## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## COMMERCIAL UNION.

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Mr. Win.an Delivers a Stirring Address Before an Enthusiastic Audience in the Ancient Capital.

QUEBEO, Oct. 26.—Mr. Erastus Wiman aud daughter arrived this afternoon by the C.P.R., and were met by the delegation of the Quebec Board of Trade. Mr. Wiman in the evening lectured to a very large and appreciative audience of business men in the Skating Rink. At half-past eight Mr. Ledroit, president of the Board of Trade, who presided, came on the Plat-form accompanied by Mr. Wiman and the Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Longley, McShane, Blair, Mayor Laugelier, Messrs. Owen Murphy, M.P.P., E. Price, Sharples and others. After a brief introduction Mr. Wiman began and went through his address, arousing much en-thusiasm.

thusiasm. QUEBEC, Oct. 26, 1887.--Mr. Erastus Wiman. QUEBEC, Oct. 26, 1887.-Mr. Erastus Wuman, who addressed an audience here to-night, under the auspress of the Board of Trade, on Unre-stricted Reciprocity, said he was greatly grati-fied at being able to bring this subject before the citizens of Quebec. A city which occupied a place so important in the history of Canada, and whose geographical location was so highly advantageous, was certainly deeply interested in a movement which had for its purpose the vast enlargement of the area of the trade of the Dominion. He said he falt he might be doing the city a great injustice, in his estimate of her the city a great injustice, in his estimate of her progress in the last fifteen or twenty years, but he doubted it any locality in the whole contine gouoted it soy locality in the whole Confi-nent has affered more f om retardation than had Quebes. It certainly was not because she had not great natural a ivantages, cr that her people lacked the elements of prosperity. Indeed, the whole Province of Quebec possessed a peculiar whole frowhee or gauged possessed a peculist fitness to make great progress, but from some causes, which it was difficult to define, there had not been that growth in population, that increase in weakh, which other portions of the continent had activated. Use of the that continent had enjoyed. He felt that

THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE BARBIER which existed between the great Dominicn of Canada on the one hand, and the Great Repub-lic of the United States on the other, would do more, perhaps, than anything else to give Quebec a chance equal to that of other great commutities. Cariainly, so far as the city of Quebec was concerned, she possessed advanteges of a very peculiar nature, which, were it not for the restrictions in trade, and the limitations of commerce on this continent, ought to be made available, and ought to result in great profit to available, and ought to reade in great productor all who resided here. The speaker drew atten-tion to what might have occurred throughout the whole continent had the Declaration of Independence not stopped short of the St. Lawrence, the lakes, and the 45th parallel. If the ame condition of prosperity and progress had prevailed, in the last hundred years, in the north in purt of the Continent as seemed to have prevailed in the Republic, it might be magined that Quebec would occupy to-day a vasily different position. Situated as she was vasily different position. Situated as she was, no the port of entry to the greatest system of waterways in the world, penetrating to the heart of a continent vast in its productive powers, and a tractive for every shape and form of human effort, it seemed strange that, after a tapse of a hundred years, Quebec should when he was a retracting other than the be looked upo 1 as retrograding rather than advancing. It was true that

CANADA HAD MADE GREAT PROGRESS, CANADA HAD MADE GREAT PROCRESS, and that in her great commerce, in her manu-factures, her vast agricultural products, in her radways, canals, cducational institutions, her curts of law, and in many other things that go to make up a g eat nation, she compared favor-ably tood by with any country in the world. But to was qually true that Quebec, as a city, and Quebec, as a province, did not occupy a position as compared with the rest of the continent, that As compared with the rest of the continent, that their geographical advantage, the resources with which they were blessed, and the thrift and in-dustry of the people, entitled them to occupy. If it could be shown that this was largely brought about by the fact that a barrier existed around about the Province, preventing its pro-ducts from reaching their natural market, and forbidding the entrance to it of capital, enter-prise, and immigration f om the adjoining Re public, it might be found that to this cause public, it might be found that to this might largely be attributed the somewhat dis couraging circumstances which are now encourtered. I, was clear that the great Republic to the south of the Dominion had made great pro-

