J. B. SNOWBALL'S MIRAMICHI WOOD TRADE CIRCULAR FOR THE YEAR 1887. ANY WAT HAVE A THE CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, JANUARY 200, 1888 We have to chronicle, for the year just closed, a still further decrease in the exports from most spruce ports. Although t 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. I noteworthy feature in the exports from this province is that, for the first time, the United States has taken the larger portion of the wood goods shipped from the port of St. John. The total export from that place for the year ending the 30th of September last was, in round numbers, 300,000,000 sup. feet, and of that quantity 170,000,000 went to the United States and only 130,000,000 to Europe and other destinations. The export of wood from other portions of the Province to the United States and it will, no doubt, pull States has also shown a marked increase, whilst the export to Europe is diminishing. Exporters find it difficult to make ends meet at present low prices, and although freights have continued low all through the season, consumers have received the only benefit arising therefrom. Fairly cheap labour and cheap provisions—the principal factors in procuring cheap wood stocks—have been in favour of the House of Commons at its bidproducers for the past few years, but these advantages have been more than overbalanced by the low prices realised in Europe, and the exports have, therefore, of necessity, declined under the continued pressure of non-remunerative business.

While we are unable to speak very favourably of the result of the year's transactions, there is a more hopeful feeling for the future, not that the present discloses anything positively promising, but the depression has lasted so long that producers hope, with the generally brighter outlook in this country, the timber trade may receive some benefit by reason of the better feeling temper with the stoical Ellis for he in prospect.

