

purpose!"

scribed at some third Congress Commerce of the in London last solution which and which re of the subject of relations to an consideration, this resolution in advance of ment regarding of British ce assembled. t be noted that pent-is not ad- regards the Con- sation has been the Colonies or in substantial Chamberlain's requisite pro- the very start, I be taken by a altogether of from that quar- ment with scant of various home only resulted is criticism and on the part of

e cited in proof years ago the addressed Her e abrogation of Commercial which has been our columns, brought up in s, on the 9th of Hicks Beach, of a Conserva- ad to remark as

that we should possible respect by the Domin- we should give But we should and with the changes of judg- erations of this Houses of the

contemptuous's suggestions when a Liberal with the recom- wa Conference, e recommenda- regards prefer them that— practical diffi- ore immediate mutual tariff convinced Her that, even if its confined to its and even if it changes of fiscal foreign powers try, its general- d not be benefi-

ience as regards commercial ques- that the in- cannot be very atesmen.

lacement, that s to enter upon bish preferen- country, van- basis of negoti- Chamberlain is owing are his

s I have said, the ing their duties would agree to commodities with and would cease es upon any pro-

said that the ondition at the gress produced ng the Colonial ad expression in s. For instance of Hobart, Tas- wo insurmount- of them fatal" to Chamberlain's, the financial ne- and the protec- ailing in most o

Henry, "that ad studied this way from a Col- and mastered all with Australian ever have laid ch he did in his use it is quite as that he threw or a free trade Australian Colonies

et that we are econd thoughts, of the proceed- to modify our rlain's proposal. Congress speech, delivered at the which had raised, degree, the hopes al unity. Then,

he certainly spoke of causing the principle of protection to disappear, but admitted the necessity of duties for revenue. At the Congress he said nothing about Colonial sources of revenue, but insisted baldly upon establishing free trade within the Empire. Truly Mr. Chamberlain is "infirm of purpose," and well might we address him as Lady Macbeth did her hesitating lord:—

"When you durst do it, then you were a man. And, to be more than what you were, you would be so much more the man."

Possibly, however, it is not Mr. Chamberlain but his colleagues in the Cabinet who have said, "We will proceed no further in this business." Perhaps Lord Salisbury or Sir M. Hicks-Beach sees lions in the path. It is strange that the strongest Conservative Government that England has ever had should hesitate to effect that which Beaconsfield long ago declared to be necessary for the Consolidation of the Empire, namely, the establishment of an Imperial Tariff; and indeed of one altogether distinct and for totally different purposes than the various local tariffs now in force in the different divisions of the British Empire.

The Immigration Problem.

NOW IS CANADA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

There are now many reasons presenting themselves which go to show that Canada will get, in the near future, a large share of the immigration from England. The features that have worked against Canada during the past 30 years, are now disappearing. The misrepresentations made in England by the United States officials, both railway and land companies, are sinking before the truth of the statements of the farmers who give their testimony of the opportunities and advantages of Canada for their brethren in England. Canada is also becoming known through the active work of the agents of the immigration branch of the Interior Department, and the articles upon Canada and her resources in the newspapers, etc. By a judicious use of Canadian literature circulated in England, the advantages of Canada will alone bring forth the result aimed at. The word "America" was so lavishly used by the agents of the United States, immediately after the civil war, that "Canada" was completely lost to the mind of the English people. By such a liberal use of the word "America" it became so instilled in the minds of the English people, that they took it for granted that it included "British North America." In all discussions of this nature the word "Canada" should be used to off set the word "America." The latter word is held in England to mean the whole continent. Therefore let us advertise "Canada" in England as the best place for the tenant farmer to succeed in.

The Montreal Star recently said:—As the facts of the case become better known "at home" the tendency to emigrate to the colonies rather than elsewhere ought to grow stronger. The United States has always been our chief competitor. Now it retires from the race for the best of reasons. Naturally the colonies become the gainers. Where else will Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, anxious to better themselves, go? Then the active sentiment in favor of British unity and the building up of the Empire falls in line with this new current in the tide of migration as nicely as possible. Britons in leaving the British Isles, do not go out from under the flag; nor weaken by compulsory desertion the strength of the Empire.

Canada is better situated than any country on earth to take the overflow from the British Islands. It lies closer to them than any competitor that carries the flag; and it is situated on about the same parallels of latitude. The very similar natural conditions presented by the United States allured Englishmen for many a long day; and Canada has these natural conditions; still open to the new settler and made the more attractive by the presence of British political institutions and commercial principles.

A pushing immigration policy ought to obtain for Canada practically the whole surplus agricultural population of England.

Honors to Bro. London.

Bro. John W. London, S. G. P., has been appointed manager of the Belleville Intelligence, which was recently purchased by Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. It is expected that Bro. London will give a good account of himself in his new position, for which he is eminently fitted, being an enterprising newspaper man and printer.

An Important Delivery

BY

BRO. J. CASTELL HOPKINS OF TORONTO.

A Great Speech at the London Chambers of Commerce.

