

music was furnished by an orchestra of thirty pieces, under the leadership of Carl Sentz. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Morton McMichael, who nominated as President General Robert Patterson, who was unanimously elected. The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were also elected :—

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Henry C. Carey, Hon. Morton McMichael, James Rowland, Edwin H. Fidler, Edward Browning, James Long, Samuel J. Reeves, Joseph Wharton, J. B. Winpenny, Henry Disston, Samuel Riddle, of Delaware County, Thomas H. Powers, William Gulager, David Trainor, William C. Allison, Samuel S. White, Samuel A. Crozer, of Delaware County, Stephen T. M. Tasker, William Cramp, Charles Magarge, Henry C. Lea, George A. Burnham, Thomas Moore, Charles Lenning, William W. Harding, William Lucas, Clayton French, Richard Peterson, Edward Blanchard, of Centre County, Robert Cornelius, Captain W. W. Nevin, David Landreth, of Bucks County, Sylvester J. Megargee, George D. Rosengarten, Lemuel Coffin, Edward Claxton, William M. Seyfert, William Adamson, Bloomfield H. Moore, Henry Cartwright, Edward T. Townsend, Benjamin J. Leedom, Charles Spencer, John Dobson, Samuel C. Collins, Samuel J. Cresswell, Jun., T. Ellwood Zell, George Russell, John A. Miskey, Thomas A. Mackellar, Edwin R. Cope.

Secretaries—Edward R. Wood, Jas. F. Magee, George F. Collom, Charles Kurlbaum, Jun., Samuel C. Powell, William E. S. Baker, J. Howard Mitchell, Edmund N. Grundy, Thomas Scattergood, Henry Bower, J. Frank Garde.

Judge Kelley, amid considerable applause, was then introduced by General Patterson, and spoke to the following effect :—

Ladies and Gentlemen—Regarding the so-called Reciprocity Treaty now pending before the Senate of the United States as one of the most important measures ever submitted to that body, I cheerfully comply with the request to express my views, and will proceed at once to the subject.

The story of the British army and navy is a continuous page of glory. Yet in no sense has England made her most remunerative conquests by her army and navy. Diplomacy is the instrumentality by which these have been achieved, and should the Treaty now pending be submitted to by the American people it would be the greatest of her diplomatic conquests. The Imperial Government, so they would make us believe, does not consent that the Canadian Government may propose to the United States the terms of such a Treaty, and that its Minister at Washington may conduct negotiations, in conjunction with a representative of Canada. Meanwhile we are not to be permitted to know that England is the party supremely interested, and the only one to whose profit the Treaty will redound.

The Canadian people do not ask for a renewal of reciprocity, are opposed to almost every provision of the scheme proposed, and will suffer from some of its provisions more vitally than we can. They number but 4,000,000, and will bind them in perpetual vassalage; but as we number 40,000,000 we may emancipate ourselves. Many of the Canadians denounce it as a job put up by the British Government and the ambitious leaders of their own Dominion, who recognize the Imperial Government as the fountain of wealth and honour.

Before proceeding to consider the details of the Treaty, and point out the dangers with which its provisions threaten the industries and finances of Canada and the United States, let me call your attention to a few of England's diplomatic conquests, which will illustrate the means by which she forces her productions upon foreign nations, to the destruction of their enterprise and the prevention of the development of their natural resources. In 1535 Europe trembled before Solyman, the Sultan of Turkey. But notwithstanding this fear, Francis I and Charles V found time for war between France and the German Empire. In this war England was not engaged, yet one of its incidents paved the way to her conquest of Turkey, which she now holds almost as completely as she does Ireland or India, both of whom are victims rather of her diplomacy than of her prowess. Francis made secret proposals to the Porte for an alliance by which he could threaten the introduction of the Moslem into Italy. The Turks entered into stipulations with France. Francis brought himself into discredit with all Christian Powers by having thus recognized the Moslem. He was denounced in every Court. But the denunciations were withdrawn when it was discovered that the terms were good for trade.

Having discovered this, others hastened to enter into like capitulations. England did not succeed until 1579. Among the renewed capitulations was a provision that the duties on the importation of manufactures into Turkey should be 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, and of this provision England got the benefit. The practice has been for foreign exporters to fix their value and thus determine the amount on which the 3 per cent.