

Now, who is Professor Goldwin Smith? What weight ought to be attached to his opinions on this subject? Mr. Goldwin Smith is a man of learning and culture, who writes singularly graceful and forcible English. He is a gentleman who for his great literary attainments is deservedly held in much esteem by the people of Canada. But no one dreams of regarding Mr. Smith as a statesman. His opinions on such a subject as Imperial Federation are not for a moment to be weighed against that of any one of the phalanx of great Imperial statesmen who have approved the principle; and it simply vanishes from the calculation altogether when opposed to the combined weight of the opinions of them all.

The fact is that Professor Goldwin Smith is a good deal like the old harper in Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. And it occurs to me that we have a representative of the Orphan Boy, too, in the person of poor, innocent Erastus Wiman, who so prettily prattles one version of his little story in Canada, and with childlike unconcern quite another version of it in the United States. Professor Goldwin Smith is an interesting relic of a bygone time, and almost as great a curiosity as that famous ornithological specimen, a live dodo. He is, in fact, about the only extant specimen left to us of the once famous Manchester school. That was the school that would have confined England within the bounds of the famous "silver streak." That was the school that taught that England's colonies were a source, not of strength but of weakness—that they were prepared to turn their backs upon her on the first favorable opportunity. That was the school of disintegration and surrender that urged the cutting adrift the Empire of England the getting rid of the obligation to defend the colonies, and the leaving them to shift for themselves as best they might at the earliest possible moment. I will show you that Mr. Goldwin Smith was one of the leading apostles of that school which was once influential in England, and I will show you what is thought in England of his teaching to-day.

"The dominant party in the State was," (at that time) says the *Times*, "powerfully influenced by the ingenious and passionate arguments of writers like Mr. Goldwin Smith, and by reaction against the policy of Lord Palmerston."

"Cut and dried schemes of deliberate separation, such as that