

appears a conflict of interests will then appear as an essential unity of interests.

CANADIANS AND TARIFF REFORM.

What, then, are the bonds which unite the Canadian and British manufacturers of competing goods? Obviously the common desire to sell their wares, with a view to making money. On learning that Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly in sympathy with their aspirations, the Canadian manufacturers greatly rejoice, and, indeed, on second thoughts, his scheme of Imperialism when put into operation must, of necessity, greatly increase their business, for is it not one of Mr. Chamberlain's chief designs to enrich every important interest in all parts of the Empire? The Canadian manufacturer, much encouraged, goes on with the work of getting the preference reduced, so as to keep out competing British goods, and plans still further movements in the same direction. He then passes most appreciative and generously-worded resolutions, expressing the utmost confidence in Mr. Chamberlain and his truly Imperialistic conceptions, desiring the speedy accomplishment of his plans, and pledging himself to promote them to the utmost of his ability.

These enthusiastic Colonial tributes, Mr. Chamberlain, with a very natural pride, triumphantly exhibits in Britain as evidence that the Canadian manufacturers, instead of being opposed to his proposals, heartily endorse them. And if the Canadian manufacturers endorse them, what must be the attitude of the other people of the country—the farmers and others who are most obviously to be favoured by his plans? Is it not plain that an immensely larger market for British goods will be furnished by these extensive regions, when once more united in closer bonds with the Mother Country?

"A HUGE AND SOLEMN FARCE."

Such are mere samples of the benefits of "thinking Imperially."

But what does it all mean? Why is this huge and solemn farce being enacted in the midst of fairly intelligent people? Why are so many reasonable and even able men going about with their tongues in their cheeks, gravely discoursing on Imperial matters, in a language more highly artificial than anything ever dreamt of in international diplomacy? Can it be that one part of the Empire hopes to deceive another into making engagements which no one would dare to present in their full and true light?

What Mr. Chamberlain really expects to get from Canada as a result of his bribe of a duty on food, which is represented as so important to us who are to receive it, and so insignificant to those in Britain who are to pay it, really passes comprehension. That a