

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The Rights of Woman! what are they?
The Right to labour, love, and pray;
The Right to weep with those that weep;
The Right to wake while others sleep.

The Right to dry the falling tear,
The Right to quell the rising fear;
The Right to smooth the brow of care,
The Right to comfort in despair.

The Right the wanderer to reclaim,
The Right to win from paths of shame;
The Right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

The Right to watch the parting breath,
The Right to soothe the bed of death;
The Right when earthly hopes all fail,
To point to those "within the veil."

The Right to read the word of God,
In every place, at home, abroad;
The Right to tell a Saviour's love,
Looking in pity from above.

The Right the little ones to guide,
In simple faith to Christ who died,
That He may bless their youthful days,
And they may love and sing His praise.

The Right the intellect to train,
And lead the soul to noble aim;
Teach it to rise above earth's toys,
And wing its flight to heavenly joys.

The Right to honour, love, obey,
What God commands, from day to day;
The Right to keep His Sabbath holy,
And reverence His sanctuary.

The Right to show a spirit meek,
When angry words a quarrel seek;
The Right to wear a modest dress,
When fashions bold around may press.

The Right to speak the truth in love,
The Right a faithful friend to prove;
The Right to help by thought and deed
The sick and poor in all their need.

The Right to live for those we love,
The Right to strive that love to prove;
The Right to brighten earthly homes
With cheerful smiles and pleasant tones.

The Right to seek a Saviour's power,
To help in every trying hour;
The Right "to cast all care on Him"
When overwhelmed with fear or sin.

Are these thy Rights? then use them well,
Thy gentle influence who can tell?
If these are thine, why ask for more?
Thou hast enough to answer for.

Are these thy Rights? then murmur not,
That woman's mission is thy lot;
Improve the talents God has given,
Live to His praise, and rest in heaven.

The Freedom of Dundee.

PREMIER MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by Premier Mackenzie at Dundee on the 13th inst., on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of that city:

Mr. Mackenzie said—Words fail to express the feelings that I have at receiving this great kindness from the citizens and the public of this great town. And while I feel this myself, I am quite sure that I represent the feeling of the people of my own country when I say they will all be equally proud that the First Minister of the country has received this attention at the hands of the people in this place. (Applause.) It is true, sir, that gentlemen in political life naturally cause some feelings of irritation occasionally to their opponents. I desecy that is the case even in Dundee. It is certainly the case to some extent in Canada, but for all that there is a general feeling throughout the country and in all parts of the British Empire which enables us to overpower occasionally some political feeling, and to act as if we were not controlled entirely by its effect. I feel, sir, as I have said, exceedingly proud of the great honor you have done me, and when nearly forty years ago I left Scotland—left the neighbor-