were no less than a million Cacadians in the ad-joining country. That, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures which, by the Govern-ment the railway and private enterprises had taken place in Canada in the last ten years ; notwithstanding the development of vast stretches of territory of the most productive kind, and notwithstanding the increase in the public debt of large proportions for the num-erous public undertakings, there has been a steady outgo of the best clars of our population. If, by the creation of manufactures, such as could be promoted under commercial union, the steady flow of population outward could be ra-sisted; if, of the large number now in the United States, many might be brought back to prosper in the new fields of manufacture which commercial union could render possible for Canada, no greater's service could be rendered than this. Mr. Wiman then proceeded to discuss some articles which he believed could be manufac-tured to great advantage in Quebec, if the mar-ket of the United States were but free for their class the privation of the articles of leather, her tured to great advantage in Quebec, if the mar-ket of the United States were but free for their sale. Referring to the article of leather, he couceived that Quebec might lead the Conti-nent in the obsapness and facility with which her product in this regard could be handled, possessing as she does at unl mited supply of hemlock bark in close proximity, having a great water in the Montmorency and other neighbor-ing streams, being accessible by sea from South America and other great hide producing coun-tries, she could be in

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### THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE POSITION FOR THE

MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER, MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER, while her facility for shipping it cheaply to the West was unequalled. Then, if leather could be produced to a good advantage, there was no earthly reason why Quebec should not be the greatest manufacturing centre of boots and shoss on the whole continent. If in leather and boots and shoes a moterate degree of prosperity has already been achieved with a very limited market, what might not be the result with a markst bounded only by the continent, and smorg a people that absorb and hay for more goods per h ad than any other people in the world. In the mather of the manufacture of paper, a great step might be nanufacture of paper, a great step might be taken in Quebec. All the elements of success in the production of this important article are here. The soft woods that go to make up the pulp are almost within sight, and the new rail-way development not only renders the tan bark before referred tracessible, but would make all descriptions of wood for the purpose of paper quite as accessible. The sea is open for the inquite as accession. The seal is oper for the in-troduction of chemicals, the power is present to propel the machicery, the people are here to perform the labor, and the means of communi-cation for the shirment and distribution of the product to a market practically unlimited are at hand. In the matter of lumber no greater boon could happen to Canada than to break down the barrier which shuts her out from fair competition with the neighboring Republic.

#### THE LUMBER QUESTION

in the United States was rapidly assuming great importance. It was all-ged by some that within twenty-five years almost the entire stock of available lumber would disappear. The pro-tection which had been afforded to the lumber destruction, because they could in no sense replace the rapidly disappearing forests. The charge against Canadian lumber of two dollars charge against Canadian lumber of two dollars a thousand had been a serious impediment, and, if for no other thing, unrestricted Reciprocity should be encouraged. The demand for lumber was lk-ly to be very great. The growth of the great cities absorbed yearly more and more, acide from the treless prairies, and the activity in providing homes, and the neces-sity for enlarging building operations at almost every point in the neighboring r public, made it the very best, as it was the nearest, market for the very best, as it was the nearest, market for the products of the forests of Quebec. There was not a lumber merchant in the City of Quebec, there was not a holder of lumber lacd through out the Dominicn, but would be benefited by an open market at a point so contiguous, so cheaply reached, as the points of receipt in the United States. If this was true with regard to lumber, what might not be the result in regard to all manufactures of which wood forms the bulk of the raw material. In the article of furniture Canada ought to be the greatest producing region on the Continent. She postesses no less than sixty-nine different varieties of wood, and throughout Quebec there is an infinite supply of THE MOST ATTRACTIVE KINDS OF WOOD

for interior decoration. The beautiful birdscye maple, the black ash, the cak and basswood, are all in abundant supply. Is there anything in the matter of furniture, the shape or form, taste or color, which the American possesses that the Canadian does not possess ? Is there any device in beauty of construction, in strength, in skill, or in excellence, that could lantic ports, would give us an enormous advan-tage at this point, while the cost of labor, of raw material, and the cheapness of power, would be an advantage of the greatest possible value. It an advantage of the greatest pissible value. It might not be that in the finest grades of furni-ture Quebec could compete, although in that it is difficult to see what barrier there is, but for the buck of the supply of Western needs in fur-niture Quebec would have a great advantage. If in lumber and in furniture Quebec possessed advantages from the function and abundantsup.

would favor, and if the growth of manufactures within the province itself, the vast tide of emigration, which was now sweeping south-ward, could be checked, a greater contribution. ward, could be checked, a greater contribution, would be made to the success of the Church than could be achieved by all other forces combined. If, in addition to this, the hope of repatriation could be encouraged, and large numbers of those who had gone out of the country could be weaned back by liberal employment, and by bringing into active operation the skill and training in their vari-ous pursuits which they had received in the United States, the ecclesiastical authorities would look with unquestioned favor upon such a movement. All this was possible under un-restricted reciprocity.

