

entered. All appeals to the dicta of statesmen who have been in their graves several generations, against expansion, failed to secure the end for which they were quoted. These early statesmen were safe guides at the time the words were uttered; now the face of the world has changed, and the American people have placed themselves in harmony with the change. The Democrats selected a candidate who was beaten before the race began. By refusing to drop from the party platform the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, Bryan bargained for defeat. It did not require much sagacity to see that a silver dollar, worth only fifty-two cents, was a fraud of the same nature with that debasing the coinage to the extent of the deficiency in value. Roosevelt, who is elected as Vice-President, was chief of the Rough Riders in the Cuban war, the real object of which was the expansion of the Republic, though that is not very frankly avowed even yet. What goes by the name of Imperialism has developed simultaneously in the British Empire and in the United States; the growth of the sentiment in each country helped its growth in the other, and in China both countries appeared in the world's arena together. Bryan is now "a dead duck;" the doctrine of the free silver coinage at a fraudulent ratio is no more; the American Republic takes its place among the nations as a great world power.

Mr. Chamberlain has made a speech, at a banquet given by the Fishmongers, in which he predicts that the British nation will enter on a new chapter with the new century, and that its title will be "The Unity of the Empire." He claims that a new birth has already taken place. The old colonial system fell with the American revolution, because, in the opinion of Mr. Chamberlain, it did not deserve to survive. After this, colonies became unpopular, and there was a widespread opinion that they would and ought to become independent. The new state of things is to treat the colonies as equals; the great self-governing colonies, in the South African war, sent of their own accord, assistance in upholding the cause of the British Empire. "We recognize," says Mr. Chamberlain, "that all these varied people have become one family. We recognize that their good is ours, and that our strength is theirs."

THE ELECTION.

The result of the Dominion elections is a decisive victory for the party in power. Whether the Liberal majority be 58, as that party claims, or 47, as the Conservative organ here admits, is practically of no consequence. Whether Ontario has elected 53, against 35 Liberals, as one side claims, or 51 Conservatives and 37 Liberals, as the other side counts, does not affect the general result. There is a common agreement that Quebec has elected 57 Liberals and only 7 or 8 Conservatives. The fact that the two great provinces of the Confederation have taken different sides is one of considerable significance. Except Manitoba, the Government has a majority in all the other provinces and in the North-West, and even in British Columbia, the Government organ claims equality, and the other side figures a majority of only 1.

The combat played havoc with the Conservative leaders: Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster, Hugh John Macdonald, Dr. Montague, and Sir Adolphe Caron being defeated. What are the causes that have produced these results? The discussion of the principal questions presented some curious anomalies. The Conservatives appealed to the Protectionists in this style: "We are your natural friends; the original advocates of Protection in Canada; on us alone you can rely. The other party pledged themselves to a revenue tariff, in the Ottawa platform of 1893, and their leaders threatened to destroy protection, root and branch. When they got into power, they forgot their promises, and went back on their pledges on the tariff question. In this they did the right thing, though, since they acted contrary to their previously avowed principles and their ante-election pledges, for your benefit, you ought to punish them for their recreancy to principle." This argument was addressed to deaf ears. The Protectionist got substantially what he wanted and was satisfied. As to punishment, it seemed to him that that task should be left to Free Traders or revenue tariff adherents; so he did not charge himself with that duty. He was grateful for what he got and acknowledged it by his vote.

On the other great question before the elections, similar anomalies were observable. But the great fact remained that the Government had sent contingents to South Africa, and among a large number of people there was no disposition to look further. Parliament had not had the opportunity, as it ought to have had, of sanctioning the grant of money involved; but Parliament condoned the act and the case was closed. Mr. Tarte had the address to extract some claim of merit out of the fact that the Government had done what they had no constitutional power to do, and had been sustained by Parliament. He had done what he had no authority to do. Parliament should have been called to consider the question. This was quite true; but he was propounding a theory, which nobody questioned, and which read a condemnation of his colleagues, and as he finally acted with them, of himself. He thought, somehow, he ought to get credit for it. Sir Charles Tupper claimed credit for suggesting the sending of troops, before the Government had made up its mind to do so, and he claimed the merit of precedence in suggestion, as superior to the merit of final performance by the Government; but there he stopped; if he had applauded the executive act, he would have got more credit for the part he played. Both parties were in favor of sending aid to South Africa, and there was really nothing to differ about. So the electors thought and decided. Still there was a division of opinion on the question between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that accounts in part for the difference in the election returns of the two provinces.

The race feeling, which has played its part in the elections, has been developed unduly and for political ends. The race feeling in the province of Quebec is mainly one of brotherhood in origin, and does not go to the extent of creating a desire to share the political institutions of France. The French revolution made this impossible, and after that event, no two countries could well have been more dissimilar in their aspir-