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We exceedingly regret to find that among the names given to us as subscribers by the late manager, there are several who did not subscribe or even receive the paper regularly, we must therefore apologize for having sent them bills for subscription.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY, 1875.

The Government has been making a great deal of noise over the draft Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. "See what the present Government can do!" it cried, holding up the document to which Mr. George Brown agreed at Washington; "Sir John tried his hand and failed, but we have triumphed." The glory of the achievement soon grew dim when the document was published and the people began to express their opinions on it. Every branch of industry, every trade, all classes, everybody except thorough partisans of the Government cried out against the unfairness of the bargain, against the sacrifice of the money compensations for the Fisheries yielded up by the Treaty of Washington against the destruction of the oil business of Ontario, against the sweeping away of our in-

fant manufacturing establishments, against the gigantic canal burdens imposed on Canada in exchange for a promise that the influence of the Washington Government would be used in an attempt to procure New York's and Michigan's consent for Canadian vessels to enter their canals. "All the sacrifices are on one side, and that side is ours; all the burdens assumed are on one side, and that side is ours," said the people of Canada; and the Government was very shaky for a time.

But it has been discovered in the United States that while cheating Canada out of her manufactures and getting paid for doing it with cheap raw materials of their own, they have been exposed themselves to an undesirable competition with the manufacturers of Great Britain, and the prospect now is that the Senate will not ratify the proposals that have been submitted to it. Certain manufacturing interests have taken the alarm, and are ready to lobby against the Treaty. This means that they are ready to spend money against it, and money is very influential with Washington legislators. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company spent \$750,000, and got a subsidy of \$500,000 a year; and a few interests that are threatened with British competition may spend half that sum and secure their monopolies. The great mass of the people would be gainers by getting Canadian products at a cheaper rate; and the great mass of the manufacturers would be gainers by getting control of the Canadian markets, but these interests will not spend any money on Congress. They are too wide-spread, too various in occupation, too large in number to combine for such a purpose. What's everybody's business is nobody's business, and nobody does anything about it. It is by the combination of a few rich monopolies that money enough can be got to raise or lower a tariff item, or carry or defeat a measure like that of Reciprocity. The Government, satisfied that the Senate will not ratify the bargain, is prepared to hypocritically deplore the fact after it shall have taken place.

Perhaps the most powerful opponent in the States of "the treaty drafted by England and presented by Canada" is the great lumber interest. The memorial addressed to Congress by the special committee entrusted with its preparation by the National Association of Lumbermen says that the 25,835 establishments for sawed lumber in all of the States have 11,204 steam engines, 314,884 horse power, in addition to 16,562 water wheels, of 326,781 horse power; that they run 63,197 saws, employ 149,997 hands, have \$143,493,232 capital invested, pay \$49,009,162 for wages, and \$103,313,430 for materials, and produce \$510,159,327 annually. Six States have more than one thousand of these establishments each—Maine, 1,099, Michigan, 1,371, Indiana, 1,861, Ohio, 2,230, New York,

3,510, and Pennsylvania, 3,739. These establishments annually pay \$28,000,000 for the products of home manufacturers and mechanics, and \$35,000,000 for farm produce; and are intimately connected with great investments in woodlands, with railways and lesser interests. The business is shown, by the facts given, to extend along the whole line of northern States, more than half of the whole product, \$112,949,237, coming from Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; though the southern States, owing to their wealth of pine, live oak, and other lumber, have as material concern as any. The Association estimated the standing pine and hemlock in twenty States at 325,000,000,000 feet, while the Southern supplies cover 78,125 square miles. There are a million and a quarter of persons drawing their livelihood directly from the business, aside from 20,000 sailors and those who are employed by the railways. Those who are now engaged in the various branches of the lumber interest—chopping, transporting and manufacturing—pay \$34,500,000 for farm produce annually, while all Great Britain imported but \$60,000,000 of provisions and breadstuffs year before last. "If the business is killed," cry the lumbermen, "the support of a million and a half of people goes with it, and the farmers lose a domestic market for \$34,500,000 worth of produce." And they really do pretend that the treaty would kill the business. "The Canadian forests," says one of their writers, adjoin our own and are all but illimitable. The Ontario government alone has 3,650,000 untouched acres in one region, and the residents near there have calculated its value at a great profit if our market is surrendered to them. In 1872 two provinces alone exported \$8,774,769 hither, and the next year sent \$6,495,000; the government selling the use of great plots at \$2 per square mile, insuring itself and providing the lessee with many facilities, while that which costs the Canadians only two dollars to hold costs \$96 for taxes here." And thus, by magnifying our timber supply, and declaring that, as they have but 6½ per cent. profit on the manufacture of lumber any reduction in its price would close their mills. They created considerable sympathy and alarm, under cover of which senators may be "influenced" to endorse their views. Besides this, and closely connected with it, is the salt interest. A great amount of salt is annually made by works adjacent to saw mills, the refuse wood being used for fuel. "When the mills have been shut down," say the alarmists, "this industry will be killed also, and the price of the poor man's salt considerably increased." Then, as stated in our last issue, there is the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, representing an employed capital of over fifty millions, out against the treaty on the ground that it will make Canada "the great