The stock of woods, manufactured and unmanufactured, being wintered is estimated at 25 millions sup. feet, being the same This winter's production is on a most restricted scale, and cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, exceed that of last year; and, should the winter prove unfavourable, it will be much less. Besides the general curtailment, a number of our principal operators have gone entirely out of the business. The Shipments from Miramichi, for 12 years, 1876 to 1887, inclusive, were, as follows: 1876-116 Millions sup. feet. 1880-155 Millions sup. feet. 1881-128 do do ne 1885 87 do 1882-117 do 1886 - 721879-114 do 1883-149 ando. " de la la 1887- 68 THE SHIPPERS FROM PORT OF MIRAMICHI, N. B., SEASON OF 1887 WERE 18 4 11 4W 14 Sup. ft. deals No. an Tons. SHIPPERS Birch, Broom scantling, ends, Pailings. Vessels and boards. Tons. H'ndles most with Express J. B. Snowball, 143 24,854 1,605,075 21,681.392 152 Wm. Richards, D. & J. Ritchie, 19 12,268 Alloge at Alim of 11,393,836 Mes we want on 119.0 10,857 10,237,569 135,500 N. B. Trading Co. /19 10,687 L Mark 16,302 45,000 8,928,163 49,275 1300 8.097 SPHEN I SOUTH TOTAL 7,760,926r, biss pator of de goods datases, von bay. 3,297 3.068.000 W. M. Mackay, A.C. G. K. McLeod, 2,877,200 Vole Seedeman, Rookester. 687,043 DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE SHIPMENTS. ATTANGEMENT. GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS Elma The speech of tije toughe is heat known as Regular we-Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends, COUNTRY, trend add Tons, Palings. Birch. | Pine. handles and boards. 1,681,202 152 34,234,849 T 49,275 24,423,927 121,275 Hes. Rash. 6,205,434 ALLES SPRIGHT SERVED T 1,373,945 538,887 iv petropised bis, business at, bis, late 1,344,587 or the reda W 126 75,548 68,121,629 1,802,477 152 OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS. Kinds of Oloths. ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1887 from which selections may be made for No. Libeliand Allegaction of Shippers. Tons. scantling, ends, Timber, tons, Vessels. F O PETTERSON V. M. Mackay, 26,545,518 3,360 I,586 semulis de vem non 8,238,207 R. A. & J. Stewart, T. A. Sam'l Schoffeld. McLaughlan & Wilson, ne year take d 102 mones 1,568 681,596 madw different clim 1,161 ed Applies, Currante, La of plu N. B. Trading Co. iver or kidneys. Sundry Shippers 3,958 Totals H plianted and soll about . who 155 136,107 118.450,590 5,197 1,587 DISTRIBUTION, BY PORTS, OF ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1887. STEAMSHIPS CHILD Sup. ft. deals, may thous yours & smallgrip graff morts. Timber, tons, scantling, ends, Vessels. and boards. 5,543,483 CHEAP CASH STORE 19,958,840 souther green 6dpm:3.684 3,376,307 50 26,803 bur sill 26, 153, 895 38 52,329 Mill and 45.900,263 6.934 2,237,474 F . conthing 2,873 raym and ourse 4,522,459 **** unning offe of Plade 13 8,204,872 DURO 904 WINT. 155 136,107 118,450,590 40 5,197 4961,587 WAS SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS. MARCH CORL Timber, Tons, Total sup. ft. deals, etc. Birch. 188,168,610 imeri no won oven I sh. . ! 153,279,357 215,485,000 11,548 3,237 OUS NALEOF 16,035 2,441 210,281,730 201,413,717 7,576 181,517,932 I I'm AV montherin. 164,829,825 152,543,026 13,769 3.686 138,934,392 4,313 qmos estrata 7,354 5,197 118,450,590 Marian Minney Acher RICHIBUCTO (including Buctanche) DALHOUSIE (including out-port of Campbellton.) Sup. ft, deals Sup.ft. deals. scantl'g, ends Pal's. Timber, tons Tons. and boards. spr. b'ch pine and boards. Birch Pine. Geo. K. McLeod, ... 18 7,271 6,566,000 Geo. Moffat & Co. 11 6,110 5,336,000 26 404 53 N. B. Trading Co. W. M. Mackay 24.500 Ed. Walker. 2,450,000 1,971 J. & T. Jardine J. B. Wright 2,947,000 1,828,000 3,194 1,691 1,238 1,058 1,659,636 1,297 1,236,000 Henry O'Leary J. P. Mowat 910,879 151 235 527,000 Wm. Richards B. O'Leary King Brothers John McNair 1,026 J. & W. Brait. 13 27 37 | 15,956 | 14,751,000 Geo. Dutch SHEDIAC. Totals ... 41 20,976 18,059,828 190 666 72 24,500 SACKVILLE 3.314 2,512 3,180,114 2,266,036 W. M, Mackay 2,330 2,230,438 E. J. Smith 613 446,294 1,235 Totals. 20 8.769 8,122,882 1,045 in the market from 200 to the M. Wood & Sons 518,000 BATHURST. Totals 19 8,393 8,555,000 K. F. Burns & Co 9,421 8,043,769 11 33 6 3 COCAGNE. N. B. Trading Co. 6,255 5,546,000 W. M. Mackay | 2 | 595 | 635,580 29 15,676 13,589,769 Totals The total Lumber Shipments of New Brunswick in 1886 as compared with 1887, were as follows: Hockson Ports. ft. deals, Tons, No. Tons. &c. Timber 72,103,391 1,784 126 68,121,629 138,934,392 11,667 155 118,450,590 6,784 16,392,183 15,676 20,976 13,589,769 18,059,828 18,205,895 1,154 15,956 14,751,000 7,535 .7,139,360 8,769 8,122.882 1,197 1,004,377 Included in Bathurst. 9,421,000 319,084 276,320 398 14,605 429 282,020 250,286,278 7,869 SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1887 No. of Tonnage Sup ft. deals, Palings. Timber Hardwid 16,538 1908 730 54,000 56.500 26,488 23,247,877 7,600 235,809 Liscomb 2,245,906 550,000 3,799 1,851,920 31,681,475 alkaan a unthearth n 5,726,099 pur a hert yell danadt so 878,716 1,221,637 St. Mary's 605,389 2,215 2,018,260 191 99,331 82,959,589 10 100 4,194 58,000 The Shipments of deals from Nova Scotia to Trans-Atlantic Ports 1883

