movements that are steadily growing in strength. A general geographical view of North America exhibits four great areas of climate and occupa-tion. The tendency of each group is to form national type, and even where their products are similar marked differences are coveloping in the method of production. Political ties, however, go behind geography, finding their foundations in institutions and race traditions. Thus in the States one great coherive force, and I speak after special personal observation in the east, south, west and north, is the pride in Republican institutions. In the United States, especially from Wirginia down, south and west war has not fused into one of the traditions and seasof teristics of individual localities. Something of this will some day be seen in this tariff question. tion. It is already seen in the new railway tariff regulation act, the inter-state law. The west and south wish to export, and they find foreign countries do not take their exports ex-

cept: in exchange for exports. THE EFFECTS OF CONVEDERATION.

The Canadian Dominion is only now begin ning to feel the full effects of the union of 1867 and I can see that the through rates of com-munication opened by the Grand Trunk, the Interculorial and the Canadian Pacific will rapidly reentuate and develop not only the material advantages but sentimental benefits of union. In 1878 the Canadians determined to mark their separation from all American nationalities by a protectionist policy. Strong complaints now exist that this policy has distinctly failed to set up successful manufacturing indus-tries. But even were this proved, it would simply stimulate the protectionists to still greater efforts as against any commercial union with the States. The original cry was enfranchisement from the overwhelming exports of the Sates, which still remains a hold in the Canadian mind, and will greatly strengthen the greater of the two Canadian political parties, whose chief claim to the confidence of the Dominion is the new threatened National

COMMERCIAL UNION AND GEOGRAPHICAL PACTS. In stating these-propositions. I claim that I think the bulk of Janadians and Americans my love for the "Mother Country;"—my have no more inclined than heretofore to coalesce, native land—is no less than that of any other nor are the frontier states and provinces any nor me inclined. Nearly all along the I think the bulk of Janadians and Americans now are the frontier states and provinces any none inclined. Nearly all along the border you have districts on either side of very similar natural resources, these b rder districts are not natural allies in commerce and industry by natural rivals. They are endeavoring not to supply the wants of each her, but to compete one with another in other status, lights, privileges, and prerogatives after this is already seen in the growing opposition wards." between the Canadian and American mationali Canada, as an Independent Nation, would not, however, of necessity, form such an Alliance with Great Britain only

The foundation would be laid—and the way other. A North American Zolwasin would other. The foundation would be laid—and the way paved—for an International Alliance of all Independent "English-speaking" peoples; and in due time, for a Caucasian Confederation with all its immense possibilities.

An Alliance between Independent Canada and the United Kingdom," or other soveners and an acommercial; the great objects in view, being to secure and promote peace and propositive. "Imperialism," or "Casarism" in any form, amongst most American and European, and some dustries, plus her growing foreign wheat exports. dustries plus her growing foreign wheat export trade, Canada would far a oner see reciprical relations established with the United Kingdora, DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

There are sign, that in the future Canada wil develop more rapidly than the Northan States, because the wintenin on the whole less severs and the seasons mere certain than in the Northern States of the Union. The United Kingdom supplies Canada in steadily incursing ratio whereas there is considerable fluctuation in the imports from the States, it i certain that Canada's external trade would rapidly increase were here taris not so high, but I am not dealing with what may be economi-cally right or what others may think would conduce most to Canada's advantage. I am dealing with the practical question. What are maling with the practical question. the prospects of commercial anion and my reply is that geographical, industrial commercial facts not less than the political and ethnical development of the last few years do not point to any prospect of the consummation of such s

THE TRIUMPHANT THEEE. "During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy, but
kept getting worse until I tried B.B.B. I lal
only used it three days when I felt better.
Three bottles completely cured me." W.
Nichols, of Kendal; Ont.

The best way to "get rich by poultry keep-ing" is to sell all your hens early every spring. Then you won't have to plant your garden but once.

GET THE BEST.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most promot and safest cure for cholers, morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, cholic and cholers infantum that has been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

When a man gets bit, he is quite likely to get

IN BETTER HUMOR NOW.

"My son, aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont.

Neither fish, flesh nor fowl-Vegetables, of

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A LIVERPOOL M.P. ON THE SUBJECT AT A TOTAL wagen and days anothing to revenue LOTTERY

COLONIZATION

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED. NESDAY of each month,

The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE

\$60,000.00.

PRICE OF TICKETS -

First Series: - - - - \$1.00 Second Series. - - - - 0.25

Send for cetalogues containing list of prizes. to the Secretary).

> S. E. LEFEBVRE. 10 St. James Street, MONTREAL,



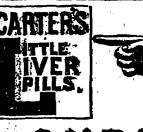
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Is Marvolously Efficient in clear-ing the Skin of Im-purities, and keep-ing it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the com

beautifies the complaying, while as a Healing agent for Sores or Wounds it passes all passes, all passes all passes all passes all passes the Renowned Supplier Borings. Linear and Woolens washed with it are rendered superlatively white, and lare disinfected whon serms of disease lingerinthe material. The value of Sulphur, and are disinfected whon serms of disease lingerinthe material. The value of Sulphur, as a Cleansing and Purifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask for Palmo-Sulphur; and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Montreal

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CURE

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to these was suffer from this distraceing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who care trythem wil, find bese little pills value able in so memory ways, that they will not the willing to, do without them. But after all sichticad

make our, great bunst. Our pills Cure it whit others do not. Carter's Little Diver Pills are versemall on

Carter's Little: Biver I'lls are very email and very easy to take. One or two pills tanke a doe! They are strictly, vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please at who use them. In vialent 25 cents; five 31. Soo by druggista-starywhere, or sent hymnil. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York Cit

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OZZONI'S COMPLEXION Desparts a brilliant transporter to the skin. Town of the control o

> COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25t. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

LOW COST HOUSE -AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full scription of desirable MODERN houses, from 4 rup, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustratively and many original ideas in regard to dating. Ecomes adapted to all climates and all class pospile, The latest, past, and only cheap work of pospile, The latest, past, and only cheap work of hind published in the world. Sant by mail, post upon accessor of 25 ots; stamps taken. Address PROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION Frontys, N

NO MORE PILLS MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE



Because It is agreeable to in IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDE ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPS LOSS OF APPETITE,

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