

the British-American Pacific coast with the Southern Island Continent. There were Africanders who knew that "Good Hope" rested with that "Cape" Government, which means to have domination in the future "from the Cape to Cairo." Big words, truly, but what is to prevent their realization? Already "The Cape" means a federation extending to the Zambesi, and although these States have with them the "negro question" in a more wholesome and aboriginal form than that which exists in America, the success of the Dutch race has proved that in mere power of multiplication the blacks will not have it all their own way in Southern Africa. But what were these opponents of Zulus and Kaffirs doing in the headquarters of Legislation and Lumber Trade? They were sent by a very remarkable man, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who has lately been giving the old country politicians a "bit of his mind." Holding, as he did, he said, that the future government of this world was a question of tariff, he thought it a good opportunity to make a condition that the duties on British manufactures should not be higher than the duties at present imposed in the South African Customs Union. The best return a colony could make to the English people for their support, and help, and the protection that their navy furnished, would be to allow their manufactured goods to pass at a fair rate. Englishmen spent their whole time in Parliament on local matters, but the big question of the trade of the people they neglected. See the action of the United States, of France and of Russia, who have all been devising schemes for shutting out England by protective and prohibitive tariffs. Yet the extraordinary thing is that when the English people are offered the privilege that south of the Zambesi their goods shall be admitted forever on a fair basis, their rulers absolutely refuse it. Yet we know that the states south of the Zambesi will join in one system and that they will grant this right forever to British goods.

And as it is with the South African plans for co-operation, so it is with others hinted at, or formulated, by other colonies. England, as yet, sticks to her shibboleth of receiving everything without placing any duty on goods unless it be on tobacco or spirits. She treats all alike. Her children over sea have no advantage over the stranger. It is for her children at home only that she thinks. She declares, indeed, that the children over sea ought to