restricted reciprocity. Mr. Wiman proceeded to give some details as to how the proposed scheme could be worked out in the matter of providing revenue, regu-lating and interpreting the tariff, and referred, ating and interpreting the tarin, and referred, at length, to the discrimination against Great Britain in the matter of the enforcement of duties on goods from that country. He refuted the charge that unrestricted recip ocity meant annexation, and claimed that British connection would be rendered a great deal more secure under a pronerous and conting commerce with under a prosperous and growing commerce, with a commercial connection with our neighbors, than by a restricted trade, a want of prosperity, and a continued separation from the great ad-vantages which the natural markets on this Contigent afforded.

tinent afforded. He also said: Oo the matter of revenue, he was in favor of pooling the Excise and Customs duties, either at Washington or Ottawa, and ap-portioning them per capita of the population. As to who should arrange the common tariff, he was in favor of one tariff being applied to the whole of the United States and Canada.

#### A VOTE OF THANES.

At the close of Mr. Wiman's remarks, the Mayor proposed a vote of thanks, and in doing so expressed his conviction that Mr Wiman had made many converts by his ab'e and lucid explanstion of the new policy. Mr. Owen Murphy s conded the vote of thanks. He paid a compliment to the lecturer for the manner in which he had expounded the various features of his scheme. He alluded an passant to the gene-rosity which Mr. Wiman had displayed towards the people of Quebec in an hour of need, when, on the occasion of the fire in Montcalm ward, he had without solicitation sont the speaker a hand-some subscription in aid of the sufferers.

#### AN ALLEGED PLOT. ONDON POLICE THINK THEY HAVE DIS-WHAT T NED-THE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST ON A SUPPOSED DINAMITER.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- An inquest was held to day on the body of the supposed dynamiter who died suddenly is South London. It was ascertained that the man had been known as Joseph Cohen. He had also been known by the Joseph Coren. He had also been which y the name of Brown. He had lodged during the past four months in a house on Lambeth Road. His landlady, whose name is King, testified that Cohen was an invalid and sel-dom went out. He received many visitors, the them has be thought were Americans of whom she thought were Americans a'l a'l of whom and thought were antendaria. He had sufferid with bronchitis during the two weeks previous to his death. A friend who had been sitting with Cohen on the 19th inst., asked her to relieve him and on her pro-mising to do so went out. Who he was witness with the mer with rest or to be a solution to chery's mising to do so went out. Who he was witness did rot know. Witness went upstairs to Cohen's room and found him dead. The body was still warm. Commissioner Monroe, of the Detective department, ssked permission to examine the witness. He explained that Cohen was believed to be an agent of the Clan na-Gael society, the head of which, General Millen, was in London during the Jubilee celebration. His London agent is named Melvil'e. Mr. Monroe produced a photograph, which Mrs. King recognized as that of her former lodger. She said that one old that of her former lodger. She said that one old man named Brown had taken away Cohen's keys. This man was then on the witness stand. He said his name was Michael Hawkins. Ho was surprised that the landlady should call him Brown. He worked for an Islington grocer. His home was in Philadel-phia. He came to England under the phia. He came to England under the name of Escott. He met deccased in a tavern a month ago. He visited him afterwards and took away his keys, which were now in the possession of the police. Witness was then questioned at length by Commissioner Monroe, whose object was to prove the connection of deceased with Melville Burchell, of Philadelphis, and Stock and O'Mulley members of the Clar. and Stock and O'Malley, members of the Clacna-Gael society. Hawkins admitted the ownerthip of a newspaper cutting announcing that Mr. Ballour, chief secretary for Ireland, would speak at Birmingham on November 4th. He also admitted that a revolver and cartridges taken from him to-day were similar to those owned by deceased. Commissioner Monroe not be imitated in Quebec for the supply of the wants of the United States? Plenty of the manufactories in the United States employ French Canadians, German and foreign 1.bor, in the production of the most elegant furin the production of the most elegant fur-inture, and it is safe to say to-day that in the large establishments of New York, Boeton and Philadelphio, where could be world, that saven-tenths of the labor employed is foreign labor, and that twenty-five per caset of that he was urable to carry the portion of the island, so this drain was propor-tionately inconsiderable. In that reign it be-came so great as to attract the attention of conevi 'ence as to the identity of the deceased any evi 'ence as to the identity of the deceased any further. A decor certified that Cohen's death was due to natural causes and a verdict was rendered scordingly. The evidence adduced by Commissioner Manroe confirmed the report sent to America in Jubilee week regarding the temp rary writers, and especially of his at-torney-general here, Sir J. Davis, who says that one particular portion of the system up to that time pursued would have destroyed the very Kingdom of Bielzebub if it had been practised existence of a dynamite plot against the Queen. Another fortuight of watching would probably there as long as it had been here. Since that period, and more especially since the Revolution, have enabled the police to arrest the whole gang. The wisdom of the police in insisting when the jeslousy of English traders forbid us to manufac ure our raw materials, this exhausupon the inquest is regarded as doubtful. Hawkins formerly lived at 1939 North Second street, Philadelphia. The address of Burchell alias Phillips is Post Office box 30, Philadelphia. to manufacture our naw materials, this exhaus-tive process has been actively at work, and we have been sending to England the surplus pro-duce which should feed and employ at home an increasing population, and promote manu-factures and commerce, and of necessity sending after it the surplus laborers whom it would have so fed and employed Just fancy for a moment to what a height of power, pros-ments and creatings the island ungit have been

