

AN HISTORIC OCCASION.

From "Imperial Federation" May, 1891.

The assembly of the Federation Convention in Sydney was inaugurated by a banquet of 600 covers, to which brief allusion was made last month. The Australian newspapers containing full reports of the proceedings have since reached this country, and enable us to give some further extracts from the speeches made upon that great and historic occasion. Sir Henry Parkes, who presided, proposed—"The Queen." He said:—

No one could drink the toast without a glance at the history of the living Sovereign of the British Empire, and without a slight glance into the features of her glorious reign. The crown had lustres added to it by the wearer, and judging of the occupancy of the British throne, what should they say of the British Empire since the Princess Victoria succeeded to that position some fifty-three years ago? That great Empire had gone on expanding in strength, in breadth, and in radiance from that time to this, and never before in its marvellous history had any Sovereign witnessed such beneficent changes for the good of the people, for the good of the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) Her Empire had extended in its physical resources, in its Imperial development, in its acquisition of territory; but it had extended far more in the spread of the best elements of civilization, and at every stage it had been adorned by some invention, some discovery, which had made Victoria's reign illustrious and her people the more happy. (Cheers.) That day, however, they were initiating one of the events of the reign which they had good reason to believe no person in the whole British Empire regarded with more interest than their beloved Queen. (Cheers.) To-day one of the marvels of the age was the growth and extension of Australia, and, if he did not make a mistake, they were engaged in creating what would be the most magnificent jewel in the crown of their great Queen. (Loud cheers.) Let there be no mistake concerning their object in meeting to promote the federation of Australia, for not one of their number had any desire to weaken the ties which bound them to the British Empire. (Loud cheers.) He, for one, believed that, instead of lessening the ties which held the nation together, the meeting of the Federation delegates in Sydney would be a cementing of the fabric which encompassed the Empire of the Queen. (Cheers.)

In response to the toast of the "Governor-General," also given from the chair—the Earl of Jersey, in the course of his speech, said:—

Whatever may be our British faults, it cannot be said that jealousy of our kith and kin is one. (Cheers.) There is no petty jealousy at home of your growing prosperity. (Hear, hear.) There is no desire to hinder the natural development of this land of boundless promise, and there is a real friendship—personal as well as natural—for those who, separated from us, or separated from England by thousands of miles of stormy ocean, are united by the strongest ties that can ever bind free peoples together—one mother tongue and one constitutional and beloved Queen. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I was glad to hear you, Sir Henry, when you struck the keynote in your earlier speech—that federation means loyalty to the old country—(prolonged cheering)—that loyalty as a free people, we understand the true meaning of, and which we do not allow to be interpreted by any opponents. The history of the old world has, alas, too many examples of how men of the same race, thought and language have suffered in-ernecine war because they were divided by barriers—artificial barriers—which nature had never placed. Let history teach a nobler lesson to mankind, and show how the bonds of union can be drawn closer, and show that the history of the old world should never be repeated in this portion of the globe; and also show the others how it is possible to consolidate the whole and yet preserve the unit. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then proposed the toast of the evening, "One People—One Destiny." In the course of his speech, he said:—

Seeing that we have at this moment a population of upwards of four million people living in a land which is enringed by the everlasting sea, and a land that has no co-terminous neighbour—seeing all this, we say that the time has come when the Australian people shall be one. (Cheers.) And that this Aus-

tralian people shall be one now, henceforth, and forever. (Cheers.) Hence, then, we say that this one people must make common cause and inherit one common destiny. (Cheers.) But does this imply any disloyalty to the Empire of which we are a part? (Cries of "No.") Does this imply any wanton and unnecessary attempt at setting up an independent Government? I contend that it means nothing of the sort, but it does mean that this great Australian people, increasing day by day, and year by year, increasing not only in number, but in all the power to which number and civilization give, in the power which is conferred by bringing science as a harnessed steed into our service, and by bringing to bear upon our fortunes all the elements of advanced civilization—I contend it means that this people, with all these advantages, desire to live as one people, and to rival in a friendly way every power in the

