

The Canadians do not want the Treaty.

The phrase a "put up job" is probably unknown to diplomatic circles, though it is often used in the neighborhood of police offices and criminal courts. Long years ago, when I prosecuted the pleas of this county, I learned that this ill-sounding phrase expressed the fact that crafty people had so arranged circumstances as to enable them to charge an innocent party who might be obnoxious to them with a criminal or discreditable transaction, and thus induce the government to put him out of their way; and if this treaty should be approved by the Senate, and ratified by the President, the phrase should thenceforth be incorporated into the language of diplomacy; for the Canadian people do not ask for a renewal of reciprocity, are opposed to almost every provision of the scheme now proposed in their name, and will suffer from some of its provisions more vitally than we can from any of them. They number but four millions, and it will bind them in perpetual vassalage; but as we number forty millions, we may, by the free use of our army, navy, and militia, now so largely composed of tried veterans, emancipate ourselves. Not only do the Canadians not desire this treaty, but many of them 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 honor.

A Few English Diplomatic Conquests.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the details of the treaty, and pointing 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 serve to illustrate the means by which she extends her commerce and 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 the advancing hordes of Solyman the Magnificent, the Sultan of Turkey, from whose victorious grasp Vienna had just narrowly escaped. All Europe trembled before the steady conquests of the Moslem chief. But notwithstanding this almost universal fear, Francis the First and Charles the Fifth found time to train their armies in a 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 in subjection to her will almost as completely as she does Ireland or India, both of whom are victims rather of her diplomacy