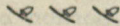


Principal Grant and Principal Parkin on the other, did much in less enlightened years to develop a knowledge of the Empire throughout the dominions over which flies the British flag.

At the coronation functions and festivities Canada will take the premier place. Every day as I go to the House of Commons, I see being erected in Whitehall an arch on which will be placed samples of the great resources of the Dominion. Under this noble structure the King and Queen and the procession will pass. The forest and the mine, the river, the farm and the work-shop will be represented. The Emperors of Greece and Rome summoned to the Imperial cities, captive kings and captains, to show forth the fame of their conquests. King Edward summons statesmen from free states for council and conference, and, instead of captives, the fruits of distant lands—peaceful evidences of prosperous Empire. In the previous history of Britain no such magnificent demonstration will be found. The Jubilees of 1887 and 1897 were great pageants and noble demonstrations of unity of Empire, but every year increases the power and the products of the over-sea dominions. The late war has shown the love and the faith of our kinsmen; the Colonies have drawn nearer to each other and nearer to the centre. Behind all the pageant, the pomp and the public pride, will be the steadfast spirit of our race which labours towards the highest forms of civilization and freedom.



*II.—By Professor Goldwin Smith*

THE question of Canada and the Empire is going through a critical stage, and I prefer to await the result, especially as experience tells me that the question is bitter. But I embrace the opportunity courteously afforded me to correct once more the impression that my political friends and associates of former days in England were actuated by any feeling of coldness or indifference towards the Colonies when they promoted Colonial self-government, believing that it would be a preparation for independence. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, a member of Palmerston's Government, and marked out by Palmerston as his successor, held the same views as Bright and Cobden on this subject. So did a number of other statesmen and administrators, including Sir Frederick Rogers, who was long the permanent Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, and, as such, almost Colonial Minister. Such, in fact was the general trend of opinion. I never heard a word uttered in our circles that could be construed as disparagement of the Colonies. To none of us did it occur that there was anything mean or narrow in looking forward to seeing England a mother of free nations linked to her by affection, perhaps by the retention of mutual citizenship, and by reciprocal freedom of trade. It happened curiously enough that the first mention of the Colonies in the Speech from the Throne was owing to a hint given by me to a friend who was Colonial Secretary. The only politician who spoke disparagingly of the Colonies, singular to say, was Disraeli, who in his confidential letter to Lord Malmesbury called them "millstones round the neck of England,"