## MR. GLADSTONE

AND

## Colonial Development

(By BRO. J. CASTELL HOPKINS.)

But, from 1872 onwards, a very different tone commenced and continued to develop in public discussions. Writing, in September, 1878, to the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Gladstone elaborated in one of his most brilliant articles his views upon the general question of "England's Mission." The gist of the whole argument is that he wanted to maintain the Empire, but not to extend it. This is where he had always parted company with the Cobden and Bright section. They neither wished to maintain nor to extend the external possessions of Great Britain. "The central strength of England," declared the author, "lies in England." Her first should be her own children within her own shores, the redress of wrongs, the supply of needs, the improvement of home laws and institutions. The source of England's vigour lies, he reiterated, in the heart which has long propelled the blood through all its regions, and in the brain which has bound and binds them into one. Still. "the sentiment of empire may be called innate in every Briton. If there are exceptions, they are like those of men born blind or lame among us." And then he continued in words suffici-

"It is part of our patrimony, born with our birth, dying only with our death; incorporating itself in the first elements of our knowledge, and inter-woven with all our habits of mental ection upon public affairs. . .

Energetic efforts have been necessary to relieve the Mother Country from military charge for the Colonies in ordinary years of peace; and these have en largely, but not yet uniformly, ccessful. Still, whatever be in those ts the just balance of account, t is felt that the Colonial relation inolves far higher chains of consideration; and the founding of these free, growing, and vigorous communities, has en a specific part of the work providentially assigned to Great Britain. The day has gone by when she would dream elling them by force to remain in political connection with her. But, on the other hand, she would never suffer them to be torn away from her; ation than the father of a family

grudges the expense of the food necessary to maintain his children."

"Put the world's whole strength into one grand arm, It shall not force this lineal honour from us."

At the same time, however, he denounced aggressive imperialism, and the idea that the Colonies could ever be induced to take any large part in the defence of the Empire, or could beneficially share in its administration. Mutual affection, and social and moral Mutual affection, and social and moral sympathies, were the chief factors upon which he relied for continued unity. But though the possibility of closer relations was only just dawning upon the political horizon, it was a great where the chief factors upon the political horizon, it was a great where here the chief factors upon the political horizon, it was a great where here the sum of the sum of the sum of the same year, endorsed the policy, and announced his approval of "pegging out claims for posterity" which was going on there. Early in 1893, Sir Gerald Portal was despatched to make servative opponents in the formation of the Imperial Federation League. Whatever may have been the sum of the

of leaving some weeds of doubt and de-lusion behind. Lord Kimberley and Lord Derby, who, in turn, held the reins of the Colonial Office during Mr. Glad-stone's second government, 1880-1885 were still more or less influenced by the old principles. Those principles had made Lord Granville, when holding the same post in 1869, declare to the Gev-ernors of all the self-controlled Colo-nies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape—his strong disapproval of, and even opposition, to any project for a Colonial Conference or Congress, either temporary or permanent. Lord Derby seems to have been par-ticularly antagonistic to Colonial ex-tension of freedom of action. Yet

tension of freedom of action. Yet his brother and successor, known in Canada as Lord Stanley of Preston, was a thorough Imperialist. One incident will suffice to illustrate his policy. Queensland, at a moment when Germany was exhibiting great colonizing zeal, annexed the neighboring island of New Guinea, in order to prewent Germany from doing so, and in anticipation of expected Imperial ap-provat. Lord Derby promptly dis-avowed and repudiated the act, and after long and useless correspondence and controversy, Germany quietly pro-ceeded to annex the best portion of the territory. As might be expected, the Colonial Secretary was never forgiven in Australia for his short-sighted in-difference, and The Australasian, a leading Melbourne paper, well represented this feeling in its editorial of December 27th, 1884: "No language will be too strong to express the pain, regret, humiliation, and resentment which such a step has occasioned to Her Majesty's subjects in Australasia. Nothing could have occurred so well calculated to weaken the feelings of attachment which bind them to the Mother Country." Mother Country."

But this was one of the last convulsive efforts of a dying school of thought. A few survivors there still are. Mr. John Morley is the chief re-presentative at the end of the century of the philosophical Radicals of its middle years—Molesworth and Stuart Mill, Fawcett and Cornewall Lewis. He still, to a certain extent, stands by the old gospel of selfishness and narrow-minded inability to comprehend the change in the nations around him, and in the construction and sentiment of the British Empire. Mr. G. W. Smalley, writing as an American of the Americans, but after many years of residence and experience in England, somewhere asks, with considerable significance: "Why is it that men able significance: "Why is it that men like Mr. Morley sometimes talk and write as if they cared little about the Empire?" And he goes on to note that "their tone is, I must say, not unlike the tone which was but too common in the Northern States before the rein the Northern States before the re-bellion. There were, in those days, men of culture who yet cared little or nothing for the Union." So far as this anti-unionism in England is concern-ed, he expresses a very clear concep-tion of its origin: "It was perhaps to Cobden, and in some measure to Bright, and in greater measure to lesser men than either, that England was indebt-

protective system. Here, as might be expected, Mr. Gladstone stood in firm opposition to any alteration or modiication of the principle which he has for fifty years considered so great and

A deputation waited upon him on April 18th, 1893, from the Federation League, and obtained his opinions in this connection—sentiments vigorously reiterated in a subsequent speech at Dundee. He declared, in preliminary words, that "the maintenance of the unity of the Empire, and the consolida tion of that union, is an object dear to us all." Every suggestion for drawing the ties closer should be considered with prepossessions in its favour, and it was not impossible that an Imperial Council of Defence might be evolved, and even a system of federation estab-lished in time, by the working of many minds and the free intercommunica-tion of ideas. But upon one point he desired to be particularly clear and ex-

plicit:
"I do not think I should be dealing fairly with you if I held out any expectation that, so far as I myself am concerned, which is very unimportant and further, so far as my politica friends are concerned, that we should even be prepared to propose the consoli-dation of the Empire by means of reversing the principles of our commer versing the principles of our commercial legislation, and introducing preferences into the terms upon which commodities imported from over sea are received in the ports of the United Kingdom.

