

exchanges to have discovered that although Mr. Smith has a following, it is comparatively small; and also that an overwhelmingly large majority of the people of Canada reject his teaching, having the utmost confidence in the ability and determination of the country to march forward in the path it is now pursuing towards a great Nationality.

If the United States has determined to have nothing to do with Canada unless there be unrestricted trade between the two countries, as we are told Mr. Blaine says, then intercourse must necessarily cease. Canada does not desire to see such a condition occur, but there is one thing that is of more value to Canada than unrestricted trade—self respect. If Canada finds it to her interest to offer and accept no more than a limited reciprocity of trade with the United States; and if that country refuses to trade with us on these terms, while the unfriendly and unneighborly act would inflict more or less inconvenience and loss to us, this could be borne with better grace and more unflinchingly than any coercion that might be attempted. It will not do to say that the United States will never attempt to coerce Canada in this matter—it is doing so now, for many of the provisions of the McKinley tariff are aimed directly at Canadian industries and interests, and were intended to pinch and squeeze Canada into a compliance with Mr. Smith's plan of annexation. He calls it unrestricted reciprocity, but he has frequently said that the manifest destiny of Canada is to become a part of the American republic.

What, pray, is the meaning of the assertion that under reciprocity the whole wealth of the United States would be "poured at Canada's feet?" Could a promise to deliver the merchandize be complied with? We suppose our contemporary intended to convey the idea that Canada would have access to the American market. But is not that market now more than fully occupied? If it is not why does Mr. Blaine make such frantic efforts to capture South American markets as outlets for the surplus production of his country! And if there is an overproduction in the United States, and American farmers and manufacturers are producing more merchandize than can be consumed at home, of what benefit would it be to Canadian farmers and manufacturers to have the privilege of sending the surplus of their productions to that country? Mr. Blaine may be to his countrymen a very astute statesman, showing great ability in his endeavors to enlarge the American market by adding that of Canada thereto; but to Canadians he does not appear of such immense intellectual calibre. There are many natural products individual to each country but not common to both, and it is in these Canada would like to have reciprocity with the United States, but Canada will never consent to become a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for her neighbor. Nor will she ever consent to have her tariff laws made at Washington instead of at Ottawa. Nor will she ever discriminate in her tariff in favor of the United States or any other foreign country and against Great Britain. Canada is unchangeably determined on these points.

#### "AND SHE WILL BE FREE."

*The Illustrated American*, expressing a desire that Canada should join the American Union, tells us that with annexation our poky little villages would grow to be handsome American

towns; our cities, which are now little better than the country towns of England, would rival the splendors of the cities of the American North-West and North, and that Canada would be "free." We are also told that if Canada refuses this opportunity of annexation we will continue to be governed by some of Queen Victoria's innumerable grandsons, or be placed under the fatherly care of some peer like Lord Connemara, who is alleged to have been landed in a divorce court because of some intrigue with a servant girl.

If the writer of our contemporary's article had ever visited Canada, he would have discovered that there are fewer "poky little villages" here in proportion to population than there are in his own country; that we have quite as large a proportion of handsome towns, and that Canadian cities already rival, if not excel, the splendors of the most flourishing cities in any part of the United States. It is unfortunate that obloquy of vision should compel an otherwise fair writer to place his eye to the wrong end of his telescope when viewing Canada.

It is worse than obloquy of vision, however, to intimate that such a state of things exist, or could exist, in Canada as regards what our contemporary calls our vice-regal court. The slurs that are hurled at Canadian citizens and their wives are mean and ungenerous; and the intimation that the representative of Queen Victoria in Canada might be a roué and debauchee, indicates a lack of gentility and refinement that should not exist in one who poses as a high-toned educator of a high-toned and generous people such as Americans are supposed to be. Canadians are not disconcerted by such uncouth intimations, nor do such things swerve them from their love of Canadian institutions and their allegiance to the British Crown. The vice-regal court established in Canada is always presided over by gentlemen; and the etiquette is such as obtains with favor among all respectable people; and it is a mistake to suppose that Canadian citizens and their wives are strangers to the usages of refined society. Whatever scandalous actions such men as Lord Connemara might be guilty of in Madras they would not be tolerated in Canada, where the moral tone of the people is quite as high as that prevailing in the neighboring Republic. The case of Maria Halpin, of Buffalo, has not yet faded from the memory of Canadians who were surprised that such a libertine as her seducer should be elected President of the United States.

Canada's form of government includes a vice-regal court; and this feature will be perpetuated as long as Canadians are pleased to perpetuate it. The Governor General is received as the representative of that royalty to which Canadians are pleased to render allegiance. He is not an autocrat, neither has he any power or authority to make or unmake laws, which is more than can be said of the President of the United States. Canada can never be "governed" in the original acceptation of that word against her will by any scion of royalty; and there is no divinity hedged about any representative of royalty that places him above the councillors who are given to him by the people; and in this respect the government is freer than that of the United States, where the President's Cabinet are not responsible to the people, and where the President has the constitutional right to veto any act that the representatives of the people and of the States, in Congress assembled, may see proper to pass, and which cannot then