[OONCLUDED.] RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

المرم والمعادية والمراجع المراجع والمراجع والمواجع وموجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع

Abridged from " Dublin Review."

Br W. McK,

Historians differ as to whether it was from Scotland or France St. Patrick was first brought to us as a slave, so that from the frequency of this traffic from those two countries, it is plain that labor was more valuable here than there at least, and that consequently we were in a more thriving condition. Our importation of elaves from England is a matter of historical notoriety. from England is a matter of historicel notoriety. We shall content ourselves with two authorities -Dr. Lingard, the advocate of the Anglo-Saxons, and Gerald, the Welshman, the court soribe of the Normans, and reviler of all our in-stitutions. Dr. Lingard says :-"Before I conclude this subject, it is proper to add that the sale and purchase of slaves pub-licly prevailed during the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period. These unhappy men are sold like cattle in the market, and there is reason to

like cattle in the market, and there is reason to believe that a slave was usually estimated at four times the price of an ox. ('The toll in the market of Lewes was one penny for the sale of an ox; four pennies for that of a slave.' Domes-day.) To the importation of foreign slaves no impediment had ever been opposed : the export of native slaves was forbidden under severe penalties. But habit and the pursuit of gain had taught the Northumbrians to bid defiance The men of Bristol were the last to abundon this mefarious traffic. Their agents travelled into every part of the country : they were in-structed to give the highest price for fem les in a state of pregnancy, and the slave ships regu-larly sailed from that pot to Ireland, where they were sure of a ready and profitable mar-ket."—History of England, vol. I., p. 251. This traffic did not cease with the Norman conquest; it continued till the Normans came here. Strongbow landed in 1170, and in 1171 the Council of Armagh, regarding our buying and keeping English slaves as a national sin.

and keeping English slaves as a national sin, decreed, amongst other things, that all the English laves in the island should be at once manumitted. Gitaldus Cambrensis thus narrates the circumstance, and we translate the passage as literally, baldly and plainty as we possibly can :

"These things being completed, the rlengy of all Ireland being converted at Armagh, and having treated and deliberated a long time about the arrival of strangers in Ireland; at length the common opinion of all related to the into this, to wis: that for the sins of their people, and especially because they had been long accustomed to buy the English every-where, as we'l from merchants as from robbets and winter and to reduce they to clover this and pirates, and to reduce them to elavory, this disadvantage happened to them by the consure of the Divine vegneance, that they themselves should now be in turn reduced to slavery by the same nation. For the people of the Eng i-h, while their kingdom was jet independent, by the common voice of the nation, had been accus-tomed to expose to sale their chi'dren, and bcfore they would suffer any want or hunger, to sell into Ircland their own very sone and relations; whence it can be robably b-lieved that as the sellers formerly, to now the buyers de-served the yoke of slavery by so enormous a crime. It was decreed," &c.

