



Canada can even expect to enjoy the advantages of the United States market, is to come within the fold and become part and parcel of the Union, and that if they are unwilling to do this they must take the consequences and starve outside in any fashion they please.

The answer given by Canada to the McKinley Bill, as set forth by the speeches of Sir John A. Macdonald and other members of the Dominion Cabinet, is simply that "the United States have passed laws, which they had a perfect right to do, but which are bound to operate against the trade relations which have hitherto obtained between the two countries. Although these laws may disturb our trade for awhile, Canada does not propose to abate one jot or tittle of her rights as an independent colony of the British Empire, and while she will probably pass no retaliatory acts of legislation, she will proceed to find other markets for her surplus products, and take such steps as she deems best calculated to promote her own interests."

In other words, if the McKinley Bill is intended to scare the Canadian people into annexation by shewing them how dependent they are upon the markets of the United States, it will prove a veritable boomerang both to its supporters at home and their abettors in Canada, for without doubt much of the sting of this Bill has been caused by the efforts of disgruntled Canadian politicians to convince the legislators of the Republic, as well as our own people, that the markets of that country were an imperative necessity to our farmers.

No, so far as Canada is concerned, she does not propose to go out of business just yet, and will, we trust, for long years to come be found at the same old stand and under the same old flag. Politically the effect of the Bill will be to make Canadians stand shoulder to shoulder, and do their level best to find new and more desirable markets for their surplus products.

While the United States has been a good market for Canada, it is just as well for our people to learn, before it is too late, the danger of trusting too many eggs in one basket. The passage of the McKinley Bill plainly proves that were commercial union with the United States ever to become an accomplished fact, and our trade with that country to assume the gigantic proportions that its advocates claim, political annexation would follow almost as a matter of course whenever the politicians of the United States thought fit to apply the screws. If the trade of this country is now in the critical position that the advocates of commercial union are trying to make us believe it has been placed in, simply by a raise in duty on three of our agricultural products on the part of the United States, which country purchases less than half of the natural products which we export, what would be the effect on our trade if when by legislative enactment we practically excluded England and all other countries from our markets and made an agreement to trade almost exclusively with the United States, that country should suddenly terminate the treaty and tell us that if we wanted the benefit of their markets we must become a part of the Union?

Forewarned is forearmed, and the Canadian people will be short-sighted indeed if they allow themselves to be cajoled or coerced into any such commercial alliance, the outcome of

which could only result in the absorption of this country by the United States.

The United States are working out their commercial and political destiny (and it is indeed a great one) in their own time and way, and we are convinced that unless they are misled by Canadian traitors they are willing to let Canada work out her own commercial and political future in the same quiet manner. The continent is broad enough for the two great branches of the Anglo Saxon race to live peaceably along side of one another, and although the United States may think it is to their interest to practically exclude our farm products from their markets by high duties which they themselves will probably have to pay, such an action should cause Canada neither to seek relief by means of commercial or political annexation.

Although the passage of this Bill may temporarily have the effect of depressing the trade of Canada, we are firmly convinced that, if our people have not degenerated, and are only true to themselves, it will in the long run prove to be but a blessing in disguise.

If such lessons as the Cleveland Retaliation Message and the McKinley Bill, do not develop a national and self-reliant spirit in Canada, and teach her people the necessity of acting as a unit in resisting outside interference, and disloyal internal intriguers, the sooner the country is absorbed by the United States the better.

A CONTRAST.



HE speech delivered last month before the National Club at Toronto by the Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, is not only an eloquent and patriotic appeal to all true Canadians to stand firmly together on the common platform of "Canada First," but gives no uncertain sound in regard to the political questions of the day, and the humiliating position in which the advocates of Commercial Union are desirous of placing this country. Principal Grant's timely words came from the heart of a true and loyal British Canadian, a man who is acknowledged to be far above the influences of party politics, and last, but not least, a self-made man who has travelled much, kept his eyes wide open, and knows what he is talking about. His address is one which every Canadian should not only read, but ponder over, for while Principal Grant's views are those befitting a teacher of Christianity, they are also eminently practical if regarded either from a commercial or political standpoint.

One thing is certain, they present a marked contrast to the views of Canada's would-be deliverer, Erastus Wiman, if his recent utterances at Chicago are to be taken as any indication of his real sentiments. Mr. Wiman has for a couple years back been posing as an expatriated Canadian whose heart was bleeding for the woes of his fellow-countrymen; and he proposes to remedy the abuses which he has been trying to persuade them that they are laboring under, in such a way as shall at once put money into the pockets of himself and friends, and earn for him the gratitude of the American nation, to whom, in his usual disinterested way, he proposes to hand over as a free gift, the British Canadian half of the North American continent. In Canada, Mr. Wiman is a thoroughly loyal subject of "Her