

J. B. SNOWBALL'S MIRAMICHI WOOD TRADE CIRCULAR FOR THE YEAR 1887.

We have to chronicle, for the year just closed, a still further decrease in the exports from most staple ports. Although it was supposed, last year, that we had reached about a minimum production, we now find that the exports from this Province have fallen off 26,000,000 sup. feet, whilst Nova Scotia shipments also show a decrease of 4,320,000 sup. feet. The season's export of square timber from New Brunswick has also been but one half that of last year.

The Shipment from Miramichi, for 12 years, 1876 to 1887, inclusive, were as follows:-

Table with 4 columns: Year, Millions sup. feet, Millions sup. feet, Millions sup. feet. Rows for 1876-1887.

THE SHIPPERS FROM PORT OF MIRAMICHI, N. B., SEASON OF 1887 WERE:-

Table with 4 columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists various shippers like J. B. Snowball, Wm. Richards, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE SHIPMENTS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists countries like Great Britain, Ireland, France, etc.

OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS.

Table with 4 columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists shippers from other ports like St. John, Dalhousie, etc.

DISTRIBUTION, BY PORTS, OF ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1887.

Table with 4 columns: Port, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists ports like Barrow, Bristol Channel, Continent, etc.

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists years from 1878 to 1887.

DALHOUSIE (including out-port of Campbellton).

Table with 4 columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists shippers from Dalhousie.

RICHMOND (including Dalhousie).

Table with 4 columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists shippers from Richmond.

SACKVILLE.

Table with 4 columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists shippers from Sackville.

COCAWAG.

Table with 4 columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists shippers from Cocawag.

BATHURST.

Table with 4 columns: Shipper, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists shippers from Bathurst.

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1887.

Table with 4 columns: Ports, No. Vessels, Tons, Sup. ft. deals, etc. Lists various ports from Nova Scotia.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., JANUARY 5, 1888.

A Model Party Regulator.

The Telegraph's malady is gradually assuming less alarming symptoms and it will, no doubt, pull through it. It is the fact that Mr. Ellis will resign his seat in the House of Commons at its bidding, and that, in fact, the motion has been seconded. It has, of course, just come for being out of temper with the Liberal party, for he has taken no notice of the shapes it has been making at him and has let it throw its best hat on the floor and jump on it—and, yet, neither he nor the Globe have announced any change in their opinion that annexation would be a good thing for Canada.

Having failed to draw the real offenders out, our respected, though indubly irate contemporary glared around the arena on Thursday last and fastened its sanguinary eye on three innocent spectators of its performance, to wit, the Chronicle and the Advocate of Halifax, and the Advertiser, charging them with being "advocates or apologists for annexation," "a traitorous crew," "political warblers," etc. It went further and demanded that Mr. Ellis be turned out of the Liberal party, or the party must take the consequences and, as if framed for the political gore of the aforesaid Ellis, warm, from both ventricles, he said, of the said Liberal party, "We give them fair warning. The party must either repudiate Mr. J. V. Ellis or share the responsibility of his course."

The Telegraph's attitude suggests a story told of a former store-keeper of Chatham, who, getting into an altercation with a friend one day, seized an axe-handle from among a number in a corner, and brandishing it, he said, "I'll go out with this!"

"Go out with it!" was the reply, and the friend also reached for and secured another axe-handle. "I'm comfortable where I am."

"If you don't go out, I'll go myself" was the reply—and he went.

If we mistake not, the party will remember that the Globe and Mr. Ellis were fighting its battles against the Telegraph for several years, and will not be easily moved to quarrel with an old friend in behalf of a comparatively new one. Besides, the trouble seems to be of the Telegraph's own making, and it is merely attempting to create the impression that Mr. Ellis' alleged offence is new, when its own columns prove that it is older than the Telegraph's allegiance to the Liberal party of Canada, of which it now wishes to take the entire direction. It is not many years since the Telegraph was warning its readers against that party, calling them "Grits" and laboring to prove that the destinies of the country were much safer in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald and his government than they would be if transferred to Mr. Mackenzie and his associates. At that time the Globe and Mr. Ellis were just where they are now, politically. If the Telegraph could take the position respecting the desirability of Sir John's continuing to rule Canada, it might have believed it was right. Yet from a Liberal point of view that position was rank hypocrisy. The Telegraph has liked to see the error of its ways, and it now ranks amongst the foremost journals that are contending against Sir John.