Since that time the balance of trade in this respect has been against us. Our Norman masters at once, very naturally and pr. perly, set about making us produce for their concumption. Of course they would not have come here except to make a profit by us. It is quite ludicrous for us to be angry about it. If they acted otherwise they would have be a violating all the laws of trade and nature. The effect of their litils arrangements was simply this :-We were before producing for our own bear fit, and we were now made to p oduce for their benefit. We were to go on producing, but the "surplus" we were not to keep our elves as before, but to hand over to them to consume for us. We were to be the producers and they the consumers. We were to be the laborers and they the overseers of the estate; or, if the reader does not like that phrascology, we were to work or, and they were to rule us, gui'e us, tesch us their theology (it was they introduced tithes here), etc., and in exchange for these mental superfluities were to take out of the bulk of our own material superfluities what then

of 4,000,000 of people by immigration or prema-

throwing in the other million to make certain of

000,000, being now, it is computed, only £10,-

000,000.

"surplus" or something to spare ; until, in fact, the farmer c.n be described again as one "Who eas his own hum, his own chicken and lamb Who shears his own fleece and who wears it."

and the second second

For this is the natural origin of "the greatest and most profitable commodity of this king-dom," as the wollen trade is described in the memorable 10 W. 3, c. 10. It is ludicrous to think of setting up manufactures for a homo market of herears

think of setting up manufactures for a hold market of beggars. A full development of all the natural resources of the land is essential to chcapness. All the statutes restricting its alienation should be therefore abolished. It should be made easily saleable as in the United States, for public taxes or private debts. The Crown lands should be sold or let in perpetuity on corn rents. The perpetuits of tenper conceded to the inmediate perpetuity of tenure conceded to the immediate tenants of church and college lands should be tenants of church and college lands should be conceded also to the occupying tenants. Other corporation lands should be dealt with in like manner. All the statutes imposing duties on beetroot sugar-on the conversion of corn; or fruit, or vegetables, into spirit, or malt, or anything else, which chemical ingenuity may devise, or prohibit-ing the growth of tobacco, or otherwise howso-aver restricting the industry of the agricultur. ever restricting the industry of the agricultur-ist, should be acolished, and in hey of these a and so aconsider, and in her of these of uniform land tax should be imposed on all lands, with a summary power of sale for ron-payment, so as to force our wastes into profitable cultiva-tion. The protective duties on manufactures should be abolished, so that the farmer may be to all the efforts of the legislature. Like the savages of Africa they are said to have carried off not only their own countrymen, but even their friends and relatives, and to have sold them as laves in the ports of the coatinent. I manufacture to buy in the cheap-gortant to society as barter, tillare should be as the manufacture to buy in the cheap-portant to society as barter, tillare should be as the manufacture to buy in the cheap-tree as trade, and the tiller as se-them as laves in the ports of the coatinent. I moust a sup other producer. In short, if The man of Bristol were the last to abandon this nefarious traffic. Their agents travelled priving industry of its freedom of production and exchange and the fruit of its labor. By reverting, as far as we conveniently can, to the policy pursued up to that p ried, we may ro alter the relative condition of the two countries that Englishmen may sgan send their children

to labor here before they should suffer any want or hunger at home; at the least we shall be able to secure that plenty and cheapness of all necessaries of life and materials of manufacture which so alarmed our Eng-lish in rivals 1698, and thus surply the only certain element of commercial success, and raise this is and from being the Parish of the nations to the c. ndition in which it was for the nations to the c. ndition in Western Enages, the most thriving State in Western Eu rops, and keep our people happy, comfortable and independent at home, instead of sending them to wander over the earth penuless, homeless, friendless, beggars and outcasts, the scoff and sco n of the world.

THAT IMAGINARY PLOT. GEN. MILLER WAS NEVER IN ENGLAND AT ALL-DENIAL FROM MR. NOLAN.

