

THE HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

In a speech reported in the *Toronto Globe*, 18 October, 1888, Sir Richard said:

"It is known to every man who has played any important part in Canadian politics—it is known perfectly well—that before Confederation was accomplished, and since Confederation has been accomplished, the English Government have in the most unmistakable fashion given the Government of Canada to understand that from that time forth we must not expect that the British people or the English Government should be called upon to take any very active part in the defence or protection of Canada; that we were strong enough and populous enough to rely on our own resources; that if we should unhappily come into collision with any power, and especially with the power of the United States, it was to our own arms and our own stout hearts that we must look for protection. I have no quarrel with the English Government for taking this action. On the contrary, I say frankly that it would have been no kindness, but rather a cruel mockery to have allowed us to suppose that they could render us any considerable assistance when they knew that it would, in all probability, be beyond their power to afford it. But that being so, it is as a necessary consequence, that when a paramount State has ceased to be able to protect a Dependency, it is not in a position to exact obedience from that Dependency, at any rate as far as regards the dealings of that Dependency with another State from which the superior will not undertake to defend it. And that, in plain English, is the precise position which we now occupy towards England and the United States. That is the exact state of the case; that is the logic of the case; that is in accord with international law and common sense. Great Britain has, by her own deliberate acts, and by intimations conveyed again and again by her statesmen to ours, shown Canada that were she to come into collision with the United States, she must trust to herself, must defend herself as best she can."

THE HON. MR. CHAPLEAU.

In a speech at Providence, R. I. (December, 1891) Mr. Chapleau said:

"There are those who say, and they are not far from telling the truth, that every native-born Canadian is Canadian first and last, and that every day the proportion of native-born Canadians increases as against the native Britons forming the Dominion. It is true, and I admit it, that every Canadian wants at maturity a country of his own to live for, to fight for, and if necessary to die for. Nobody is so deaf to the teachings of history as not to realize the natural fact that Colonies, like shoots from the parent tree, gradually but surely tend towards independent life. The only question is a question of time. . . . I believe in that mysterious and natural growth of nations towards independence, which alone can give them the full development of their strength and resources. . . . With such a parentage, with such traditions of courage, of intelligence, of glory, are Canadians to be denied the noble ambition, the sure destiny of being a people by themselves?"

SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

In a speech at "The Liberal Club" (January, 1893) Sir Oliver Mowat said:

"But British connection cannot last forever. No one in the old land or in this land imagines that British connection can be permanent. There must be some change. Some would have Imperial Federation; but most men, both in this land and there, regard Imperial Federation as out of the question.

Annexation to the United States, Sir Oliver also discarded and proceeded:

"Then for those to whom annexation is distasteful, there is that other alternative which comes to the hearts of most Canadians. They look forward—almost all people look forward, if they regard Imperial Federation or annexation as undeniable—they look forward to Canada some day becoming a separate and independent nation. There is no desire in regard to our future, stronger than that desire is; and I apprehend that the probable destiny of our Colony is to become an independent nation."