

Through some misunderstanding, the artisans who came out were not aptly chosen for the enterprise. They were workmen accustomed to the finest work; we wanted men for rougher work. The artisans came. Their first weeks and months were a period of dependency and disappointment. They found things different from what they had been accustomed to in the old country. They did not like to mix trades. They did not like the habits and diet of the country, and longed for England. One of them wrote some desponding letters to the English newspapers. Very painful for Mr. Cornell to read, but, notwithstanding this Mr. Cornell has always followed that man with great kindness, and when his health failed gave him an appointment adapted to his weak condition. However, I was very anxious for them, and did what I could to comfort and guide them. Some were enticed away by the nominal high wages in the great cities. The wages of the mechanic in the United States of America are nominally very high and dazzling. Five dollars a day tempts a man; but recollect that \$5 a day in New York, where house rent, clothes, and everything is dear, is only a high rate of wages nominally. I said to some of the artisans, "If you will stay with me in Ithaca, and let me do what I can for you, I think you will do better than if you go to New York. This is a rising place, and you may rise with it if you stay here; but if you go away to New York and engage there under the great employers as journeymen, you may remain. But if you stay there you may become something better. The last time I was at Ithaca we all dined together in honour of what I believe is their assured prosperity. These men are now obtaining high wages, and have risen to high position, industrially and socially. Many of them are building houses, others are freeholders, and the rise in their social position is at least as marked as the rise in their material position. You can see it in everything. That indicates a man's feeling that he is not one of the lower classes, but is one in a free country, living in a land of equality, where one man is the friend of another. It has happened in the States, but I must tell you that in Canada, where I principally resided, though I go every year to give my lecture at Cornell University, there are, in my opinion, quite equal advantages to the States, and in some respects greater advantages. I was drawn to Canada by the fact that members of my family were residing there, and that they had found it a pleasant home; but I have also found Canada a very happy and pleasant country to live in. It affords, as I say, all the advantages of the States, and some further advantages besides. At the present moment there is a check to the prosperity of the United States. I believe it to be only a temporary check, knowing the country and knowing the people, and seeing the amount of wealth and industry there is in these States. I have no doubt whatever that this crisis the same as several crises before it, will pass away. At the present time it has created wide-spread distress, and thrown many of the working class out of employment. That crisis has not spread to Canada. We have suffered a good deal from being denied reciprocity of trade with the United States. It is denied us on account of some misunderstanding between this country and the United States. It has separated our trade from the States, and therefore we are not involved with the American crisis. Then there is another advantage which Canada possesses. I am sorry to say that the re-

sult of my observation in the United States to convince me that feeling against England is very high and very deep-rooted. We, as Englishmen, feel it deeply. Many of those in Canada have left England, like myself, without any diminution of love for England, more because other considerations drew to the other side of the Atlantic. They still love the old country, and they cannot bear to be among people who are always breathing hatred of it. I should be, perhaps, puzzled to tell you why it is that Americans hate England so much. Probably it might be traced to many influences. There are the old quarrels, and there are the celebrations of those old quarrels. Then there is this influence of the Irish, and perhaps the influence of the protectionists has something to do with it. In the Eastern States the feeling against England is very strong. It is, however, not so strong in the West, or at any rate it does not prevail to the same extent as it does in the East. In Canada you do not meet with that feeling. You are there among Englishmen. You are welcomed as an Englishman from the moment of your arrival in Canada. In the United States you have to live five years before you can be naturalized, and until you are a naturalized subject you are placed under certain disabilities in regard to the ownership of property. British Canada is thoroughly British; there you find yourself not only among those who speak English, but among those who are in heart English, whose words, habits and customs are English, but on the other hand it is not England in the sense of being aristocratic England. I think the cause of Canada has been somewhat ill pleaded by the emissaries of the Canadian Government. They have come here and said to the suffering English labourer, and to the suffering English artisan, "Go to Canada, and you will there find the exact counterpart of England." Again, this is only partly good hearing to the English labourer and the suffering English artisan. There are some things in England which the labourer and artisan want to leave on this side of the water. He says to himself, if you really have in Canada everything we have in England; if you have there an aristocracy to bar the way of progress to the people; if you have there the squire, to whom I am bound to cringe all my days; if you have there the landlord system; if you have there the person to help the squire and the landlord to keep his foot on my neck; if you have all these blessings in Canada, I will go to the United States. But it is not a fact that we have all these blessings in Canada. We have there a little mock court which I have no doubt plays some curious antics in imitating the real courts. There have been efforts to propagate an aristocracy in Canada, but it has not been eminently successful. Four gentlemen have received aristocratic honors from the Imperial Government, and three of the gentlemen who received those Imperial honours were involved in the Pacific scandal; and the Government of Canada has declined to bestow any further Imperial honors on Canadians. Then, as to the Church question, that has been distinctly settled in the sense of our perfect religious equality. We have an educational system such as, while you have an established Church, you will never get here. We are Englishmen in this sense: We love England, and look back with fondness to it, and desire to retain in our memory illustrious deeds recorded in its history, and if we ever become a separate nation, as I believe some day we shall, our feeling towards England will, depend upon it, not be

