

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

SOME OF WIMAN'S IDEAS, CULLED FROM HIS MARITIME PROVINCE LECTURES

On the Trade Relations of Canada and the United States—Facts and Fancies Worth Reading and Thinking Over by People on All Sides of Politics.

Erastus Wiman created a most favorable impression in his lecturing trip to the maritime provinces. He spoke at Halifax, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, and St. John, four of the principal centres of trade, agriculture and manufacture, and was greeted everywhere by large audiences.

Mr. Wiman treated his subjects with much freedom and vigor, but refrained carefully from saying anything that would be offensive either to conservative or liberal; he talked, in fact, as a business man from a commercial standpoint, and as one of the most successful of them his words had much weight.

His addresses will give the people much to think about, and PROGRESS has taken such thoughts of his as were complete in paragraphs and, in our opinion, most forcible and striking. They are worth reading and thinking over. He said:

The cost of living in Great Britain, which after all is the basis of her commercial success abroad, has been greatly influenced by the amplitude of food products from the United States. The agricultural depression in England is the testimony to this statement, for although the farmer has been hurt, a vastly greater number of consumers and manufacturing population have been helped by the cheapened food supplies.

Thus while the United States has seemed to be the commercial enemy of Great Britain, the opposite has been the case so far as the supply of food and raw material is concerned. England's supply of cotton, equally with her supply of breadstuffs and provisions, tobacco, cheese, butter, oil, and other essentials, is more largely derived from the United States than from elsewhere.

Again, what is the extent of the contribution by the United States to the maritime greatness of Great Britain? The investment in British shipping today is perhaps greater in amount than in any other distinctive interest in that country. Its power to earn consists in its ability to trade with other nations. With what nation in the world is the maritime commerce so profitable as between Great Britain and the United States? Recall the splendid lines of ocean greyhounds that almost daily ply between Liverpool and New York, recall also the lines of freighters, such as the new White Star additions, the great National line, the Anchor, the Wilson, the Allan-State, and other lines of which we hear but little. The tramp steamers that by the score come into New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, and other places, form in themselves a vast flotilla, constantly and valuably employed for the benefit of the people of Great Britain. Besides these, the stately ships under canvas, whose name is legion, that come into all these ports to carry the products of the continent to all parts of the world. Britain's profit on transportation of American products is greater than the profits realized from any other equal investment.

It is impossible to trace, even with the closest knowledge, the rivulets and streams of British capital that has come into the United States. An estimate recently made shows that out of 1,000 millions of dollars which Great Britain receives in the shape of interest yearly, 200 millions of this came from the United States alone. Thus almost four millions of dollars a week in interest is paid by this commercial rival, this bitter enemy, this disloyal daughter of the great mother of nations. Surely a contribution of four millions a week, which in a very short time may be a million dollars a day, is not to be ignored among the achievements which the opportunities of the United States have afforded to Great Britain. Now, if these opportunities could be enlarged by a continental unity, and the United States make a great profit, Canada be enormously benefited, and Great Britain and the rest of the world helped, is it not time that some form of unity should be considered. So far as Canada is concerned nothing in the whole range of possible events could happen which would so beneficially affect her, as to have the opportunities of the United States so far enlarged as to extend into the Northern half of the continent.