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Miramichi Advance, B. - - JANUARY 5. 1888. A Model Party Regulator. The Telegraph's malady is graduously impressed with the story of the old fellow and his axe-handles.

through. Ithrealises the fact that Mr. Elis will not resign his seat in ding, and that, in fact, the motion hasn't been seconded. It has, of temper with the stoical Ellis. 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 Glabe have announced any change in their opinion that annexation would be a gool thing for Cana-

Having failed to draw the real offenders out, our respected, though unduly 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 Recorder of Halitax, and the Ap-VANCE, charging them with being "advocates or apologists for annexation," "a fraitorous crew" - "political marplots," etc. It went further and demanded that Mr. Ellis he turned out of the Liberal party, or the party must take the consequences and as if frantic for the political

gore of the aforesaid Ellis, warm, from both ventricles, it said, of the said Liberal party, "We give them fairwarning of the party must either repudiate Mr. J. V. Ellis or share the responsibility of his course.' Well, supposing the party is as indifferent to the Telegraph's advice and threats as the Globe and Mr. Ellis have been? What will it do about it ? (svirus) medio

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 over the friend's heal said "Go out of my shop!"

"Go out is it?" was the reply, 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. don't hait. The Sun and Advocate 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 Modaganotit is older than the Telegraph's als legiance to the liberal party of Cana da, 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 referred to respecting the desirability of

error of its ways, and it now ranks amongst the foremost journals that are contending against Sir John? of power and the Liberals came in hall, where the club and its guests were Why, ther 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? highest style of art. 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 % 1 As to the Telegraph's reflections on the ADVANCE-its implied charges o disloyalty, etc. - we don't propose discuss them, for our record is one consistent with the bighest respect tor, and a self-respecting lovalty to the mother country. We do not be lieve 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 the potency of figures and of fancy. A the temper and volubility and more judg- Canadian by birth, and a New Yorker ment. If the prospects of the Liber by a quarter of a century's residence, he al party are injured by Mr Ellis' utterances, the tault will be with the Telegraph, which has magnified and distorted their import and given papers, and abandons its tirades the evening. His sonorous tones and chase those things which we are now pur-

habam, NE Feb 17th, 196

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 forgivenessthat is, unless it should be too seri-

Which is Which?

The "Advocate says: So far as the Liberal Conservative Club is concerned, it consists of 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 resigna-

the alien camp.

If the first part of the above sen tence is no more correct than the last the whole of it is "a very bad egg," for Mr. Morrissey, who is the bolter alluded to, has not, in any way, allied himself with the Liberal party, but, on the contrary, claimed in his declaration day speech-delivered not quite three weeks ago -- that he was a better Liberal-Conservative than ever Mr. Adams was." It is evident, therefore, that there are two bodies of politicians in the County claiming to be the Liberal Conservative party, and two tory Richmonds

THE GREAT EASTERN is sold for £16,100 and is to be broken up for the old iron and other metal of which

the Telegraph, has been calling upon every loyal subject to anathemise 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 Barristers' Society of the Province to expel him because he has published letters in favor of annexation. The local government has responded by appoint. ing Mr. Kuapp Registrar of Births, deaths and marriages for Westmorland County. No doubt, the fiendish Knapp would be delighted to record the union of Canada and the United

The Advocate' is smarting unde the Sun's rebuke of its doctrine that the representative of a constituency should not advise the government is reference to the affairs of the people who elect him. In its efforts to justify its absurd position it says several things that are not true about the Advance, but we are used to treatment from that quarter and cannot both be right.