It was, no doubt, led to repentance by the arguments of the Globe, Freeman and other papers on the Liberal side, to which it transferred its allegiance on the day Sir John went out of power and the Liberals came in. Why, then, does it judge the Globe and Mr. Ellis so harshly because they express the opinion that annexation would be better for the country than its present political position? Why abuse Mr. Ellis? Why not argue the matter over with him, as he did the anti-"Grit" prejudices of the Telegraph with that paper until he led it to abandon Macdonaldism at such an opportune time and enter the Liberal fold?

As to the Telegraph's reflections on the ADVANCE, its implied charges of disloyalty, etc.—we do not propose to discuss them, for on record is one consistent with the highest respect, and a self-respecting loyalty to the mother country. We do not believe that the Liberal party takes any more than an amused interest in the Telegraph's demands, protests and repudiations over the Ellis matter, and if it has any serious feeling in the premises, it is the wish that a paper so prominently identified with it would treat the subject with less temper and volubility and more judgment. If the prospects of the Liberal party are injured by Mr. Ellis' utterances, the fault will be with the Telegraph, which has magnified and distorted their import and given publicity to them in its own false and excited interpretation all over Canada. The sooner, therefore, the Telegraph ceases its gibbering at regular and sane-conducted Liberal papers, and abandons its trades

against Mr. Ellis, the better it will be for its interests all round. And when it has fully recovered and is again clothed in its right mind, we will all accept its apology for the harm it has done the Liberal party and assure it of our forgiveness—that is, unless it should be too seriously impressed with the story of the old fellow and his axe-handle.

Which is Which?

The Advocate says: So far as the Liberal Conservative Club is concerned, it consists of a large number of the electors of this County, and instead of being "broken up and disorganised," is in a most satisfactory condition and so far but one member has tendered his resignation for the purpose of bolting into the alien camp.

The GREAT EASTERN is sold for \$16,100 and is to be broken up for the old iron and other metal of which she is made.

SHOCKING! Our outraged friend, the Telegraph, has been calling upon every loyal subject to anathematise Mr. C. E. Knapp of Dorchester, upon the local government to deprive him of his office of County Clerk of Westmorland, and, also, upon the Barrietary Society of the Province to expel him because he has published letters in favor of annexation. The local government has responded by appointing Mr. Knapp Registrar of Births, deaths and marriages for Westmorland County. No doubt, the fenish Knapp would be delighted to record the union of Canada and the United States.

The closing speech was made by Vice President Percival of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, and though speaking with a suggestion of the Gallic in tone as well as in name, he contrived to hold the attention of the company, although the hands of the clock were steadily approaching midnight.

A Representative Gathering.

The annual banquet and reunion of the "Boston Merchants' Association" which took place at the Hotel Vendome in this city on Wednesday evening of last week was a great success in every respect. From the reports in the Boston papers, it appears to have been an event of special interest, because of the presence and utterances of representatives of both Canada and the United States, who, from the time they reached the city, were the Association's guests. The arrangements for their comfort and convenience at the Vendome were all that could be desired, and while their stay was at their disposal in the city the convenience and comfort of a special train to Waltham on Thursday was among the additional attentions bestowed upon them. The Boston Globe says over 250 gentlemen occupied seats at the association's hospitable banquet and among them were many who have achieved unqualified success in all the walks of public life.

The question discussed during the after-dinner exercises was "The commercial relations between the British Provinces and the United States, and the advantages to be gained by a commercial union between the two countries." The pro-prandial oratory was profuse and for the most part was of a very high order.

Previous to the banquet a reception was held in the large parlors, which lasted from 3 to 4 1/2 p. m., at which time, headed by President Jonathan A. Lane and Hon. John Macdonald, a procession was formed to the dining hall, where the club and its guests were seated.