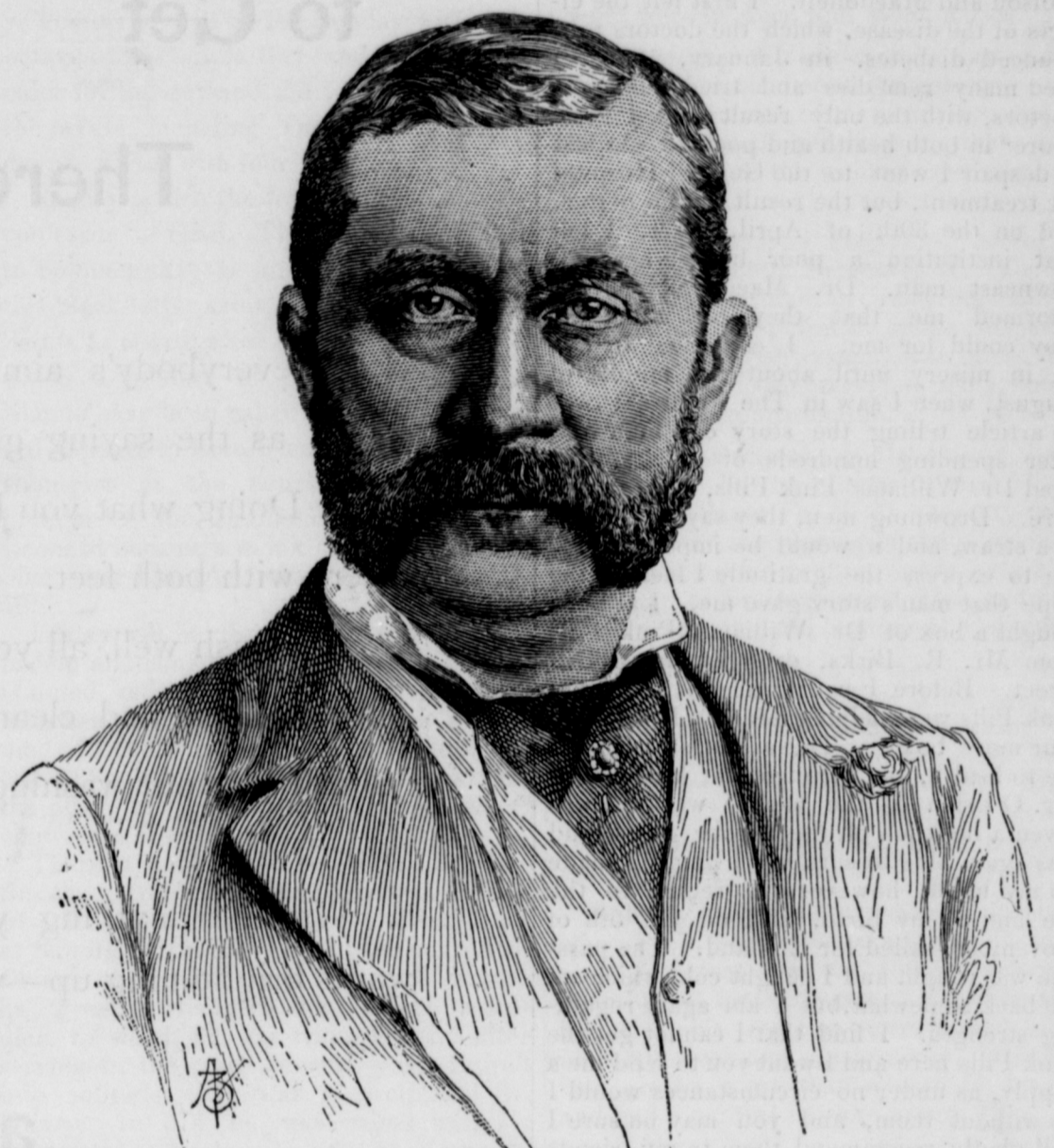
The very elements that have made the United States successful are the elements which Canada needs. The advantage to the United States of a continental unity is quite as great as to Canada, and nothing in the possible category of events would be so helpful to both as to break down the barrier that exists between the two countries.

Two forms of Continental Unity seem possible between the United States and Canada. One form is that of a political union, another form is that of a reciprocal or commercial union, by which the customs border line between the two countries could be completely obliterated. It is to discuss before you these two modes of union that this opportunity has been sought. Let us first talk of political union. So far as it is possible to estimate the advantages which would flow to both countries from a union of material interest, nothing could occur so advantageous as a political union. The growth in the United States is the measure of the growth possible to Canada if the countries were one politically as well as commercially. So far as advantage is concerned, there is simply no question as to the material gain to Canada. The speaker said, that he was once asked before the committee of the senate of the United States, how much, as a realizable

asset, Canada would increase if she were a part of the union. He had replied, that she would be worth a hundred times as much as she is now. Being asked if he did not mean a hundred per cent., he replied, no, he meant what he had said, viz., a hundred times as much. He meant by that, that the iron mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Algoma were practically worthless, so far as an output was concerned, but that with an unlimited market for the highest grade of ore, mined at a less expense and nearest the greatest means of communication, would be worth a hundred times as much as they are today. He meant that the fisheries, timber limits, and above all, the shipping interests of the country, would be augmented a hundred times. Canada had spent sixty millions of dollars in her canals, and she has less than sixty craft to navigate them. If she were a part of the United States, she would be the greatest shipping nation in the world. There was commerce floating for eight months in the year on the Detroit River, which exceeded in tonnage that of London and Liverpool combined for the whole year, and Canada had not a dollar's interest in that tonnage. If she were a part of the

foolish movement in favor of annexation in Canada has been so magnified as to make a good many people suppose there was a growth in the sentiment, that in time would be come effective. But the business men of the country know better. Their information is much more complete, and they realize that it there was any hope at all for a close relation between the two people it would be through reciprocal or commercial arrangements.