CONSTELLATION OF STATES known as the British Empire. We wish to be an Australian people, and as such, we wish to be the brightest source of power and the brightest jewel in the crown of the Empire. (Cheers.) We embody in this toast that we are one people, and prepared to share one destiny. (Cheers.) We seek to convey to the outside world that we have the resources, that we have the material wealth, that we have the intellectual strength, and that we have the intellect and the enterprise that result from well-balanced intellects to win our own distinction amongst the nations of the earth. We seek to win a place in the great congeries of free States that form the British Empire, and to take equal rank with the best in all good qualities. We seek no separation. We only seek to draw closer the bonds of Empire. We seek to draw closer the bonds of loyalty, and to continue to share in the rights and privileges that belong to every British subject. (Cheers.) We seek a proud place undoubtedly, but it is the proud place of being equals of the best of the British nation, and at the same time preserve our Australian identity. We seek in the best way that is possible, by federal power, to

MASTER OUR OWN DESTINIES, to win our own position in the world, and in entertaining this lofty and enlightened ambition we are not prepared to take any second place amongst the civilized peoples of the world. (Cheers.) We seek to remain side by side with that dear old England that we all love so well—I mean, in using that expression, the three kingdoms, and I use the expression because it is briefer and more suited to my purpose. We claim to take our place side by side with her; to share all her difficulties, and honours, and glories, and to be equal in everything beneath the sway of the British Crown and under the beneficent rule of our sovereign lady the Queen. And in claiming that, we seek to give to our interests an Australian character and Australian colouring, so that the name of Australian shall not be eclipsed by the name of Englishman, or Scotchman, or Irishman in any part of the world.

Mr. Munro, the Premier of Victoria, said:— You are all aware, as his Excellency the Governor remarked, that a work of this sort must be slow. It must be a work of years. For a long time, almost from the time Constitutions were given to the various Colonies, our leading men have entertained the idea that we cannot achieve complete success unless we become a federated nation. (Cheers.)

We are voluntarily entering upon this matter by sending men to deal with an important question which will affect the future of this country, and which raise us as an integral part of the British Empire to a position we have not hitherto occupied. (Cheers.) We are all scions of one race. We are all here from various parts of the Empire, speaking one common tongue, and acting together as one people. We have none of the dissensions they have in other countries, and surely the time has arrived when the sentiment which has been so nobly spoken to by Sir Henry Parkes should be given effect to. "One People—One Destiny." (Cheers.) . . . We must unite for defence, and I venture to say that no member of this Convention is, at the present time, under the impression that in forming this Dominion we are going to

WEAKEN THE EMPIRE. On the contrary, we are going to strengthen it—(cheers)—and I confess that if I believed this Dominion, no matter how anxious I am for it, would do anything to weaken our connection with the British Crown, I for one would refuse to sanction it. (Cheers.) We are here to form the Dominion on lines as near as possible to those of the British Constitution. We are here to form

it in such a way as that the various portions of the British Empire shall be united together, and that they will make in the future, when we have Canada and North America, South Africa and India, all united, one magnificent confederated Empire. (Cheers.) I am sure they will then become the bulwark of peace and progress and of civilization. They will be an example to other nations that they have the power of preventing the landing of an enemy upon any part of the Empire. We who are met here at the present time simply say to the people of Australia as a whole, we are anxious that you should take up your proper position as a part of the British Empire.

Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland, said:—

I do not like to be too confident as to the results of this matter. "Let not him that putteth on his armour boast as he that putteth it off." Nevertheless, I am quite certain of this—we shall make a very important stride towards attaining the object so dear to us, as expressed by my hon. friend Sir Henry Parkes, to achieve the manifest destiny of Australia. For it is the manifest destiny of Australia to be one people, with one destiny, as it is made by nature one land. (Cheers.) There is no instance, I believe, in the world at the present time of a number of communities equal in population, equal in wealth, equal in intelligence and civilization to those upon the Australian Continent, which are so divided in their Governments as we are. The evils of that are now becoming more manifest, and that reminds me of what was so well said by Sir Henry Parkes, that all change in political institutions arises from discontent. That is equally true of Australia at the present time. This movement for federation is a movement arising from discontent;

NOT DISCONTENT WITH OUR RELATIONS with the Queen; not discontent with her subjects, or that we wish to cease to be her subjects; but discontent with many of the circumstances that are necessarily attendant upon our present isolated condition. I said a few months ago, and I repeat it now, that I am tired of being called "a Colonist." The term is used, no doubt, at the other end of the world by people without the slightest intention of using a disparaging expression, but unconsciously as a term of disparagement. The Colonist is really regarded by the usage of the term as the person who is in some respects inferior, who does not enjoy the same advantages, and is not quite entitled to the same privileges as other members of the Empire. I think we are becoming a little discontented that we have to ask a Parliament sitting at the other end of the world to do for us things that we feel perfectly certain from experience that we are competent to do for ourselves.