LONDON, Oct. 27 .- In reference to the state ment of Commissioner Monroe, of the Detective department, at the inquest over the body of Cohen, the alleged dynamiter, yesterday, that Gen. Miller, head of the Clan na Gael rociety, was in London during Jubilee week, the police state that Millen has never set foot in England. They say he resided as Boulogne and Paris. A detective called on him at Boul gne before the Jubilee calebration and warned him that he knew of the plot against the Queen. Mi lea then field to Paris. From there he went to Brussels, thence to Raterdam, and from that city to Amsterdam. At the latter place he took passage with his wife and daughter on the 22nd of this month on the stearer Edam for New York. With regard to Melvile, the London agent of the society, the value are that then he arrived in Latter he police say that when he arrived in Lordon he took lodgings in a me n quarter in Gadatone street, and was in imperuntuater in to database street, and was in impecuntous circumstances. Melville hed visited Joseph No'an, Irish M.P., in company with Mictael Hawkins. Both Melville and Hawkins had been seen in Cohen's company. Melville went to Paris and saw beanch y and Maloney, who sailed for America on Aways 17 Dennehavis a member of the on August 17. Dennebev is a member of the Clan-na-Gael society, and resides in Brooklyn. Melville returned to London in a more pros-perous condition. He lived at the Metropole hotel and spent money freely. He was constantly in the company of a Miss Kennedy, with whom he travelled through Ireland, and then to Paris. In Paris he caled on General Milen at the Hotel du Palais. Melville finally sailed from Havre on September 17 for New York. Miss Kennedy accompanied him. On reaching New bulk of our own material superfluities what they York Miss Kanedy was arrested for smuggling, considered a fair equivalent. The immediate Barchell's address in Philadelphia is 2251 North effect was that we had not ongen asurplus of food Sixth street. The police claim to have proof WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

Nov. 2, 1887

and the second second

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gress, that they had become the greatest money. getting, Hi ney-spinding aggregation of humanity in the world ; that they attracted all nations, and that, by their inter-communication, one State with another, the boad expanse over which their business extended, the variety of their resources, and the rapidity of develope-in nt which a arge marke: afforded, they had bic inte

#### A GREAT AND PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY.

If in this community could be found a market for all that Quebec has to spare, if in this marfor all that Quebec has to spare, if in this mar-ket there could be found an encouragement for the development of all the natural resources of Quebec, no one could deny that there would be great advantage in Commercial Union. What Unrestricted Reciprocity means was that the barr er which existed between Quebec and the United States should be oblicerate 1, that trade double able and flow heremen this Province and United States should be oblicerate 1, that trade double able and flow heremen this Province and the the could be oblicerate 1, that trade the the could be oblicerate 2, that trade the the could be oblicerate 3, that trade the could be could be the could be the could be the could be United States should be obliterare 1, that trade should ebb and flow between this Province and the neighboring Republic with the same free-dom as it now flows between one State and another, and between one Province and another. Unre-tricted reciprocity simply meant that, so far as the United States and Canada were concerued, they should be connectally united; that each should give to the other all the ad-vantage that it was possible to give in the shape of a freedom of access to the resources, manu-factures, and products of each other. That they should buy and sell, barter and exchange, and soma and go without lat or hudrance. The consequences would be that the resources, with which nature has blessed Quebec, would find a development more rapidly than by any other event that could occur in the whole category of events. Consequences far more reaching and more momentous, for the future of this province. and would result from the opening up of the mar-kets of the United States than can now be well estimated. There is not a foot of cleared land in the province but would be increased in value. There is not a horse or a head of cattle, a sheep, a lamb, or a pound of butter but would bear at improved value. This would come because that duty which was now exacted on these articles. in the market where they would naturally seek a sale, would be removed, while

THE DEMAND WOULD BE ENORMOUSLY INCREASED by the freedom with which these sources of supply could be reached for the great manufac-turing centres so near by. Not only would there be a greater demand for the agricultural articles which Quebec produces, but access would be had to marke's for the purchase of goods which might be cheaper to the cen-sumer than those which he now pro-vides bimself with. But, it was not only in vides himself with. But, it was not only in agricultural products that Quebec would be greatly benefited, by having an open market so near her border, but in the development of her great natural resources there would be found a great activity. Mr. Wiman then proceeded to describe the enormous riches which Canada possessed in minerals, fisheries, lumber, phos-phates and metals of various kinds. Referring enoncially to the city of Quebec be soud it was especially to the city of Quebec, he said it was impossible to conceive a locality more advanimpossible to conceive a locality more advan-tageously located as a manufacturing centre for some very important products, if a market, as vast as the Great Western States, should be "pened to the free access of the goods that she would produce. She had, within he: borders, a manufacturing population, the best the world naw ever seen. In frugality, economy, industry ind contentment, the labor of Quebec was equal, f not superior, to that of any other region in if not superior, to that of any other region in the world. The best evidence of this fact was found in the

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advantages from her location and abundantsup-plies of wood, what would prevent her from being the greatest ship building port of the con tinent?