The banquet tables were loaded with good cheer and beautified by lamps and flowers. The menu was made of heavy cardboard and was engraved in the highest style of art.

The dinner was enlivened by music from an orchestra placed in the parlor back of the dining hall.

When the full quota of time had been given to the discussion of the various elaborate topics, President Lane made his felicitous introductory speech, which evoked a round of cheers as he closed.

selections remarks held the close attention of all hearers. The first guest man distinctively representative of Canada was the Hon. John Macdonald of Toronto, a member for life of the Canadian Senate. This gentleman, though apparently in the autumn of life, spoke with a vocal firmness and vigor his fervid plea for the regard which he claimed for political and commercial ties with the mother country were heard with courteous appreciation if not cordial acquiescence.

Manifestly, the gentleman beyond the border who made the hit of the evening was the Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, a gentleman of keen features and keen argument. His rapid and finely rounded sentences, alternating with elements of quiet humor, won hearty applause, expelld at the close with "Three cheers for Nova Scotia."

The Hon. John Rogers, a clear-cut speaker in voice and expression, from Arkansas, spoke with respectful attention, although the tenor of his remarks was not in harmony with those that preceded his. The Hon. Peter Mitchell, who has had a large experience officially in connection with marine and fishery matters in Canada, proved to be a stout, large-headed man, with a vigor of statement bordering at times on the belligerent, and gave a sturdy statement of Canadian sentiment and claims.

The fishermen will find a voice here, and that voice will be the Hon. Nelson Dingley, member of Congress from Maine, said the president. Those who heard the voice uplifted in behalf of America's fishermen and in condemnation of the treatment accorded them by the Canadian Government as discordant with the practice of civilized nations, were satisfied that they had found an effective advocate.

Hon. J. B. Snowball, who has served in Parliament from Chatham, N. B., was a business-like speaker in his method and arguments, especially in setting forth the resources of the waters and woods of the Province from which he came.

The ringing and finely rhetorical speech of Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky was one of the most taking things of the evening, and whatever opinions may have been entertained of the trade doctrine it contained, there was no questioning it as a fine specimen of ardent Southern eloquence.

The Hon. Joseph McKenna, a member of Congress from California, is a small man in figure, though large and forcible in argument. He gave an epigrammatic sentence on reciprocity when he characterized it as "a sneaking free trade."

The closing speech was made by Vice President Percival of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, and though speaking with a suggestion of the Gallic in tone as well as in name, he contrived to hold the attention of the company, although the hands of the clock were steadily approaching midnight.

The speeches as they appear in the papers are, evidently, all condensed, although reported in the first person. It seems that Hon. Mr. Longley of Halifax made, by far, the best speech of the occasion, whether by American or Canadian—just as the late Hon. L. A. Wilton did at the great railway gathering in Portland, Me. more than a quarter of a century ago. We append a synopsis of the speeches made by Mr. Longley as representing Nova Scotia, Mr. Mitchell, who was invited as a prominent public man and business representative from Montreal (which city was also represented among the speakers by Mr. J. X. Percival) and Mr. Snowball of Chatham, the only speaker in behalf of New Brunswick, Attorney-General Blair, who was also invited, being unable to do so.

I am, sir, in Boston, the city which has produced the greatest statesman and author. I feel it a great honor to be here, therefore, I don't propose to speak for all Canada. In there any gentleman who could rise and speak and let his loving countrymen in the United States (laughter). In my own country, I must confess, I am charged with being a Yankee sympathiser. (laughter). Whatever I may be I am going to be true to my country, here to-night, I think that our people are right in their feeling that they are entitled to the same rights as the people of any other country in the world.

