

of English, but regretted the sad dilemma in which he had placed himself in espousing a cause which aimed at the disintegration of an integral portion of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

The Professor came here and found a national Canada, and now he wanted to dispense with those national aspirations of the people, and hand them over to the rulers of the United States. He tried to prove that the Canadians were a poor, hopeless people. Twenty years ago Canada was not much more than a province, but now she is a great nation. Men who prosper are men who do not look despondingly upon the situation, and why should Canadians look, without hope, upon the great future of their country. Mr. Clark had said that there were three courses open to them, but with this he (the speaker) did not quite agree. There were only two courses open to them. The first was annihilation, which some termed annexation. (Applause.) Some twenty years ago he was an ardent believer in Canadian independence, but he had since altered his mind and was now an admirer of Imperial Federation. Canada's future was a glorious one, and with federation with the Mother Land they were sure of fair play, which was all they wanted. (Applause.) As an integral part of one of the world's greatest Empires, they might be sure of this. This was proven by the fleet of ships which the old Mother Land had sent to protect the interests of her colonies, by the sound of the bugle from the barracks of the colony, and by the thousands of other reminders they had of England's interests in her colonies. Were it not for this Canada would long since have been swallowed up by her powerful neighbors across the border. (Applause.) Parish politicians might say that it was right and proper for each man and each community to look after their own individual interests altogether devoid of national sentiments and national aspirations, but this was parish politics and not statesmanship. As representing New Brunswick, he was for New Brunswick first, Canada next and the British Empire ever. (Cheers.) New Brunswick would secure her best interests by being with Canada, and Canada would prosper best in being part of the Imperial Federation. He was a true Canadian every time, but should a question arise between Britain and any other nation he was as true a Britisher. The love the old Mother Land had shown for them could not be forgotten, and were it not for this and the power by which it was backed up Canada would long since have been swept off the face of the earth by her loving neighbors. (Tremendous applause, renewed again and again, and cries of "encore.")

A voice—Where is old sorehead now? (Laughter.)

Another voice—Hit him again. (Laughter.)

The Question of Fiscal Policy.

Dr. Montague, M.P., proposed the following resolution, and in so doing received quite an ovation:

Resolved, That a more intimate connection with the Mother Land does not involve or depend upon any commercial relationship differing from that which now exists between the United Kingdom and Canada, but in the opinion of this meeting the adoption of Imperial Federation might well lead to such changes in the fiscal policy prevailing as to give to the Mother Country and her colonies advantages in their several markets, denied to those who do not belong to the Empire, and that this meeting calls upon the House of Commons of Canada to take steps at an early date to give effect to the principles of this resolution.

The hero of Haldimand said he was pleased to see so magnificent a response to the call for Imperial Federation from the city of Toronto, and also to see that there was so large a gathering of ladies in the hall. Ladies generally took an interest in the matter of union. (Laughter.) Mr. Clark had spoken of the action of the Reform party in the country, and he (the speaker) was sorry that the gentleman gave the party credit for nothing—they certainly did something of note on the 17th September, 1878. (Laughter and applause.) The act of that day was certainly in the interests of the country. (Renewed laughter.) He expressed the pleasure it afforded him of once again addressing a Toronto audience—a city with which he was connected in years gone by. His object that night was to say a few words expressive of his sympathy with the federation movement—a movement whose object was to bind together in stronger ties than those which at present held it, the great British Empire. A short time ago, from his place in the House of Commons, he had occasion to express his faith in the greatness of the national future of this country, and some of his neighbors congratulated him upon the fact that he did not hold the old foggy notions of Mr. McCarthy, but he had yet to learn that because he was Canadian he was not a Briton. (Applause.) They could not forget the Old Country, and would not if they could. There was nothing more natural than that they should desire closer relationship with her, for if they were not Britishers what were they? It was gratifying to find

all classes throwing away their party prejudices and sentiments, and joining in the one grand movement for a closer union with the Mother Land. He remembered the words of the Hon. George Brown when he was advocating the union of British North America, how strongly he commended that union; but the hon. gentleman did not live to see the country traversed from shore to shore by our great railway system, nor to see party politics cast aside in favor of Imperial Federation. (Applause.)

Canada had set the example of union—an example that was partially followed by Aus-