

ANNEXATION QUESTION IN CANADA.

Mr. Joseph Howe Dickson's
Able Rejoinder

TO "THE AMERICAN IN-
VASION OF CANADA."

(United States National Magazine)

We can readily understand why, to the people of the United States, the idea of the annexation of Canada to that country should not only be very popular, but very much to be desired. The idea is in keeping with the new policy of territorial aggrandizement upon which that country has recently entered, and we can very well pardon the ambition of our neighbors to round out the domains of the Republic by the addition of the young Dominion to the north. The reasons, on their part, for the consummation of such a union are so great, and so obvious, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them, and is entirely beside the object of this article which is to give our neighbors a fair and correct idea of the sentiments of Canadians upon the subject and the true direction of their ambitions.

Perhaps, that there may be no misapprehension on the subject, I had better say at the outset, that the idea of annexation to the United States is not entertained by any political party, or set of men, in Canada. But once only in our history has the annexation of Canada to the republic received any countenance worthy the name, and upon that occasion it was almost pardonable. In 1849 the old governing class were so displeased at the action of Great Britain in granting self-government to the North American colonies, and over the passage of the Rebellion Losses bill, that a manifesto was issued advocating annexation to the United States, signed by a number of persons of more or less prominence. The agitation—or rather display of spleen—was of short duration, and although the signers were, and their descendants have been, reproached for their hasty action, yet they soon repented, became loyal citizens and many afterwards occupied the highest public positions and were the recipients of honors from Her Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria.

It may seem strange to our neighbors that we should be so averse to a union with them, with whom we have so much in common, and in favor of which so much of material of advantage to us can be urged; yet to us with our history behind us and what seems to us to be the path of duty and destiny clear before us, it seems otherwise.

In considering this subject it is important to remember the stock from which we spring and the manner of our national up-building. The foundation upon which Canada was built were those colonies that during the Revolutionary struggle remained loyal to Great Britain. These were reinforced at the close of the war by the United Empire Loyalists, a band of determined men who remained loyal and fought throughout the war on the British side, and rather than become subjects of the new Republic preferred to seek new homes in the Canadian wilderness, with all the hardships and privations that such a choice entailed.

man and Americans united to support the British connection."

The battles of the Revolution and the war of 1812 have been fought over again at thousands of Canadian firesides, and have been treasured up in song and story. During this year the Canadian Magazine is reproducing Dr. Haunay's War of 1812, which is doing much to bring that publication into public favor.

With such a beginning it is not surprising that in every important step taken by the Canadian people in the progress of their nation-building, whether as separate provinces, or since their confederation, has had in view not only the preservation of British connection, but the making this country as completely independent of the United States as possible.

To this end the Intercolonial railroad was built at a cost of \$80,000,000. This road was built as part of the terms of the confederation of the provinces into the Dominion of Canada, and was built northward through New Brunswick to a point near the city of Quebec, instead of through the more fertile part of the Dominion, for obvious military reasons. The Canadian Pacific railway was largely subsidized—to the extent of some \$70,000,000 in cash and lands—in order that we should have communication with our great West without being dependent on the American railways. The construction and enlargement of our immense canal system at a cost of some \$70,000,000, insures the transportation of every bushel of our yearly increasing wheat crop, through our own territory, to our own ports for shipment. The recent abolition of the tolls on those canals makes the cost of transportation by our own St. Lawrence route to be nearly two cents per bushel less than by any other route. The present year will see the commencement of a government railway to be built from the maritime provinces to Winnipeg at an estimated cost of \$50,000,000, to meet the great tide of traffic between our East and West, and its extension to the Pacific coast by a company given substantial aid by the guarantee by the government of its bonds.

In addition to these large undertakings is the contribution to the all-British cable around the world, large subsidies to steamships to ply between British and other European ports and Canada, and other similar expenditures; and in all grants of public money for the purpose named it is made a condition that all roads must be built to, and all services be to and through Canadian ports; and it is stated that the reason that the government is building the road from Moncton to Winnipeg is that it may retain absolute control and thus preclude connection with any United States port.