Now, if we know anything from the public press of public sentiment in the United States, we know that such a proposition will not be acceptable, and I believe it was rejected by the United States before the commission separated. I am told that a proposition will very likely be made—a counter proposition by the gentleman representing the United States on that commission, that in return for the right to complete reciprocity between Canada and the United States, in addition to the admission of "natural" products and manufactured goods, Canada should throw in the fisheries. I believe that such a proposition would be rejected by the gentlemen who rule Canada at the present time. If the proposition be made by the United States that the commerce of the country shall be free as air with regard to articles whether manufactured or otherwise—I believe that if that proposition were made and Canada refused to accept it, then the people at the polls, if they had an opportunity, they would not refuse such a lesson. They would not refuse (Applause). There is no delinquency to the British crown or injustice to the British Empire in asking that natural products as well as the manufactures of the United States be admitted free. I don't believe that Canada should have the power to concede by the United States on reciprocal terms these privileges. Are we less the worth of them, (Applause). The

voice of the Montreal drummer would not be heard in the land. (Laughter).

We would send the great natural products of Nova Scotia to you, and would take back such things as we cannot produce. Is not that a good and wise policy? (Great applause and cries of "Hear, hear.") Are you Patagonians or Indians? Are you Islanders or cannibals that we should be afraid of each other. No, gentlemen, we are the great English-speaking people of this continent. (Applause). The first step towards reciprocity must come from the United States. Canada is a smaller country than you, Canada has again and again approached the United States for reciprocity and it has been snubbed. Is not that true? (Cries of "Yes.") America stands today the greatest nation under the canopy of heaven. Should she not be magnanimous? Why cannot you say that you will not haggle over a question of fish? Say that you will lift the question from this wretched little rat and make it one of national unity. (Great applause). Now I say this movement must start in the United States. It was intended that enormous steps this commercial union movement has taken. To-day in Canada one half of the best press are inflicting it. Forty meetings in the city of Montreal have endorsed it. I think I may safely say that along against the resolutions of one or two of your boards of trade. (Laughter.) Great meetings have been held in the United States, but remember that after all these resolutions, all these discussions, all these actions of public men are based on nothing and result in but little, for there has not been a single move yet on the part of your Congress. Until such a move is made nothing can be considered as practical. Let Congress take the matter in hand and pass a resolution in favor of unrestricted commercial union between the United States and Canada, and a protective tariff against the rest of the world. (Great applause).

Do not imagine that the battle will be as easy one. There are thousands who will oppose it, but the question comes up again now, as it came in the first place, is it right, is it wise and if it is we can take the matter before the people, and I believe the majority of them will accept it. (Tremendous applause).

I, for one, believe in the British Empire. I believe it is a great and good empire, and has done great good for the world. (Applause). Great Britain has carried civilization and enlightenment throughout the world, but if I were asked, sir, what was her greatest achievement, I should say not Waterloo nor the acquisition of the great Indian Empire, but I would say that it was the fact that a handful of Englishmen transplanted to North America could create and direct the greatest nation in the world. (Great applause). That means that we here in North America would be untrue to ourselves if we were untrue to the nation from which we derive our origin, but in this settlement with Canada I do not believe that Great Britain would interfere with the best interests of her people in Canada. The true policy is not Canada and Great Britain against the United States, it is Canada and her allies and friends, working together to sustain her, so far as it is for their interests to do so. I am loyal to Great Britain for her merits. I am not loyal to Great Britain one single step beyond that which promotes the best interests of North America. (Applause).

Sir, if I had a voice, a persuasive voice, I would like to travel throughout the United States invoking the gatherings to pursue not a selfish feeling in this matter, but a broad national feeling which is worthy the race from which they sprang. The honorable gentleman then took his seat amidst the greatest enthusiasm, which continued for some moments and finally wound up in three hearty cheers for Nova Scotia, which Mr. Longley made acknowledgement.

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Mr. President and gentlemen of the Merchants' Association of Boston: I came here to make a speech, it has been announced by the president, for I have been tired from political life. I have had my "finings" in that line, and I want to repeat that I did not come with a prepared speech. I come here representing myself merely. I am a merchant, and have travelled about 800 miles to be at this meeting of the merchants of Boston tonight. My views on commercial union and reciprocity are not defined. But I will say that I am an advocate of such a measure of free trade between these two countries as is compatible with the interests of the greater country in which I live. I quite understand that it is impossible for Canada and the United States to adopt the principle of free trade as it is in vogue in England. As is raised in the other world, we shall be able to raise such a revenue. The true method of raising revenue for a country like ours is through the custom houses of that country. In that way you can tax the people of the United States and Canada, and until the tax-gatherer comes to the door, the ordinary citizen does not know that he is taxed at all. (Laughter).