UNDER UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY the free navigation of the lakes from port to port, whether American or Canadian, would be

assured. A stimulant would be given to the use of craft on the lakes, because these lakes would no longer be the barrier that divided the two countries, but rather the bond that united them. A transformation such as this, of these great waterways, from being impediments to brade, to becoming what God intended them to be, the closest means of communication, would cause an enormous growth in the merchant marine of the two countries. The changing character of transportation from the West to

the East, which the last few years has witnessed, the development in ores along both shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and the growth of the commerce of the two counties, would absorb an increased tonnage far bayond mmediate conception. For Quebec, with her advantageous position, her abundant supply of cheap timber, her cheap labor, and her large experience in this line, being at the one moment a port of outlet to the sea, and a port of inlet to the lakes, what would be the limit of her ship-building facilities? She already possesses ex-traordinary attractions in this regard in the the East, which the last few years has witnessed traordinary attractions in this regard in the amplitude of her dock accommodation, and the provision made for the accommodation of craft. American capital and American enterprise would be diverted in this direction and for this purpose, and if Am ricans could make money by building sh'ps in Quebec, to as great ad-vaninge as they got by building them at other points, is there any reason why such a move-ment should not be encouraged? The growth of the shipping in crest would stimulate nu-merous other indust ice, and there is no telling what advantages might result from the enlarged area which the manufacturers and commerce of Quebec might attain with Unrestricted Reciprocity.

It has been alleged that the ecclesiastical in statutions of the grea Province of Quebec were opposed to full trade reciprocity. It had been urged that any charge that would result in in-RNORMOUS NUMBER OF THE NATIVES OF QUEBE C which were now found in every manufacthing centre of the United States. Recent figures had shown that of the entire foreign population of the great manufacturing State. of Massa chuetr, fully 25 per cent. was composed of French-Casadians. It was a mat: of the pro-fundet of the content of the pro-fundet of the pro-fundet of the content of the pro-fundet of t people, but Mr. Wiman said he believed this was untrue. Whatever would "Y and he believed this become would "Y and he believed the believed this become would "Y and he believed the beli

CURED BY B. B. B. WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED.

perity and greatness this island inight have been brought if the millions thus driven out in snow and suffering had been detained at home to "increase and multiply and replenish the Mr. Samuel Allan, of Lisle, One, states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suffering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble; nothing banefited him until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

"My friends," says a temperance lecturer, lowering his voice to an impressive whisper, "if all the gin shops were at the bottom of the sea what would be the result?" And the answer came, "Lots of people would get drowned try-ing to get to them." ing to get to them.

#### A SAD CONTEMPLATION.

It is sad to contemplate the amount of physi-cal suffering in the world. How many weary, broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome? The nervous debility and general weakness of those afflicted with lingering disease is best remedied by the invigorating power of B. B. B.

A young man has had a lost tooth replaced by one transplanted from the mouth of a pretty girl, and now at a picnic, when the rest of his mouth is watering for salmon, salad and cham-pagne, that tooth just aches for ice cream and chocolate.

#### THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts at once and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and the Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strenghten. Hence its almost universal value in Chronic Complete

"See here, Georgie," said a fond mamma to her small son, as they walked on the beach, "what a lot of nice small round stones." "Yes," grumblod Georgie, as he cast a search-ing glance around, "and not a single thing to

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, with constipa-

effect was that we had not ongen asurplus of food or a surplus of stock, and consequently the de-mand for labor ceased, and with it the import sgainst him and Hawkins, but it is not known what they will do now that Melville har flad. Melville's address is care of Moroney, 925 Tenth of laborers-and as we were obliged to send to England that surplus portion of food and of stock which would have fed and employed an avenue, New York.

MR. NOLAN DENIES. LONDON, October 28.—Mr Joseph Nalan, M. P., denies emphatically that he has any knowledge of the dynamiters. He says he believes a base attempt has been made to implicate him with such persons. The inquest proceedings in the Cohen case in his animin stock which would have fed and employed an increasing pepalation at home, we were obliged to send this "surplus" population after the "surplus" food and stock. And thus you will find, from the arrival of the Normans, a con-tioual drain of population from this island to England. As, until the reign of James I., these admirable arrangements were confined to a small proceedings in the Cohen case, in his opinion, had been designed to assist the nefarious policy of the Government.