the least cooled by that. In Canada men are rearily upon an equality. Every man has a fair start; a labourer is honoured as he is in the United States. The Prime Minister of Canada at this moment is a man who rose from the ranks of labour. We are really a community without privilege—thoroughly democratic. A man is esteemed for his intrinsic worth, and not raised above the head of his fellows by any artificial rank. No emigrant to Canada need fear finding anything of the kind on the Canadian shore. Mr Arch has informed the British public much more accurately and correctly than I can of the exact prospects of the different kinds of emigrants. I don't think I can be deceived in saying the farmers of Canada are a prosperous race. The climate in Winter is severe, but in Summer the country is amazingly prolific, and the growth of vegetation is extraordinary rapid, and the farmers, so far, are certainly prosperous. I should not recommend the English rural agricultural labourers to go out upon a lot of land in Canada, as it is so raw, and requires so much cultivation but they consider that so much social prestige attaches to the position which the possessions of land gives to man, that they desire at once to be possessed of it; but when a labourer goes at once into the possession of a lot of land he has many hardships to contend with, and has many things to do which he was not accustomed to do at home. For these reasons my belief is that the English agricultural labourer will do well by going out first as an assistant at a Canadian farm, but the position would be quite different from that of the English labourer, for he would be well treated, well paid, and would probably in a few years become a Canadian himself, and would have learned how to cultivate his land. As to the artisan, the only remark I think I have to make is this: I doubt if a highly-skilled artisan betters his position by emigrating, but the ordinary English artisan has a fair prospect before him in Canada. Everything in that country looks like hope and expectation. Its resources are great, its mineral wealth is great, its ground produce is large, its water communication and power are abundant, there is everything that can make a prosperous and wealthy country, and the emigrant, thrifty and industrious, will share its rising prosperity. I hardly know a man in the higher ranks of Canada who has not risen from the ranks of labor. It has been said that emigration depends on the man. Well, everything depends on the man; in every walk of life it depends upon the man himself whether he succeed or fail; but I doubt in the case of an emigrant to Canada that more depends than in the ordinary walk of life. I think that a man who has the ordinary complement of limbs, who has sound health, and who is determined to be industrious and temperate, is sure to be prosperous and do well. If, however, distress fall upon the people of this country; if this wonderful prosperity which I find in all cities receives a check; if any labourer should be thrown out of employment, or if he desire to leave the dominion of the British aristocracy and come to the realm of equality, Canada will give him a warm welcome and a prosperous and happy home.

A despatch from Florida Bay states that the naval fleet yesterday went through some sailing manoeuvres. Whole broadsides were fired by each vessel.