So far as Mr. Gladstone is concerned this with the ports of the United Kingdom.

this utterance is probably final, but commerce and trade requirements, and fiscal needs, assume such varied forms in an Empire like that of England that there is no possibility of holding the future in bonds. Change is, in reality, the very basis of the existence and unity of the British realms. When Mr. Disraeli spoke at the Crystal Palace, he inaugurated a new way of treating Imperial affairs. When Mr. Gladstone supported the acquisition of Uganda, in 1893, against the hostile views of thirty-six Liberals and a dozen other thirty-six Liberals and a dozen other members of the House, he revolutionized the old party principle of opposition to Imperial extension. When Lord Rosebery took up Imperial Federation, he finally buried the Manchester School. Disraeli had wounded and reaction killed. When Mr. James Bryce, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, wrote to Sir Henry Parkes. of New South to Sir Henry Parkes, of New South Wales, in April, 1895, that "The present policy, the present spirit, of the Liberal party is not merely to maintain the (Imperial) connection, but to develop it into forms that may more perfectly it into forms that may more perietry correspond to the altered circumstances of to-day," he was really singing an elegy over the grave of the disintegrationist school, and offering the compliments of the present and the future to a few theoretic survivals of the past, such as Mr. Goldwin Smith or Mr. John

such as Mr. Goldwin Smith or Morley. The Uganda question was a able and vivid illustration of thi change in opinion and policy. Lord Sa lisbury's Government in 1892 had practically consented to take over the vast region in Central Africa, which goes Even while the trouble was progressing in New Guinea, however, a great change impended. It was in the summer of 1884 that Mr. W. E. Forster, Lord Rosebery, Mr. James Bryce, and other Liberal Levin.

in which he relied for continued unity of the form of the political horizon, it was a great segment of the formation of the f

great service. And although some of the opportunities for welding the Empire together were not seized as they blamed for not always running in advance of public opinion, and in the teeth of a prevailing sentiment-or lack of sentiment.

In these latter days, however, the past is buried, and Mr. Gladstone, together with the leaders of both parties in England, as well as the bulk of the nation, can sincerely and conscientiously join with Tennyson in patriotic harmony, and say

"To all the loyal hearts who long To keep our English Empire whole! To all our noble sons, the strong New England of the Southern pole! To England under Indian skies,

To those dark millions of her realm!

To Canada, whom we love and prize, Whatever statesman hold the helm.

God the traitor's hope confound ! To this great name of England drink, my friends And all her glorious Empire, round and round.

AN ODD MOTTO.

Upon the old Temple clock in Londor is a singular inscription, the origin of which is said to have been a lucky ac-

About two hundred years ago, a master workman was employed to repair and put workman was employed to repair and put a new face upon the clock. When his work was nearly done he asked the Benchers for an appropriate motto to carve upon the base. They promised to think of one. Week after week he came for their decision, but was put off. One day he found them at dinner in commons.

"What motto shall I put on the clock, your lordship?" he asked of a learned judge.

your lordship?" he asked of a learned judge.
"Oh, go about your business!" his honor cried angerily.
"And very suitable for a lazy, dawdling gang!" the clock-maker is said to have muttered as he retreated. It is certain that he carved "Go about your business" on the base.
The lawyers laughed, and decided that no better warning could be given them at any hour of the day, and there the inscription still remains.

Guaranteed

ENGLAND'S GREAT WATCH TOWER

Gibraltar (about 1,000 miles from England), is of immense importance as being the great watch tower from which the movements of warships can be observed and telegraphed as they pass into and out of the Mediterranean Sea. Moreover, situated as it is, near the flank of our trade routes, both to the Cape and to the West Indies and South America, it is the point at which vessels would naturally call for news, orders, coal and protection during the continuance of a war. When you consider that in every second of time twenty tons of shipping go out or come into our home ports, and that, as a matter of fact, the stream is continuous and never ceases, and that the value of the sea-borne trade of the British Empire is calculated at f930,000,000, of which about £250,000,000 neither comes to nor goes from the United Kingdom, it seems difficult to exaggerate the value of the fortress of Gibraltar or to realize the congestion of British shipping which might seek its protection in war. It has at present no dry-dock. Its garrison consists of seven companies of artillery, four companies of engineers, and three battalions of infantry. It is the meeting place of our Channel and Mediterranean squadrons. The roads do not afford safe anchorage in all winds, and an enemy could conceivably shell them if he mounted heavy guns on Spanish soil.

Get Your...

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELLRY.....

Repaired By

D. J. Macdonald

- STHE WATCHMAKERS -

207 WELLINGTON STREET. (NEAR BANK ST.) OTTAWA.

## POST OFFICE CUIDE, OTTAWA.

JUNE, 1896.

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BRITISH MAILS. 1 45 Monday, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th. . . . Via New York.
1 45 Tuesday, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, Supplementary. Via New York.
1 45 Wednesday, 10th, 24th. . . . . . Via New York.
1 45 Thursday, sth, 11th, 18th, 25th. . . . . Via New York.
1 45 Friday, 5th, 9th Supplementary . . . . Via New York.
5 30 \*Saturday, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th. . . . . Via Rimouski.
4 30 \* Parcel Post Dispatched with these mails.

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J. A. GOUIN, Postmaster.

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