Any fear of a feeling in favor of annexation being engendered by an American emigration that has or can take place is scarcely justified by a careful examination of the premises. Our western provinces have been founded by the descendants of the same men who founded the eastern provinces, on the same lines and imbued with the same feelings in reference to British connection and independence of the United States. All those emigrants who come to Canada and settle must either take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain and Canada and thus become loyal subjects, or remain without any voice in our political affairs. Taking into consideration the present sentiments of the citizens of our great West, and the probability that emigrants from the British Isles and other countries will always be as ardent, if not greater, than the American emigration, precludes the idea of any sentiment in favor of annexation becoming predominant. Again, a very large number of the American emigrants came originally from either Canada or Great Britain, and will find our institutions so congenial that no thought of annexation will ever enter their minds. In this connection the Canadian emigration figures for the fiscal year just closed are interesting. In round numbers our total immigration was 124,000, of whom 44,000 were from the United States, 41,060 from the British Isles and 39,000 from other countries. To us, with our institutions so slowly and so firmly built, and with the great care that is now exercised in admitting emigrants, their assimilation with our body politic is not nearly so serious a problem as it was to

the United States at an earlier period of her history.

Another ground of hope that our neighbors sometimes cherish as likely to make in favor of annexation is that we are composed of two distinct races. While such is the case, a glance at our history from that point of view would speedily dissipate that idea. The French Canadians could not naturally be supposed to be so enthusiastic in favor of the British connection as their fellow colonists of British descent; yet in the people of New England they recognized their old enemies who did more than any others to drive the French flag from this continent. Under those circumstances they preferred to throw in their lot with their British fellow colonists, and they not only remained true to Great Britain during the Revolution and the war of 1812, but did gallant service in the defence of Canada, especially in the last named war. In shaping our institutions their language, their laws and their religion have been preserved to them, and there are not today any more loyal subjects of His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh, than the French Canadians. They have taken their full share in the making of Canada, and in fighting the battles of the Empire have stood shoulder to shoulder with their fellow subjects of the English race. As public men they have occupied the highest positions in the gift of the Canadian people, and have so well discharged their duties to Canada and the empire as to have been honored by their sovereign in appreciation of distinguished services. Our present premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who occupies the highest position to which a Canadian can aspire, is a worthy representative of the race, and enjoys to a higher degree the confidence of the whole Canadian people than any other man who has occupied that high and responsible position.

Under the old reciprocity treaty of 1854 Canada prospered greatly, and for a long time after its abrogation in 1866 there was a strong feeling in favor of its renewal. In 1891 the late Sir John A. MacDonald carried the general elections of that year on that issue, but since 1897 the feeling in its favor has been abating until now it is very doubtful whether or not public opinion will justify the meeting of the joint high commission for the further consideration of the subject. Our trade has sought out and found new channels that have proved most prosperous and there is no present desire to make a change.

It has been a complaint that Canada has been obliged to get its news through American news agencies; that complaint has been remedied by our Parliament at the present session making a grant towards establishing an all-Canadian cable service, and is only another proof of our determination to be under no obligation to our Southern neighbors in any respect.

We like our institutions, which are formed after the pattern of those of the motherland as nearly as the circumstances will permit. Under them we enjoy the greatest possible freedom in the exercise of the rights and privileges of self-government, with the minimum of restriction and expense. Our laws are most ample for the punishment of crime and for the protection and security of the civil rights of the people.

While there is much to admire in the way our Republican neighbors administer their affairs, yet there are many things that do not commend themselves to our more conservative people. The disturbance to business caused by presidential elections; the election of judges, and the facility of the divorce laws, are all matters that we think we do well in having avoided. The negro problem, too, with its lawless lynchings, which must result either from defective laws or the inability of the authorities to enforce them, is a blot upon the national escutcheon with which Canadians would not care to be identified.

There was a time, perhaps, in our history when the demand for a

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A NOTED HORSEMAN'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. Antoine Wendling, owner of Dayeras 2114, and proprietor of the Clifton House, Brockville, says no liniment compares with Nerviline for general use around the stable. For strains, sprains, swellings, internal pains and especially for affections of the wind-bone Nerviline is unequalled. Mr. Wendling believes Nerviline is indispensable as a horse liniment; it has strength, penetrating power and works thoroughly. Every horse and stock owner should use Nerviline. Sold in large 25c. bottles.

When our destiny seemed somewhat obscured, and men of sense and ability differed as to what it should be; but that day has gone by. Our ambitions are in the direction of closer relationship with that great empire, which, although her flag, "for thousands of years has braved the battle and the breeze," and floats over 400,000,000 subjects, is yet in its infancy. All our efforts are directed towards the unity of the British Empire now in progress and of which we feel that, in the words of the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, recently uttered, "United we can become the greatest empire in history and the greatest blessing to the universe."

WILL CANADA'S TRADE

Suffer as Result of Depression in the States?

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Fears that a period of financial depression, from whatever cause, is approaching in the United States have turned the thoughts of many Canadians to the possible effect of such misfortune on Canadian industrial, commercial and financial conditions.