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Every Canadian is not alive to this question. The immediate neighborhood in which I live I know has hardly ever thought of it. I come from a section of country which is represented by Mr. Mitchell, and this is a question that has never come before us. We may wish to go home and tell our people of it, but it will be years before it will be understood, and we must not expect too rapid results. The movement which we are about to inaugurate, however, is going to be a movement which will affect the whole of the continent of North America. Some better and more satisfactory trade relations than now exist must come between the two countries. There are other things, perhaps, that it would be well to note as we pass along. It is supposed that the people of our country will be benefited by holding free relations with the United States—a proposition which will result in annexation. In the lower provinces there is no feeling in favor of that resort. In 90 cases out of 100 the people are extremely loyal to the British crown, and admire the institutions of the mother country. To a great extent we are independent of outside control. We make our own laws, raise our own revenue and expend it as we like—we are, in short, as free as you are yourselves, and some of us claim that we are more so. Again, it has been said by some that we have retaliatory trade as a means of raising revenue. I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that such has been the case. The Canadian is sensitive to any appearance of coercion or that will make sacrifices to resent any attempts in that direction upon his liberty. Now, gentlemen, we are not the mere 36,000,000 of people which have been included to as against your great population of 60,000,000. The fact is that Queen Victoria rules over 500,000,000 people. While we may have on the British Isles only 36,000,000 of subjects, there are in the vast dependencies of Great Britain 200,000,000 of loyal British subjects. There is no feeling for annexation in my section, but I may say I am not speaking for the Dominion of Canada. We have a great country extending 3000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What feelings have we in common with the people of the Pacific coast and other parts of the Dominion? We have no trade relations with the people of Ontario, excepting in the matter of purchasing from them, which we are compelled to do against our will by our own protective tariff. What we produce is not consumed by them. In New Brunswick our trade is largely with you Massachusetts, and we have to send the money we get from our extensive export trade to Europe to Ontario to pay for goods that we purchase against our will. I live in a section on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where our principal trade is in wood and fish. The former goes almost entirely to Europe, and the latter to the United States by the power to concede by the United States on reciprocal terms these privileges. Are we less the worth of them, (Applause). The

exclusive to-day? Mr. Chamberlain said that Canada might do, but he had no right to say that. Whichever you, Canada may go, Great Britain will find Canada ready to accept the intimation. [Applause and laughter.] When the time comes, and it becomes a question whether the interests of Canada are to be protected by the policy of Englishmen, Canadian interests will prevail and have their way. [Applause.] I am a natural free trader, if we could have free trade. We struggled for free trade for many years, but could not get it, owing to the action you took, and we were forced to adopt a high protective tariff. But the same course that came to us has fallen upon you. The tariff created a band of men whose interests are in the maintenance of that tariff. [Laughter and applause.] Protection has created for us, as it created for you, an imperialism in imperio which will be difficult to remove, and it will require the greatest courage and the greatest efforts of intelligent minds to resist the influence of the money employed by that power to corrupt the consciences. [Laughter and applause.] They have done it in the past and they will do it again. No people are more interested in having the fishery question settled than are the Boston people. Thirty years ago our whole trade was in Boston, but now the yield of that trade is greatly reduced by the amount of the duties. Do we not want to discuss reciprocity in this matter; we want to discuss the treaty. There is no interpretation of the treaty need. For the last 60 years the treaty of 1818 has been interpreted and acted upon by the Canadians as to-day, and therefore no interpretation is necessary. The Canadians have their rights as well as the Americans, and propose to enforce those rights with moderation and with reason, but with justice. The question of the limit can be settled in this way: Let the American Congress take up the matter and look at it dispassionately, and if Congress does that they will see that the United States is claiming rights under the treaty of 1818. I want to tell Mr. Wiman that the question of a commercial union cannot be carried out and adopted in Canada to-day. It involves a great many questions that appeal to the sentiment and loyalty of the people, who think it will lead to annexation, and give power to the United States to regulate a tariff. I believe that the people of Canada have but one sentiment and desire—that of maintaining the best feelings of friendship with the people of the United States, and of endeavoring to promote trade as much as possible between the two countries. (Applause).