The advocacy of annexation in Canada does infinite harm in the United States. Nothing can ever be accomplished by encouraging retaliation in that country. The people of Canada are not to be driven into a political alliance, which they do not covet, out of a political alliance with which they are entirely content. It annexation is ever to be achieved, it must be done by a condition of preparedness on the part of both parties to the contract. If a sensible and reasonable man thought for an instant that annexation might be much easier brought about by a close commercial intimacy than by continued isolation, and there are many who believe that annexation will follow from reciprocity, there are many more who



ERASTUS WIMAN.

Union she would have one-half of it, because her people are natural-born sailors, she has abundant supply of raw material, great ports, and a development in this respect would far exceed the above estimate, put before the Senate Committee. So with almost every other asset it is possible to name. Certainly the farms of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would be worth the interest on a hundred times their present value, if the markets of the United States were freely opened to them.

That there is a growth in the sentiment in favor of political union, there can be no doubt. It is a natural growth, and if there is no chance for a better relation between these two countries, it is a fact that the sentiment towards a political assimilation will grow with great rapidity. The extent of the personal annexation that is all the time going forward in the shape of an exodus, must have its eventual effect upon the country left behind. A census of the Canadians in the United States is one of the most remarkable features of the hour. The "new Yankee," as the Nova Scotian is called in Boston, the ever-present French Canadian, who in every manufacturing town is found to prevail, equally with the enterprising native of Ontario, occupy positions in the United States, today, more influential, more controlling and more profitable than any other single class of immigration that has ever reached those shores.

There is no justification whatever in Canada seeking a different political alliance. Great Britain has treated Canada with the utmost liberality and freedom. Not a dollar of Canadian revenue is sought for by the Imperial Treasury, and notwithstanding the enormous expenditure which Great Britain has incurred in maintaining Canada. Advancing her money for internal improvements and contributing in every way to her success, she practically gives up to the people of Canada the entire country, without charge, or limit, or exaction. No mother ever endowed a child with an inheritance so vast, no nation ever gave up more completely a possession so great as the territory Canada owns and possesses from Great Britain without let or hindrance.

The strongest argument for political union is that commercial union is impossible. The speaker said he professed to know as much about this question as any other living man. He claimed that he had opportunities in the United States approached by no other individual for testing public sentiment, he had an enormous contact with public men, with bankers, with merchants, manufacturers, and the commercial class, more than any other Canadian. Some credit must be given to him for intelligence and sincerity, in addition to his knowledge, and that with all this behind him, he made this deliberate statement, that he believed that if the Canadian people, through their government, would consent to a complete and perfect reciprocity, in less than three years it could be achieved. It was true that many politicians thought they could make capital by retaliation, and the

believe that reciprocity will indefinitely postpone it.

Nature intended that there should be a union of some kind between the Northern and Southern half of the North American continent. Nowhere else in the world is it more plainly evident that one section is a complement of the other, each in a marked degree dependent upon the other. Not only are there no mountains to divide them, no seas to separate them, but the other respects is as imperceptible. In climate, variety on the North American continent is the highest advantage it possesses. Therefore, to restrict a people by legislation, by law or by commercial policy to one kind of climate, is to legislate against Providence. It looks like a conflict between the Divine law and the human law, in thus enforcing the laws of man against the laws of nature. To enforce such a policy is impolitic, and in the end disastrous to the body politic. The products of both North and South are found singularly and absolutely essential to each other region. Thus, the Canadian needs cotton for clothing, and he can get it alone from the Southern States. Why should there be a legal impediment from his getting it where he desires, either raw or manufactured? On the other hand, the New Englander, who manufactures the cotton, needs coal and food products, and these are found nearest and cheapest, in the Maritime Provinces. The policy that shuts out coal from New England and opens the mines of Pennsylvania to foreign pauper emigration, until now the English language is hardly spoken therein, is the supreme folly a government ever permitted. Equally, the policy which shuts out New England manufactures from the Maritime Provinces, so that in exchange for them the people of these Provinces should not produce food and warmth for the New Englander, with a good profit, is a policy disastrous to both sections. So with lumber for shelter, which the Americans need, and which alone can be found in Canada; with fish, which Canada alone can supply, in exchange for tobacco, sugar, corn, flour, oil, and the thousand other things which go to make up the sum of human happiness. The free exchange of products, without let or hindrance, was ordained by nature, and a union of interests between the north and south as is plainly essential to their prosperity and perfect development as the sun is to light.

