

of the resolutions now before the House in favor of reciprocity with Canada. The opportunities of gaining immense business advantages for the people of both countries are too open and manifest to be successfully or candidly denied by any one who in a patriotic and national spirit has made any fair examination of the subject. It is entirely a matter of business, partly in those details with which merchants are most conversant and extending also into those more extensive principles and arrangements which are based on the broadest and most comprehensive considerations of statesmanship. The resolutions simply provide that a few sensible practical men, the best we can select, on our side, shall meet others of the same character appointed on behalf of Canada and ascertain how far the mutual interests of the people of both countries can be advanced. It is certain that if we are true to ourselves we can furnish citizens who will prove the equals of the representatives of the Canadians in knowledge, skill, and sagacity, and will report to our people whatever good can be derived under circumstances so favorable. Their suggestions will be submitted to Congress and the country and will be of no avail unless they obtain the approval of the National Legislature and the enactment of appropriate laws. The issue is not, as some seem to think it must be, which side can take the most shrewd advantage of the other, but how far the natural and gratuitous bounties offered by Providence to the people of both countries can be best developed for their permanent and mutual benefit. The resolutions go no further than this. They do not aim at carrying into effect any special theory. The commissioners intended to be appointed would enter upon their inquiries and consultations without any undue bias and with the whole field of investigation and conference open to them. There are no commercial barriers between the two peoples except those which are created by man and can be removed by mutual agreement and legislation.

The question is, in brief, whether with a conterminous country, inhabited by people almost identical with ourselves in education, language, origin, and character, and where wages, controlled by the necessary demand for labor in a new country with vast undeveloped resources, do not differ much from those given and received in the United States, we cannot profitably enlarge the exchanges of our productions. The arguments of those who oppose the resolutions are and must be founded on local and petty interests. Carried to their logical conclusions, they would prove that it would be better for us if an open sea existed on the north of the United States instead of a fertile country with a population scarcely surpassed in intelligence, enterprise, and industry by any on the face of the globe.

CANADA COMPARED WITH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the reciprocal extension of trade between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands