

been thoroughly built up. If Canada passed the reciprocity treaty, the manufacturing interests of the country would altogether be done away with. Under the present circumstances emigrants could always get work, but if the treaty were adopted there would be no work for a large number of persons who arrive in this country from the lands of Europe."

Dr. Rolles, who was one of the first speakers, reminded the meeting that it was not political, but one which had come together to consider a matter affecting the social welfare of the country for the next twenty years, and added that it was the general opinion in Canada that the treaty had not been negotiated in a constitutional manner, as the government ought to have originated the matter, and not Mr. George Brown. Mr. Brown had for many years objected to endeavoring to get the United States to grant a treaty, but now he was suing hard for one. Other gentlemen spoke in the same vein, making it perfectly clear that none of them regarded the movement as one originating with the Canadian people, or one that was desired by them. But most authoritative of these expressions was that of the Dominion Board of Trade, which, after elaborate discussion of the subject, expressed its disapproval of the proposed treaty by the emphatic vote of twenty-seven to six.

The Canadian papers speak of the board as a representative body, coming from every section of the Dominion, and say that it was governed not by political, but by purely commercial considerations, and also speak of the treaty as the result "of the ambitious views of Mr. Brown."

I might adduce much additional evidence of the hostility of the people of the Dominion to the proposed treaty, but will not consume more time in that direction, but will invite your attention to official proof that the treaty is a job, put up by the British and Canadian ministers, of which the people of the North American Colonies are, in common with the people of the United States, to be the victims.

What a British Blue Book shows—a Sudden Conversion.

In turning from boards of trade, town meetings, and leading editors, let us take a glance at a chapter from the British Blue Book. It is here entitled "North America, Nov. 4, 1874, correspondence relating to the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, 1874." I pray you keep in mind the fact, asserted by Dr. Rolles and referred to by others, that Mr. George Brown had been the persistent adversary of reciprocity. You will