

in the position of rivals, and cannot possibly expect any serious help from our British competitors to break down the barriers now excluding us from Europe, where British fabrics would soon meet the lively competition of our goods. If our commercial men are sincere in their desire for a revival of our prosperity, they must make up their desire at once to have the full and exclusive control of our foreign trade.

Why Sir Francis Hincks is satisfied to be a Colonist.—Sir Francis writes: "I believe that our present political state is a most enviable one. We have all the advantages that we could have as an Independent State, with the additional one of being protected, free of cost, by a nation whose influence and power are second to none. I am firmly persuaded, in my own mind, that the necessary result of any change from our present system would result in annexation, and I am equally persuaded that it could only be accomplished after civil war."

Is Sir Francis ignorant of the fact that, as a colonist, he is not represented in the Parliament of the Empire, where our greatest interests are discussed? Are we not at war now, both in Afghanistan and Zululand, with the prospect of meeting Russia at any moment? Immense armements are going on near the borders of Afghanistan. Russian cruisers are being purchased to prey on our defenceless mercantile marine. In a few weeks we may have to face an enemy not to be despised. And what can we do to prevent such an undesirable contingency? Nothing! We have no voice to be heard in the councils of Great Britain and to protest against Lord Beaconsfield Policy. As mere Colonists, we have no acknowledged rights. In fact we in Canada are of no more account in the Government of the Empire, than the indians of our own western territories, in the Government of the Dominion. In matters of foreign trade, or of postal and other treaties we have no more right to be represented. On all these questions