A Representative Gathering The annual banquet and reunion the Boston Merchants' Association which took place at the Hotel Vendom in that 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 ar event of especial interest, because of the presence and utterances of representative men of both Canada and th United States, who, from the time they reached the city, were the Association' guests. The arrangements for their comfort and convenience at the Ven dome were all that could be desired and while ear lages were at their dis posal in the city the convenience and comfort of a special train to Waltham on Thursday was among the additional attentions bestowed upon them. The 190. Boston Globe says over 250 gentleme occupied seats at the association's hos pitable board and among them were many who have achieved unqualified success in all the walks of public life. MThe question discussed during the Sir John's continuing to rule Cana- after dinner exercises was 'The comda, it must have believed it was mercial relations between the British tries. The bost-prandial oratory was profuse and for the most part was of a very high order

"Previous to the banquet a reception It was, no doubt, led to repentance, was held in the large parlors, which by the arguments of the Globe, Free- lasted from 3 to 4.45 p. m. at which man and other papers on the Liberal time, headed by President Jonathan A side, to which it transferred ics alle | Lane and Hon. John Macdonald, a giance on the day Sir John went out procession was formed to the dining

> "The banquet tables were loaded with good cheer and beautified by lamps and flowers. The menu was made of heavy dardboard and was engraved in the

> "The dinner was enlivened by music from an orchestra placed in the parlor back of the diving hall. The Journal says:-

> When the full quota of time had been given to the discussion of the very elaborate menn, President Lane mad his felicitous introductory speech, which evelved a round of cheers as he closed. "As business men, the first thing in order is to present to you our business Governor, were the words which in-

> Ames, and elicited cordial applause. in media res by the introduction of a downright pleader for commercial union, Erastus Wiman, Esq., of New York-a squarely-built gentleman, compact not more in his make-up of physique than in his method of statement, a gentleman whose forceful utterance and accustomed marshaling of facts gave an impact to the topic, combining was peculiarly constituted to begin such a course of speaking alternating between representatives of the United

States and Canada.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

tion of all hearers.

McDonald of Toronto, a member for life of take back such things as we cannot pro- Canada ready to accept the intimation.

'Three cheers for Nova Scotia.'

tion for the purpose of bolting into

'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 Government as discordant with the practhey had found an effective advocate.

Tarliament from Chatham, N. B., was a business-like speaker in his methods and Shocking! Our outraged friend, arguments, especially in setting forth the resources of the waters and woods of th Province from which he came.

of Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky was one of the most taking things of the evening, and whatever opinions may have een entertained of the trade doctrines it contained, there was no questioning it as a fine specimen of ardent Southern eic-

The Hon. Joseph McKenna, a member of Congress from California, is a small man in figure, though large and forcible in arguments. He gave an epigrammatic sentence on reciprocity when he characterized it as "sneaking free trade." He argued that reciprocity was only a degree of free trade, and that there was no reason why we should hold up a tariff against one country and not against another. Protec tion, he claimed, was the free right of all or of none, and he hoped that free trade, no matter under what disguise it might show itself, would be killed. The closing speech was made by Vice

President Pereault of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, and though speaking with a suggestion of the Gallie in tone as well as in name, he contrived to hold the attention of the company, although the United States, sons of Great Britain, her hands of the clock were steadily approaching midnight.

although reported in the first person. Great Britain one single step beyond that It seems that Hon. Mr. Longley of Halifax made, by far, the best speech of North America. (Applause.) the occasion, whether by American or Canadian-just as the late Hon. L. A. Wilmot did at the great railway gathering in Portland, Me. more than 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 busi-(which city was also represented made acknowledgement. among the speakers by Mr. J. X. Perrault) and Mr. Snowball of Chatham. the only speaker in behalf of New Branswick, Attorney-General Blair, who was also invited, being unable to

HON. J. W. LONGLEY said: I am, sir, in Boston, the city which has produced the greatest poets, statesspeak for all Canada. Is there any right. Yet from a Liberal point of Provinces and the United States, and States (laughter). In my own country, I entirely agree. I am not going to the other things, perhaps, that it would be view that position was rank heresy. the advantages to be gained by a com I must confess, I am charged with being The Petegraph has lived to see the mercial union between the two counta Yankee sympathiser. (Laughter,) Nova Scotia has gone. But while I ad- posed by some that the people of our coun-Whatever I may be there I am going to be think that our people are in debt to the bringing about such a gathering as this. come from the province of Nova Scotia. the wretched paltry question of fish. does he want? It is a fact suggested, and | means of forcing annexation. I do not (Laughter and applause.) The people of generally believed, that a proposition has believe, Mr. Chairman, that such has been Nova Scotia rise above the consideration of fish. It would be unworthy of them and unworthy of the United States to free coal and other articles of natural prolimit the discussion to so meagre a limit. I want, and I believe my countrymen the right to participate in the fisheries of want, free unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States, even to applause.) I believe it is going to prevail. United States, we know that such a pro-It may not prevail at once, but right always prevails in the end in North America.