Mr. P. O. Fysh, Premier of Tasmania, said:— It is for the nations of the earth to see that we, the men of Australasia, and the women of Australasia, have well fulfilled our duty since the foundation of the various Colonies. I think that the record of the past is an admirable one, and that we may consider that we have discharged our duty as people of the British Empire. The time has now come when we shall no longer live under the form of separate Governments, but take upon us the robes of national life. We have in Canada an example which we may well follow.

Captain Russell, Colonial Secretary, New Zealand, said:—

I believe that there is a great misapprehension throughout Australia as to the feelings of the people in the more remote portions of Australasia on the subject of federation; but it would be absurd to suppose that there is not a truly federal spirit prevailing in Zealand. (Applause.) We of New Zealand have already given proof of our desire for federation. (Hear, hear.) I will venture to say that it will be the duty of the Convention to frame a constitution so that all parts of Australasia shall be enabled to benefit thereby. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the federation of the Colonies may be established; and I may tell you that, if the other Colonies are willing to extend the right hand of friendship towards New Zealand, it will be found that there will be few matters on which a difference of opinion will exist. (Cheers.)

Mr. Duncan Gillies, late Premier of Victoria, in proposing the health of the Chairman, said:—

On every great occasion when there was necessity, that brought the man. And on this occasion, in their great need, unquestionably they had got the man. That was not the first time he

had endeavoured to direct the attention of their chairman to the indefinite position New South Wales had occupied in not always joining to put its shoulder to the wheel and never drawing back. Now they had the opportunity, and it would be a sad thing for the success of Australia if they did not endeavor to work unitedly in that great work to make a united and common country. Sir Henry Parkes was the only man who at the present moment could join these Colonies together in an effort which he believed would be successful; but it would only be successful with the help of the people. (Hear, hear.)

ROMANISM.

ENGLISH PERVERTS SICK OF IT.

The London Church Review says: "Many of the young Oxford men who became Roman Catholics and priests have returned to the church of their fathers, embittered more or less against the Roman enchantress that had lured them only to deceive them. Among these may be mentioned Lord Robert Montagu, brother of the Duke of Manchester, who, since his return to Protestantism, has written most scathing denunciations of the Church of Rome as a religious and political power. His latest and most important work, 'The Sower and the Virgin,' is a refutation of the doctrines of Mariolatry and Papal infallibility that has had a marked effect upon the higher classes in England, by deterring many from the consideration of Rome's pretensions and leading others to renounce the false teachings of that church.

"Among the clergymen who have returned to Protestantism within the last few years may be mentioned Canon Foulkes, Father Roberts (Cardinal Manning's nephew), Hutton, Galton, Law (Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk), Whitehead, Addis, etc. Father Addis was one of the leading scholars in Oxford, and when he became a Roman Catholic was accounted a great prize for Rome. As a priest he laboured for ten years at Sydenham, and in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Arnold, brother of Mathew Arnold, compiled the Catholic Dictionary, a standard authority on orthodox Romanism, and the only work of the kind in the English language. It is a significant sign of the times that the editor of such an important publication should abandon the Church of Rome a few years after it was issued.

"Father Addis withdrew only last September; Father Whitehead, who had been a member of the Dominican Order, renounced the Roman Church in November, and every week some priest is following their example. Some of the former priests have returned to the ministry of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic. Father Addis is now ministering in Melbourne, Australia, and others have entered upon secular pursuits. This is also the case with more than twenty priests who, in our day, have withdrawn from the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland. Thomas Arnold, it is said, has also abandoned the Church of Rome."

HOLY RAGS.

The Fathers of St. Jerome, Treves, have announced that St. Joseph's coat will be exposed for veneration in a few months. This sacred relic, miraculously left in perfect state of preservation, is exposed only twice in a generation, and almost always supernatural manifestations take place. It is the same garment St. Joseph wore while fulfilling the sacred duties of foster-father to our Saviour.—Roman Journal.

DESTINY OF THIS CONTINENT?