The Globe has collected the opinions of many business men in industrial centres in Canada on this point. All unite in admitting the great amount of business being done at present, and the large number of orders to be filled. Many manufacturers are extending their plants, and the only complaint is the scarcity of labor to carry on their necessary operations.

There is nothing in our own country to indicate any misfortune and the building of the new transcontinental railway and the continued rapid development of the Northwest are pointed to as factors that will make for good times for many years to come.

Some of the Canadian manufacturers, however, express a dread which they have already voiced that Canada would be made a dumping ground for American products at slaughter prices in case depression decreased their home consumption.

As an indication of this, one or two centres report the presence of commercial travellers representing United States manufacturers, who are paying their first visit to Canada.

These Canadians, however, are proceeding on the assumption that the commercial and financial inter-relationship between the United States and Canada is still so great that whenever people of the great republic begin to trim their sails for financial depression Canadian interests should imitate them, and whenever American mill-owners begin discharging employees, many Canadian industrial establishments are almost certain to pursue the same policy, believing they must, of necessity, do so.

There was a time when that was very much more true than it is today. If one goes to the time preceding the McKinley tariff of 1890 one will find a very large proportion of Canada's export, especially of food products, going to the States and that, naturally, whenever the demand fell off from that great market, Canadian exporters have felt the pinch of hard times, curtailed their purchases, and brought about a considerable depression. Since the passage of the McKinley Bill, followed as it was after a short period of more liberal fiscal arrangements under Cleveland by the adoption of the Dingley tariff in 1898, there can be no doubt at all that Canada's industrial, commercial and financial relations with the States instead of becoming so intimate that any disaster on the other side must at once have a secondary effect here, have drifted away from those of the United States, until today there is no reason in the world why either commercial or industrial panic in the United States should affect us very much more severely than a similar panic in France or Germany.

EVERY LADY SHOULD KNOW

That Ferrozine removes the causes that interfere with the proper discharge of all womanly functions; it corrects irregularities and is especially good for women who are nervous and subject to headache, lame back, bearing down pains, despondency and tiredness. Ferrozine is a blood builder and purifier and can't be excelled for the complexion. For your good looks and health use Ferrozine. Price 50c. per box at druggists.

SERVANTS FROM BRITAIN.

Object of Women's Immigration Association.

Mrs. Cammings, Corresponding Secretary of the National Council of the Women of Canada, writes to the Toronto Globe as follows from St. John:—

"The notice which appeared in a recent number of your paper concerning the arrangement made by the National Council of Women with the British Women's Emigration Association for the sending of English servants to Canada has evidently been widely read, as is shown by the flood of applications for information that has already been forwarded to me from my Toronto office.

"I feel, therefore, that a few words of explanation may be advisable. The object of the British Women's Emigration Association is to secure what may be called protected emigration for young women, and therefore their rules and regulations, to all of which the National Council of Women of Canada have agreed are framed with this special object in view. They are not trying, to persuade the young women of Great Britain who desire domestic service to leave that country, where, indeed, they are needed almost as much as they are here, but for those of good character and respectability who already desire to emigrate they offer the protection of their association and that of the National Council of Women on this side of the ocean. They also try to persuade them to come to Canada, where they are so much needed, rather than go to South Africa, where there is to such demand.

"By the arrangements made therefore by the B. W. E. A. the National Council is pledged through its local councils to form small local committees who will be responsible for the character of the situations to which these young women are sent, who will also receive from them the repayment of their 'loan bonds' (the money advanced for their passage by the B. W. E. A., which is repaid monthly from their wages) and forward the same to England, and who will in a general sense look after the girls and be their friends during the first years they are in the country. It will be seen, therefore, that these young women can only be secured in the places where local councils are formed, not only because of the arrangement aforesaid, but also because the demand for them in these thirty towns and cities where the local councils are formed is so great as to fully equal, if not exceed, the supply that can be secured.

"So far, since the arrangement was entered into, several parties (each accompanied by a travelling matron) have been received, and all have been placed in situations within a few hours after they have had the needed rest at the conclusion of their long journey which the Council also pledges itself to provide. With only one or two exceptions all who have been received have given satisfaction. Full particulars as to form of application, and other details, may be had from the officers of the local Councils, or from me at my home address, 44 Dawson street, Toronto.

Spent Over \$2,000 Doctoring.

Mr. Joseph Pominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over \$2,000 with the best doctors for stomach trouble, without relief, was advised to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so, and is a well man today. For sale by all druggists.

Make as few mistakes as possible, for there are some mistakes, if once made, you must live with all your life.

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