The success of Great Britain, on the one hand, and the success of the United States, on the other, are illustrations of the advantage of interchange of the products of varied climates. Great Britain, if her trade was confined to her own latitudes, would be a mere speck upon the sea of commerce, while today she fills the eye of the world as the greatest of commercial nations. Levying tribute, as she does, from every nation under the sun, she is the highest illustration of the advantages of the principles of a commercial union with the rest of the world. Though it must be admitted at times this union is denied her, she never refuses it from her side of the bargain. Equally the success of the United

States is an illustration of the advantages of free trade over wide areas, for it must be borne in mind that notwithstanding the policy of isolation which the United States have pursued as against other nations, she is within her own limits a nation of forty nations. Trade has been freer, and among a larger number of traders within the United States than anywhere else in the world. The great commonwealths that have been built up, and the great resources that have been developed, have been more the result of the perfect freedom of intercourse between them and between the climatic and productive advantages which each possesses than any other influence. Therefore, the experience in Great Britain, and the results which have been achieved from a commercial freedom on the one hand, and an equal internal commercial freedom between different climates in the United States on the other, are illustrations of the necessity for a union of some kind between the northern and southern half of the continent of North America.

The strongest argument against commercial union is that the tariff is to be regulated by the larger party to the bargain. This being the United States, it follows that the Canadian tariff would have to be similar to that which prevails in the United States. In other words, that the tariff line which now extends athwart the continent, south of its centre, shall be lifted up and placed right round the continent, and that the same duties and charges shall be collected at Halifax as at Boston, at Montreal as at New York, at Vancouver and Victoria as at San Francisco and Portland. So far as advance in the tariff is concerned, for Canada it would not amount to very much, because it is not improvable the United States tariff would be reduced to an equal amount, so that there would be a movement on both sides towards unification. It would not increase the amount to be collected in Canada. On the contrary, the proportion of revenue which each inhabitant would entitle the general government to claim, would enormously augment the revenues of the country, so far as collections against the outside world are concerned.

Mantle Department.

IN consequence of the late arrival of additional novelties in Mantles, Jackets, etc., we have decided to offer them at largely reduced prices, as an incentive to ladies looking for a Winter Cloak, to purchase one of these exceedingly handsome and stylish Cloaks. These Garments should have been on display in our show-rooms on the first of September, but were not received until the middle of October. They are in the very latest Foreign Fashion, and exquisitely trimmed with Embroidery, Soutache Braid, Combination Fur, Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Mink, etc., made from beautiful materials, including Aix-la-Chapelle Beaver, Fine Camel's Hair Cheviot, Sedan Etoile, etc., etc.

As the season is now so far advanced, and these garments are all expensive high-class novelties, we have made some striking reductions, for example: Stylish Three-quarter Capes in Fawn and Tan Colors, Novelties.

Former Price \$31.00, reduced to \$17.50
" " 37.50, " 19.00
Former Price \$39.00, reduced to \$23.00
" " 55.00, " 39.00
Former Price \$62.50, reduced to \$47.00
Handsome Black Capes, Novelties, reduced to \$17.50, \$19, \$23, \$25, \$27, \$33, \$37 and \$47

We invite the Ladies to call and see these Garments, which are the same in style as shown in the leading illustrated fashion journals, and also shown this season in New York and London.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

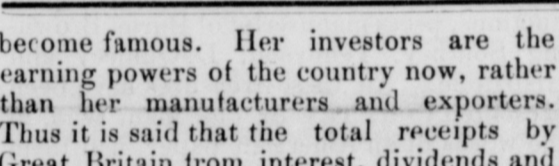
To Order!

A few Check Tweed suitings to be made to Order in same style as cut. Well made and Trimmed. Good value at \$20.00, our price \$15.00.

A nice Mixed Tweed suit, heavy winter Goods, dark shades, made up same style as cut. Lap seam, well made and trimmed. Good business suits.

Heavy Mixed and Checked Scotch Tweeds made up to Order, double breasted, same style as cut. Good Winter Suits.

Heavy weight Heather pattern Scotch Bannockburn Tweed made to order same style as cut, as low as \$19.00 per suit, and up to \$23.



SCOTT, FRASER & CO., Cor. King and Germain Sts. The Guessing Contest closes Saturday, Dec. 24.

become famous. Her investors are the earning powers of the country now, rather than her manufacturers and exporters. Thus it is said that the total receipts by Great Britain from interest, dividends and the results of investments abroad, equal a thousand millions of dollars a year. A thousand millions of dollars a year is a vast sum, amounting to pretty nearly three millions of dollars a day, and the sum is derived not from any export of goods, not from any trade transactions, or the results of industry or labor. It is simply for the use of money in all parts of the world, in the promotion of various enterprises, in return for indebtedness by states, colonies, corporations, municipalities and individuals.