In the official report of the Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire held in London in June last, Bro. Hopkins, who represented the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I should like to represent to you as I understand them the views of the manufacturers of Canada in the first place, and the views of the people of Canada in the second place, and the views which I think we in this Congress ought to represent and embody in what we propose to do during the next few days. You have heard something from our friend Mr. Cockburn of the struggles which we in Canada have had to face. You do not, I think, fully realize that the people of Canada have to stand under the pressure of seventy millions of people upon their southern borders; that that pressure has been continuous during the last fifty years; that since your declaration in favor of free trade and your doing away with the preferential policy which you had previous to that period, Canada has been more or less under the influence of elements hostile to its commercial development under British auspices. The general effect of that has been that the industries of Canada did not till within ten years have an opportunity of properly developing. We had, Sir, a revenue tariff for fifteen years, and the Right Honorable gentleman who honored us by presiding this morning frankly asks us to return to the revenue tariff. Well, Mr. Chairman, under that revenue tariff the import trade of Canada with Great Britain decreased from \$68,000,000 to \$30,000,000 as the result of the failure in the prosperity of the country and the inability of the people to buy the goods which England had to sell them. Under the protective tariff which followed, British imports of goods have steadily increased, and as the prosperity of the country grows they will continue to increase. The manufacturers whom I represent at this meeting hold a capital of £70,000,000, and they represent an output of £100,000,000. The capital is invested and used in the Dominion of Canada. During the last ten years, with an increase of British trade, the country has developed, and we have increased our importation of British goods. When free trade was inaugurated in this country it had a great effect upon the development of this country for a certain number of years—but with it came the discovery of gold; with it came the discovery and utilization of steam, and with it came other elements which made England for the time being the great commercial and financial power of the world. Circumstances have changed; countries have changed; tariffs have changed. The tariffs of the world are directed against you in England. Formerly you were able to master those countries, and their tariffs were under your thumb. These conditions have absolutely changed now. You have to face conditions in which the whole world is hostile to you, in which your great Colonies do, as they do at the present moment in Canada, purchase \$8 per head of your goods per annum, and in Australia purchase \$40 per head of your goods per annum. They come to you and ask you to give them a preference, to increase their population by that preference to countries like the United States, which buy from you at the rate of \$2 per head per annum. There are a great many things to consider in this connection. Canada has one influence permeating its whole politics and the whole discussion of its future—that influence is the desire of approximating closer and closer to Great Britain.

I am here under instructions from the manufacturers to say that they are willing to accept and to advocate a substantial preference for the British and Colonial products entering Canadian ports. (Hear, hear.)

What is the use of free traders here speaking of our desire to tax raw materials for manufactures? We do not want you to do it. We do not ask you to do impossibilities. Give us a preference upon one, two, or three, or four, or more food products which you import and which you desire, which are not raw materials properly considered. Do that, and I venture to say that we in Australia and that the mass of Australian Colonies will be content with the duties upon your

manufactures. Is it too much to ask that we should have a Congress of delegates from all parts, called by the Government of this country, to consider this suggestion, and to embody it in some practical detail; as the last Congress in 1878 when it arranged with Australia in sharing in the defence of guarding its shores with a fleet; is it too much to ask that this should be done? Is it too much to embody this principle in a Resolution? I think not. It is not a question of free trade or protection, it is a question of Empire. It is a question of doing your best in the first place to promote the welfare of your Empire, and in the second place to promote your own commercial and financial interests. In this connection let me urge the importance under this commercial system which we desire of directing your financial investments not to Turkey, not to Russia, not to the United States, not to the Argentine Republic, but to Canada and to countries under the British Crown. (Cheers.) What we want is development. That development will conduce to your interests and the interests of the British Empire. Develop our country and develop our vast resources stretching from ocean to ocean, from the United States to the Far North. Help us to develop our millions of acres of wheat land. Twenty-five thousand farmers in the province of Manitoba last summer harvested 31,000,000 bushels of wheat. Can you picture the possibilities there? Send us out population, send us out money, send us your wealth and support. Do this by a preferential system within the Empire, slowly at first, gradually extending, giving a certain amount of protection to the interests of the Colonies and the mother country at first, but gradually extending the area for free trade possibilities—the revenue possibilities of free trade—and in the long run the interests of those who worship free trade and who regard it as the centre of all their thoughts and inspirations will be advanced. All we desire is your support in introducing the beginning of a policy which, in the long run, will conduce to the greatness and the advance of the country, will conduce to the increase of colonial population, colonial wealth, and colonial trade, will conduce to the financial interests of manufacturers, and in the long run to those of the shipowners of this country and to the people of the Empire as a whole—to the workingmen of the cities and towns of this great mass of humanity in the old land. This is what we ask in the interests of the Empire, in the interests of trade and commerce. We press it your consideration. (Cheers.)

Bro. Hopkins was cautious but firm in presenting the Canadian side of the question to the delegates; he asked English people to invest more money in the Colonies, and the return would be sure and rapid to the English capitalist. His address was delivered before delegates representing the whole British Empire, and will eventually bear fruit. We want to introduce more of the Canadian sentiment in England, and the ANGLO-SAXON congratulates Bro. Hopkins upon his advanced ideas in the interest of Canada.

Bro. Hopkins did not entirely support Mr. Chamberlain's free trade Zollverein proposal, but favored a compromise and modification by which lower duties in the colonies would meet a slight imposition of duty on certain foreign products entering the Mother Country.

He spoke at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, when Lord Lorne was in the chair, and at the Conference of the United Empire Trade League.

He was asked to meet the committee of the British Empire League at a special gathering called for the purpose and had interviews by appointment with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Selbourne, under Secretary for the Colonies, and others, besides being hospitably entertained by friends of Canada such as the Earl of Jersey, Lord Tennyson and Sir Howard Vincent, M.P. Those who know something of Bro. Hopkins' enthusiasm in connection with the union of Britain and Canada, can very well imagine that he everywhere did his best to make the Dominion better known and understood.

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HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 28, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader in person. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.