ing country, as you have remarked—it was undoubtedly without the slightest idea that I should ever stand in the position I do at present, either in Dundee or in Canada. Fortunately, sir, we may be citizens both of Canada and of Scotland, and the two countries are bound together by what I believe to be indissoluble ties. In the beautiful casket you have presented I find a figure extending a hand on either side—one over the Arms of the Dominion, the other over the Arms of Dundee and Great Britain—(applause)—and the word "concord" is written over the top. I am sure, sir, that I represent faithfully the feelings of the people of Canada when I say that no act will be left undone on their part to promote the feeling of concord which at present happily exists between Canada and all parts of the British Empire. It is true there are some in the neighboring Republic who imagine that they are destined to rule the entire continent. They proudly place upon some of their public documents that there shall be but one system of government upon the continent. We on the northern side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes have chosen another course for ourselves, and it has been decreed as inevitable by the people of Canada and the people of the British Empire that there shall be at least two systems of political government upon the continent. (Applause.) You have alluded, sir, to my desire to maintain the present relations between Canada and the British Empire, and in doing that you do but justice to the entire sentiment of the whole of that great country—(applause)—for, though our population is comparatively small, we have room for more than all the millions which at present inhabit the British Islands. (Applause.) And yet, sir, it will not appear a small country when we compare it with some figures in our own Scottish history, and some facts in it. It has a population of over four millions, which is considerably more than twice the population of Scotland at the time of the union with England. The revenue of the Dominion of Canada during the last year was about \$25,000,000, or £5,000,000 sterling—very nearly twenty-five times the amount of the national revenue of Scotland immediately before the union. (Applause.) This gives some idea of the extent of the country and its wealth, its powers, and its resources. And at the present moment the shipping of the Dominion of Canada exceeds what the entire shipping of England, Scotland, and Ireland was at the time of the union of the Crowns of Scotland and England. So that Canada is above the present moment to take the fourth rank in the world, or the third after Britain proper, in commercial and mercantile enterprise and power. We have taken great pains in our internal improvements to open up a great system of inland navigation, which enables us even now to take a sailing vessel or a steamer of about 600 tons burthen, two thousand miles in the interior from the ocean. (Applause.) I hope, sir, that when you visit Canada—as I hope you will do two or three years hence—we shall be able to take you to the head of Lake Superior in vessels of 1,500 tons burthen, that being about the capacity of the great canals to which you have alluded as being at present in progress; and I am sure, sir, that whenever you or any of the inhabitants of this city shall visit Canada, in other respects you will be thoroughly satisfied with the prospect which it holds out of being a permanent home for a large portion of the surplus

population of this country. When I tell you, sir, that our prairie land alone, upon which we have just entered, extends for a distance of nearly 900 miles, with a width of at least 300 miles, and forest land to many hundreds of miles to the north and west I give you some little idea of the vastness of that country which has become the heritage of Britain. (Applause.) And it is not perhaps, speaking too boastingly as a Minister of the Crown in Canada when I say that I hope in course of years—perhaps not in my lifetime, but possibly in the lifetime of my successors—that we shall be able to entertain the belief that a larger population will inhabit the British portion of North America than what now inhabits the British Isles, and that we shall be able to do our share in the work of its evangelization—speaking both in a Christian and commercial sense—for, sir, it is the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to carry the power of Anglo-Saxon civilization over every country in the world. (Applause.) And when we have colonized the whole of the vast continent with an industrious population we shall have brought ourselves very near indeed to the shores of the great eastern empires, which teem with population such as is not to be found in any other part of the globe. It may not be known to you, sir, that when our great railway is finished we shall be very nearly a thousand miles nearer to Japan and China than at present they are at San Francisco in the United States. (Applause.) And it may not be known to you that we have means of enormous coal deposits which are to be found in the country. Our coal beds in the North Western States are considerably larger than the entire area of the British Isles. And how far north they go I do not know, but they go very far. People have need of much coal, as indeed it is somewhat cold there. (Laughter.) I fear I somewhat digress—(applause)—from the proper kind of speech to deliver on such an occasion as this; but I hoped you would not object when I took this opportunity of saying a very few words about the country which you have chosen to honor in my own person to-day. (Loud applause.) I need not assure you or anyone here of the extraordinary desire of the people of Canada to cultivate the most extensive trade relations with every part of the world, but especially with the great centres of trade in this country; and while we are compelled by the necessity of revenue to impose a very considerable duty upon goods entering into the country, we shall always feel bound so to distribute that taxation as to promote as far as possible the interests of the trade relations that are existing between civilized countries. (Applause.) I am quite aware that at the distance of 3,000 miles from here matters may be done which may not be understood very well by many people in this country; and perhaps the gentlemen of the press who are present will pardon me if I say many of the representations in the English newspapers are not always quite as correct as they might be in matters of detail. (Applause.) But, sir, we shall be most happy, either as Canadian journalists or as Canadian public men, to endeavor to keep our brethren of the press and our brethren of political life as right as possible on these points. I have spoken chiefly on geographical features and business relations, but I will say a few words now as to the social condition of the people—the kind of political and social life that is prevalent in the country. We have, as you are aware, no difficulty to contend with