The present is a time for stock-taking—a period for an inventory of achievement, of profits, of possessions, of prospects. The Columbus commemoration bids the nations that occupy the continent to stop as ships on mid-ocean, and take an observation for future guidance. The century closing a career more wonderful in achievements than was accomplished in the 1800 years that preceded it, admonishes those who are laggards in the race to reverse their policy and join in the procession that on this continent moves towards progress and permanent prosperity. So, happily, in the Republic that more rapidly than elsewhere has advanced Anglo-Saxon civilization, a period has been reached when a reversal of the policy of belligerency is likely to follow. The necessity for a change by the Republican party in the control of the government whereby reciprocity takes its place side by side with protection on the banners of the party is significant of the pending change. If this party succeed in maintaining their control of their affairs, there is good ground for hope that toward the best of the continent, there will be a disposition to unshackle commerce and enlarge trade.

If loyalty consisted in benefiting the mother country by trade, then each American is almost three times as loyal as each Canadian. It however the changing tendencies in the United States would be effective, and the barbed wire fence that now surrounds it be covered and its repulsive features removed it would be seen what might be expected in the future, if in the past against such adverse circumstances so much had been done. Meantime in Canada the question of the future was pressing. The necessity for some change was apparent. Mr. Chamberlain had said Canada could not remain as she is, and a great many more felt that some change in policy so far as affected the United States would occur. The change could take on the shape of some kind of commercial bargain by which each section of the continent would be more beneficial to the other than it had hitherto been.

Comfort, happiness, intelligence, intellectual development, and all that goes to make up the sum of human blessedness is more the result of freedom of trade than by a policy of restriction and exclusion. Of all people those of Canada should now realize this. Her people in vast numbers are leaving her, and her losses in the past 25 years by actual expenditure on the million who had departed was not less than a billion of dollars. To save this vast loss,

FOR the convenience of out-of-town customers, we make up \$3.00 parcels.

If you want a Dress or Jacket for a child, all that is required of you is \$3.00.

Tell us age of child and what color goods is wanted whether plain or fancy. Then leave the rest to us. We will furnish the material, linings and trimmings for either dress or jacket and deliver all in your town free of any charge above \$3.00.

If everything is not satisfactory parcel may be returned, and money refunded.

Bankers—The Bank of Montreal. ADDRESS—

GEO. H. MCKAY, St. John, N. B.

to have so enormous a sum safely invested by the efforts of its people remaining in this new country was surely the highest statesmanship. It was Anglo-Saxon sense that would carefully investigate and readily admit the truth it found in error.

The tides ebb and flow with no greater regularity than nations learn and unlearn. The pendulum that sways one way to the scheme of protection as embodied in the McKinley tariff is just as likely to swing to the other extreme in the advanced position which Chicago Democrats insisted the Democratic party should occupy. The impending events of the next few days, of the next few months, may change the whole aspect of a possible commercial union and at any rate it will be clear a majority of the people of the United States will be found on the side of enlarged relations with the rest of the world. The world moves as the Anglo-Saxon civilization progresses. If the great schism that in the American revolution was created, could be healed by a close commercial union of its three great branches, between the United States and Canada a new hope would open its portals of promise for our native land, for the mother land, for our kinsmen across the border and for all mankind.

\$3.00

Parcels.

FOR the convenience of out-of-town customers, we make up \$3.00 parcels. If you want a Dress or Jacket for a child, all that is required of you is \$3.00. Tell us age of child and what color goods is wanted whether plain or fancy. Then leave the rest to us. We will furnish the material, linings and trimmings for either dress or jacket and deliver all in your town free of any charge above \$3.00. If everything is not satisfactory parcel may be returned, and money refunded. Bankers—The Bank of Montreal. ADDRESS— GEO. H. MCKAY, St. John, N. B. to have so enormous a sum safely invested by the efforts of its people remaining in this new country was surely the highest statesmanship. It was Anglo-Saxon sense that would carefully investigate and readily admit the truth it found in error. The tides ebb and flow with no greater regularity than nations learn and unlearn. The pendulum that sways one way to the scheme of protection as embodied in the McKinley tariff is just as likely to swing to the other extreme in the advanced position which Chicago Democrats insisted the Democratic party should occupy. The impending events of the next few days, of the next few months, may change the whole aspect of a possible commercial union and at any rate it will be clear a majority of the people of the United States will be found on the side of enlarged relations with the rest of the world. The world moves as the Anglo-Saxon civilization progresses. If the great schism that in the American revolution was created, could be healed by a close commercial union of its three great branches, between the United States and Canada a new hope would open its portals of promise for our native land, for the mother land, for our kinsmen across the border and for all mankind.