"In some Roman Catholic countries the church has lost its prestige, and even the more intelligent classes cannot have much respect for the faith. But if they saw the strength of Catholicism in this country, their interest in it would be revived. The destinies of this continent are particularly in Catholic hands. We are strongly entrenched in the United States and Canada, and our ownership of the continent from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn is undisputed. Only the most criminal neglect and indifference on the part of the bishops, the clergy and the leaders of the laity can lose to us this magnificent heritage."—Catholic Review, U. S. A.

MADE FACES AT A PRIEST.

Rev. M. J. Darcy, rector of St. John's Church, Lockport, N. Y., was arrested on May 12th, and convicted of assault upon Edna Stein, aged five years. The child stuck her tongue out and made faces at the priest as he was riding by her house. Darcy instantly jumped out of his wagon and chased the child into her house, and in the pre-

sence of her mother struck her several blows with his whip. The child received no serious injury, and the priest did it, he claims, to teach her better manners.

"TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE."

Roman Catholic polemics are "remarkably calm, though free from malice or abuse, and imbued with a profound spirituality."—Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, recent Roman Catholic convert.

NO. 2.

"Mohammed's banner was his wife's petticoat. The Anglicans have the dirty sheet of Henry VIII's marriage bed for their emblem. They say you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; but the English have made silk purses, gloves and silk stockings, too, out of the auricular appendage of that royal boar. They say our system of hog-killing is so perfect that we save everything of the animal but the grunt. The Anglicans have appropriated everything that came to them with the Tudor pigsty, and the Methodists have laid claim to the squeal.—The Western Watchman—the leading Roman Catholic paper of the West.

New converts! please step up lively and be counted. There is room for more at the old stand!—British American Citizen.

HOW IT IS DONE IN ROME.

On the last occasion when the Pope said high mass at St. Peter's, about a twelve-month ago, there were 15,000 people in the Basilica, and they behaved as if they were on a racecourse—pushing, shoving, pointing, talking and paying not the slightest attention to the service. A bevy of American girls swarmed on to the silver statue of St. Peter, whose right foot great toe is worn away by the kisses of the faithful. One girl sat in the saint's lap; another had perched herself on a coign of vantage with an arm around the saint's neck. It never occurred to any Italian girl, however, to fling a missal at them.

Under the Earth.

Some of the Secrets of Volcanic Action Revealed by Mine Borings.

The workmen in the deepest mines of Europe sweeter in almost intolerable heat, and yet they never penetrate over 7-1000th part of the distance from the surface of the centre of the earth.

In the lower levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time until Suro tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some of the terrible heat, which had stood at 126°

The deepest boring ever made, that at Spenenberg, near Berlin, penetrates only 4,172 feet, about 1,000 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St. Louis.

While borings and mines reveal to us only a few secrets relating solely to the temperature and constitution of the earth for a few thousand feet below the surface, we are able by means of volcanoes to form some notion of what is going on at a greater depth.

There have been many theories about the causes of volcanoes, but it is now generally held that, though they are produced by the intense heat of the interior of the earth, they are not directly connected with the molten mass that lies many miles below the sources of volcanic energy.

Everybody knows that many rocks are formed on the floor of the ocean, and it has been found that a 20th to a 70th of their weight is made up of imprisoned water. Now, these rocks are buried in time under overlaying strata, which serve as a blanket to keep the enormous heat of the interior.

This heat turns the water into superheated steam, which melts the hardest rock, and when the steam finds a fissure in the strata above it breaks through to the surface with terrific energy, and we have a volcano.

We find that these outpourings that have lain for countless ages many thousands of feet below the surface are well adapted to serve the purposes of man. Many a vine-yard flourishes on the volcanic ashes from Vesuvius, and volcanic mud has clothed the hills of New Zealand with fine forests and its plains with luxuriant verdure.

The most wonderful display of the results of volcanic energy is seen in the north-western corner of our own land, a region of lofty forests and of great fertility.—Goldthwaite's Magazine.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates: Nelson No. 1, Fridays at 10, Sons of M., Prince All over the, Southamp, Oxford No. 3rd Tues, Wellington 1st and 3rd, Birmingham 3rd Mon, Victoria Wednes, Acorn Tues, Meats first, Devon ton, Lecest cor, Tyne N days, Eक्टर and John C, Bradf 2nd, Kensi days, Britis Fore W. J., Pic day, Crom For ju e Frank