> CAAMBERLAIN'S BLUNDER. MORE ABOUT THE AMBASSADOR'S BIG MISTAKE-

HIS APOLOGY WORSE THAN HIS OFFENCE.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27th .- [Special.] - The ollowing special cable appears in this morning's Giobe :—

LONDON, Oct. 26.- A great many Canadians and persons interested in Canadian matters have been stirred up by Mr. Chamber'ain's explanation to call at the *Globe* office to find cut what the Globi had said that called forth such an carnest disclaimer of any desire to insult the Dominicn, Unfortunately, owing to the slow-ness of the Canadian mails the Globe of the 18th

October, from which an extract had been cakled, has not yet arrived. The general opinion among all the Canadians I have spoken with is that the small extract telegraphed from the Globc's article expresses very closely the opinions they themselves hold on the subject. A Canadian Conservative tells me that when the *Globe* says that Canada has earth," and to develope its resources for their own good and that of the empire. Or rather lay aside all fancies, and "calculate" like a Yan-kee :--We have lost since the famine upwards reached such a stage of progress that her wishes should be paramount in all matters affecting chiefly her interests, it expresses the feelings of the vast majority of Canadians both native and foreign born. In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain,

ture death through want of food or the other necessaries of life. Take 3,000,000 as adults, after explaining what he said at Belfast and ciowning any desire to insult Canada or Cana-diane, said .-- "Commercial union with the States, as I understand it, means free trade behaving your calculation within the mark, and you have, on the American estimate of \$1,000 per head, a clear loss to society in this island of £600,0:0,000 sterling—just as much and one-half times more as would buy up the whole land tween Canada and the States, while at the same time Canada is to continue to impose of the country at forty years' purchase, the annual rental, which was some years ago £12,protective duties on imports from the mother country. That is to give preference to every article of manufacture from the States ove articles from Great Britain. I said tant if the great majority of the people of Canada desired an arrangement of that kind no doubt they would be able to secure it. I said I did not think any doubt the proving would attempt Our people have been led into their odd no-tions about population by the writers of the sountry, in whose favor the balance of the trade is running. But there will soon confess its silli-ness. So long as the drain from this country was just sufficient to fill up the voids in the think anybody in this country would attempt to prevent it by force, but I remarked that in that case all the advantage of the slender tie which still binds Cau ada to this country, as tar as we are con-carned, would disappear, and that it was not likely that the people of Great Britain would continue much lorger to sustain the obligations labor markets of England or her colonies, the system was a'l right—the very perfection of political devices; but when it goes beyond that extent and adds to the strength and wealth and power of rival states, such as America, it be-comes a less to the Empire, and requires to be repressed, and we now and hereby undertake to foretell that before two years more shall have and responsibilities of a connection all the re-ciprocal benefits of which were withdrawn (chears). So I said that commercial union of this kind if ever it came about would be the first passed over us, the country will be filled with Jercmiads on the subject. If we want to succeed in manufactures we s'ep and the signal of political separation. That is a matter of fact. I cannot conceive how any human being with a grain of reason in his must check this drain. Otherwise, we cannot have a cheaper supply of labor, than England ; head can deem that there was anything insultfor, strange as it may appear, Sir Robert Kane (one of the best known scientists in the world), ing in such a statement as that." (Cheers) The e is nothing in the press comments on Chamberlain's speech, which is worthy of rewho has thoroughly investigated the subject says : "Whether for manufacturing industry in general, labor (skilled and unskilled) is obtaper here, is not capable of receiving a decided answer."-p. 402. mark, except that the Pall Mall Gazelle, com-menting on the above seatences, says :-'Chamberlain's references to Canada the other lay were unfortunate enough, but his apology

This system we cannot check till we secure to or them vesterday was even a more injurious the people an employment in which some part of their earnings shall be certainly and permaline to take on the evo of departure to act a i i imperial ambassador. >n Canada'a beha'f." 0.0

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when it a: aher so called remedy f alla

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	COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption
	ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
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CURE Bick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a biliou, state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Tain in the Stor & C. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Acadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, enring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct and deerders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and, regulate the Lowels. "yen if they only cure

Ache they would be almost price is the very only cures and regulate the Lowels. "Yea if it is yo only cures the they would be almost price is so those who and the they would be almost price is so those who and the they would be almost price is so that the and the so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head and the so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head and the so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head and the so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head and the so many lives that here is where we make our great beast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Charter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to the contex. One or two pills make a does they are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of prove but by their gentie, action please al who use them. In vills at 25 cents; fire the so is who by draggists everywhere, or east by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., -

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# Complaints.

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