cannot so far forget their interests as to troduced His Excellency, Governor forget that they are part of a continent on which the people live who are destined The discussion then plunged at once to become the greatest people in the world. (Applause.) Aware as I am of the fact that every word I utter will go forth to Canada and the United States, in addition the Atlantic to the Pacific. What feelings the world from the pens of these industrious newspaper men, I will say that not withstanding the union between the British arovinces, it has not brought about a solid commercial union between them. God and nature never designed that time. If the proposition be made by the which we are compelled to do against our

Nova Scotia and Ontario should trade to gether. (Applause.) We trade with Ohtario to be sure. Their drummers permeate our country and sell \$10,000,000 wise-I believe that if that proposition with you in Massachusetts, and we have worth of goods annually, and we pay them almost wholly in hard cash. Where do it, then the people at the polls, if they tensive export trade to Europe to Ontario we get the money? We get it from the had an opportunity, would teach their to pay for goods that we purchase against people of the United States. (Great ap- rulers such a lesson as they would not our will. planse.) How long do you suppose that forget (Applause.) There is no disloyalty I live in a section on the Gulf of St. Next came a typical Representative in the noble high minded loyalty which we to the British crown or injustice to the Lawrence, where our principal trade is in publicity to them in its own false Congress from he West, the Hon, Robert hear so much about is going to bear up British Empire in asking that natural wood and fish. The former goes almost and excited interpretation all over R. Hitt of Mt. Morris, Ill., whose fervid against such a thing as that? (Great products as well as the manufactures of entirely to Europe and you buy the latter. Canada. The sooner, therefore, the style of utterance and inclusive cencep laughter and applause.) Boston is the United States be admitted free. Lord Nature has been very generous with us in Telegraph ceases its gibberings at tions, not less than his experience in con- greatest market of Nova Scotia in the Derby once assented to the proposition that section. Not long since 200 tons of regular and sanely-conducted Liberal special claim to deal with the subject of trade do you suppose that we would pur-

chasing from Ontario? No, sir, not a dol-

lar's worth of them, (Applause.) The

sententious remarks held the close atten- voice of the Montreal drummer would not exclusive to-day? Mr. Chamberlain said be heard in the land. (Laughter.)