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Mr. President and gentlemen of the Merchants' Association of Boston: I came here to make a speech, it has been announced by the president, for I have been tired from political life. I have had my "finings" in that line, and I want to repeat that I did not come with a prepared speech. I come here representing myself merely. I am a merchant, and have travelled about 800 miles to be at this meeting of the merchants of Boston tonight. My views on commercial union and reciprocity are not defined. But I will say that I am an advocate of such a measure of free trade between these two countries as is compatible with the interests of the greater country in which I live. I quite understand that it is impossible for Canada and the United States to adopt the principle of free trade as it is in vogue in England. As is raised in the other world, we shall be able to raise such a revenue. The true method of raising revenue for a country like ours is through the custom houses of that country. In that way you can tax the people of the United States and Canada, and until the tax-gatherer comes to the door, the ordinary citizen does not know that he is taxed at all. (Laughter).

Every Canadian is not alive to this question. The immediate neighborhood in which I live I know has hardly ever thought of it. I come from a section of country which is represented by Mr. Mitchell, and this is a question that has never come before us. We may wish to go home and tell our people of it, but it will be years before it will be understood, and we must not expect too rapid results. The movement which we are about to inaugurate, however, is going to be a movement which will affect the whole of the continent of North America. Some better and more satisfactory trade relations than now exist must come between the two countries. There are other things, perhaps, that it would be well to note as we pass along. It is supposed that the people of our country will be benefited by holding free relations with the United States—a proposition which will result in annexation. In the lower provinces there is no feeling in favor of that resort. In 90 cases out of 100 the people are extremely loyal to the British crown, and admire the institutions of the mother country. To a great extent we are independent of outside control. We make our own laws, raise our own revenue and expend it as we like—we are, in short, as free as you are yourselves, and some of us claim that we are more so. Again, it has been said by some that we have retaliatory trade as a means of raising revenue. I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that such has been the case. The Canadian is sensitive to any appearance of coercion or that will make sacrifices to resent any attempts in that direction upon his liberty. Now, gentlemen, we are not the mere 36,000,000 of people which have been included to as against your great population of 60,000,000. The fact is that Queen Victoria rules over 500,000,000 people. While we may have on the British Isles only 36,000,000 of subjects, there are in the vast dependencies of Great Britain 200,000,000 of loyal British subjects. There is no feeling for annexation in my section, but I may say I am not speaking for the Dominion of Canada. We have a great country extending 3000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What feelings have we in common with the people of the Pacific coast and other parts of the Dominion? We have no trade relations with the people of Ontario, excepting in the matter of purchasing from them, which we are compelled to do against our will by our own protective tariff. What we produce is not consumed by them. In New Brunswick our trade is largely with you Massachusetts, and we have to send the money we get from our extensive export trade to Europe to Ontario to pay for goods that we purchase against our will. I live in a section on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where our principal trade is in wood and fish. The former goes almost entirely to Europe, and the latter to the United States by the power to concede by the United States on reciprocal terms these privileges. Are we less the worth of them, (Applause). The

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Mr. President and gentlemen of the Merchants' Association of Boston: I came here to make a speech, it has been announced by the president, for I have been tired from political life. I have had my "finings" in that line, and I want to repeat that I did not come with a prepared speech. I come here representing myself merely. I am a merchant, and have travelled about 800 miles to be at this meeting of the merchants of Boston tonight. My views on commercial union and reciprocity are not defined. But I will say that I am an advocate of such a measure of free trade between these two countries as is compatible with the interests of the greater country in which I live. I quite understand that it is impossible for Canada and the United States to adopt the principle of free trade as it is in vogue in England. As is raised in the other world, we shall be able to raise such a revenue. The true method of raising revenue for a country like ours is through the custom houses of that country. In that way you can tax the people of the United States and Canada, and until the tax-gatherer comes to the door, the ordinary citizen does not know that he is taxed at all. (Laughter).

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