the Canadian Senate. This gentleman, duce. Is not that a good and wise policy? [Appeause and laughter] When the time though apparently in the autumn of life, (Great applause and cries of "Hear, hear.") comes, and it becomes a question whether spoke with a vernal freshness and vigor. Are you Patagonians or Indians? Are we the interests of Canada are to be protect-His fervid plea for the regard which he Fiji Islanders or cannibals that we should ed by the policy of Englishmen, Canadian claimed for political and commercial ties be afraid of each other. No, gentlemen; interests will prevail and have their way. with the mother country were heard with we are the great English-speaking brothers Appliuse.] I am a natural free trader, courteous appreciation if not cordial of this continent. (Applause.) The first if we could have free trade. We strugg!-Manifestly, the gentleman beyond the the United States. Canada is a smaller could not get it, owing to the action you border who made the hit of the evening country than you. Canada has again and took, and we were forced to adept a high was the Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney again approached the United States for re- protective tariff. But the same curse that General of Nova Scotia, a gentleman of ciprocity and has been snubbed. Is not came to us has fallen upon you. The keen features and keen argument. His that true? (Cries of "Yes.") America tariff created a band of men whose inter rapid and finely rounded sentences, alter- stands today the greatest nation under ests are in the maintenance of that tariff. nating with elements of quiet humor, won the canopy of heaven. Should she not be [Laughter and applause.] Protection has hearty applause, capped at the close with | magnanimous? Why cannot you say that created for us, as it created for you, an The Hop. John Rogers, a clear-cut Say that you will lift the question from cult to remove, and it will require the speaker in voice and expression, from this wretched little rut and make it one greatest courage and the greatest efforts Arkansas, spoke with forceful utterance of national unity. (Great applause.) Now of intelligent minds to resist the influence and was heard with respectful attention, I say this movement must s'art in the of the money employed by that power to although the tenor of his remarks was not United States. It was intimated what corrupt the constituencies. [Laughter in harmony with those that preceded him enormous steps this commercial union and applause.] They have done it in the The Hon. Peter Mitchell, who has had movement has taken. So it has. To-day past and they will do it again. No people a large experience officially in connection in Canada one half of the public press are are more interested in having the fishery with marine and fishery matters in Canada, indorsing it. Forty meetings in the city question settled than are the Boston peoproved to be a stont, large-headed man, of Montreal have indorsed it. I think ple. Thirty years ago our whole trade with a vigor of statement bordering at I may safely put that alone against the was with Boston, but now the yield of times on the belligerent, and gave a sturdy resolutions of one or two of your boards of that trade is greatly reduced by the statement of Canadian sentiment and trade. (Laughter.) Great meetings have amount of the duties. We do not want voice uplifted in behalf of America's fish- for there has not been a single move yet Canadians as to-day, and therefore no inermen and in condemnation of the treat. on the part of your Congress. Until terpretation is necessary. The Canadians ment accorded them by the Canadian such a move is made nothing can be con- have their rights as well as the Americans. tice of civilized nations, were satisfied that | the matter in hand and pass a resolution | moderation and with reason, but with Hon. J. B. Snowball, who has served in between the United States and Canada settled in this way: Let the American the world. (Great applause.)

The ringing and finely rhetorical speech again now, as it came in the first place, of a commercial union cannot be carried it. (Tremendous applause)

empire, and has done great good for the ed, 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 dil create 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 derived our origin, but in this settlement with Canada do not believe that Great Britain would interfe e 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 the allies and friends, working together to sustain her, so far as it is for their inter-The speeches as they appear in the ests to do so. I am loyal to Great Bri papers are, evidently, all condensed, tain for her merits. I am not loyal to which promotes the best interests of

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 partisan 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 ness representative from Montreal for Nova Stotia, of which Mr. Longley

Said: I believe the time will come when the people of the United States the greatest number that one of the onies of the British Empire, lying on the borders of the United States, should form | not expect too rapid results. a part of the commercial circle through which trade permeates all this northern to be here, therefore. I don't profess to continent. (Applause.) I shall drop | movement which will affect the whole of any reference to the duties of Congress, the continent of North America. Som public man who could rise and speak because I think it is bad taste for any. better and more satisfactory trade relaand bet his bottom doilar that he was thing of the kind to be suggested. With tions than now exist must come speaking for every man in the United one of the two gentlemen whom I follow between the two countries. There are true to my country here to-night. I given expression to his opinious, there is lations with the United States-an appre one thing with which I do not, perhaps, hension that it may result in annex tion I hope it will only be the beginning of a desire for annexation. (Hear! hear!, 100 the people are extremely loyal to the series of such gatherings. We Canadians Her people are true and loyal to British crown, and admire the institutions want broad degrees of commercial inter- the mother country from which of the mother country. To a great extent course with the United States. (Applause) she sprung and from which she has her we are independent of outside control. Its fishing interests are equal to those of was protected in her youth; and Canada revenue and expend it as we like -we are, any other country on the face of God's foot. is not going to desert that mother coun- in short, as free as you are yourselves. stool, and yet sir, I should be ashamed to try now simply for the sake of commercial and some of us claim that we are more so. come here as a representative of Nova privileges. My friend said he wanted the

heen made by the British and Canadian

position wil not be accepted, and I betold that a proposition will very likely be 500,000,000 of loyal British subjects_ made-a counter proposition-by the There is no feeling for annexation in my in the fisheries. I believe that such a of the Dominion? We have no trade re proposition would be rejected by the gen- lations with the people of Ontario, except

that Canada might go, but he had no The first gentleman distinctively repre- We would send the great natural pro- right to say that. Whenever they say sentative of Canada was the Hon. John duets of Nova Scotia to you, and would Canada may go, Great Britain will find step towards reciprocity must come from ed for free trade for many years, but you will not haggle over a question of fish? imperium in imperio which will be diffibeen held in the United States, to discuss reciprocity in this matter; we but remember that after all these want to discuss the treaty. There is no resolutions, all these discussions, interpretation of the treaty needed. For all these actions of public men are the last 60 years the treaty of 1818 has based on nothing and result in but little, been interpreted and acted upon by the sidered as practical. Let Congress take and propose to enforce those rights with in favor of unrestricted commercial union justice. The question of the limit can be and a protective tariff against the rest of Congress take up the matter and look at it dispassionately, and if Congress does that Do not imagine that the battle will be they will see that we have justice in claimas easy one. There are thousands who ing rights under the treaty of 1818. will oppose it but the question comes up | want to tell Mr. Wiman that the question out and adopted in Canada to-day. It take the matter before the people, and I involves a great many questions that apbelieve the majortiy of them will accept | peal to the sentiment and loyalty of the people, who think it will lead to annexa-I, for one, believe in the British Em. | tion, and give power to the United States pire. I believe it is a great and good to regulate a tariff. I believe that the people of Canada have but one sentiment world. (Applause.) Great Britain has and desire-that of maintaining the best carried civilization and enlightenment feelings of friendship with the people of throughout the world, but if I were ask- the United States, and of endeavoring to promote trade as much as possible between the two countries. (Applause.)

MR. J. B, SNOWBALL.

Mr. Snowball said: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Merchants' Association of Boston: I came here not to make a speech, as has been announced by the president, for I have retired from political life. I have had my "innings"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 advoacte of as great a measure of free trade between these two countries as is compatible with the interests of the young 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. When we raise as great a revenue as is raised in the older world, we shall be able to consider such a proposal. 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

[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. Mitwill see that it is for the greatest good of | chell, and this is a question that has never come before us. We may go home and greatest and most intelligent of the col- tell our people of it, but it will be years before it will be understood, and we must

does not know that he is taxed at all.

full extent to which my friend from well to note as we pass along. It is supmire the frankness with which he has try may be affected by holding freer reagree. I will say this in relation In the lower provinces there is no feeling to Canada: That Canada has no in favor of that resort. In 99 cases out of language and her laws, and by whom she We make our own laws, raise our own Again, it has been said by some that Scotia and narrow down the discussion to fullest measure of reciprocity. What you have retarded reciprocial trade as a

the case. The Canadian is sensitive to Commissioners, to exchange free fish and any appearance of coercion and would make great sacrifices to resent any atducts, as of the forests and of the seas, for tempts in that direction upon his liberty Now, gentlemen, we are not the mere

36,000,000 of people which have been al-Now, if we know anything from the luded to as against your great population the extent of a commercial union. (Great public press of public sentiment in the of 60,000.000. The fact is that Queen Victoria rules over 500,000,000 people. While we may have on the British isles lieve it was rejected by the United States only 36,000,000 of subjects, there are in (Great applause.) The Canadian people before the commission separated. I am the vast dependencies of Great Britain

> gentlemen representing the United States | section, but I may say I am not speaking on that commission, that in return for the for the Dominion of Canada. We have a right to complete reciprocity between great country extending 4000 miles from to the admission of natural products and have we in common with those of the manufactured goods, Canada should throw people on the Pacific coast and other parts tlemen who rule Canada at the present ling in the matter of purchasing from them. United States that the commerce of the will by our own protective tariff. What country shall be as free as air with regard we produce is not consumed by them, to articles whether manufactured or other. In New Brunswick our trade is largely were made and Canada refused to accept to send the money we get from our ex-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.