BY G. E. FENETY.

No. 2.

It was remarked by Professor Seely, one of the League speakers, the Earl of Rose-berry in the chair, that "another prejudice is that the Colonies are involved by their nection with the mother country in all the accidental quarrels with European States in which England may engage, and in which the colonies have no interest or concern," and then the Professor goes on to answer this prejudice by stating that the great causes of quarrel in which England has been engaged for the last century or two have arisen out of the Empire not strictly England, but in behalf of the Colonies themselves. Hear him :-

"The great eighteenth-century wars of England, I assert, were mainly Colonial Imperial struggles. Apart from the Empire we have scarcely any interests. It can scarcely be said that England has any European policy in which the Colonies are not concerned. When we have fought it has been for Colonies or trade; trade is only colonies under another name."

And trade is at the bottom of the whole story! If a man's workshop, in which he makes a living, takes fire, will he not do his utmost to subdue the flames and save his property, not on account of the value of the shop itself, but on account of the value it is to himself by what he gets out of it? But even then the man is not expected to put out the fire alone, the persons occupying the building render assistance as they should, although they may not be the bona-fide owners of a single stick in the edifice. So with England and her Colonies-they stand in the same relation to each other as the man with his shop and tenants. The Empire is England's-it is the Empire that has made England, and renders her the great power she is.

It would be impossible to go over in a newspaper article the ground occupied by the many speakers on the side of Federa tion, and keep pace with them at every But the arguments and reasons presented by them, all run upon a single thread-a thread so attenuated to the eyes of any one who carefully examines it, that it might be snapped at any part; and the only wonder is that at those great one-sided ex parte gatherings, there has not been a single voice raised on the other side, even for the elicitation of information,-for there never was a cause yet, however weak or strong, without two sides to it; and, this Cotonial gatherings. 'in Engranur local who address themselves to the subject, seem to be very illy informed as to the state of the Colonies and their feelings. In Toronto, Ottawa, and Halifax, where federation meetings have been held, and in there is less excuse for the disposition shown for bringing about this great civil revolution in the status of the Empire; and yet even on this side of the Atlantic, the respective speakers had everything their own way, and carried their resolutions nem.

But the thread of argument before referred to is strung upon only two or three propositions, viz., Colonial defence and nerce, the former, defence, being the predominating feature and inspiring cause of the whole movement, and all the speeches

the ipse dixit of Professor Seely, when he says that all the wars of England have preservation of those interests, as he must mean. For what follows the writer depends chiefly upon his memory of history, but considers it safe enough for the passing purpose. What interest had Canada, (for loyalty to their King? as before remarked, Canadians are, or should be, more concerned in this question than any other Colony) in the great Napoleonic wars, say from the beginning of this century up to the downfall of the Empire in 1815? None whatever, unless it was a suffering interest. Had England part of the Province responded with alacalso the American war of 1812, one of the offsprings of her intermeddling in the Peula, and through which Canada was Atlantic cared two snaps whether it was a Bourbon or a (Joseph) Buonaparte who occupied the Spanish throne, or even the Farisian Tuileries. If the great Napoleon had all the powers of Europe at his feet, and that it is only fair we should contribute it could only have been for a season, and this is said upon the principle that all evils work out their own cure. England, it is true, gained glory and renown, but she paid dearly for it, rolling up her debt, some hundreds of millions sterling, a load she is carrying up to this day. Her insular tion, she is committed to contribute toposition rendered her impregnable, and her fleets, and what they did at Trafalgar, impossible of subjugation. Had she therefore stood alone with arms folded, and surveyed the battle from afar, she might have saved herself and the world a power of misery, Canada particularly. There need have been no Berlin and Milan Decree on the part of Buonaparte, interdicting all European commerce with England—or on the part of England "Orders in Council," for counterbut a very feeble voice! If the loya England "Orders in Council," for counter-acting the machinations of the usurper, and thus creumventing him upon his own tuture, for many years, no compact she

old—all of which led to the right of search set up by England, by which American vessels were overhauled on the high seas, and what she called her subjects abclared war against England in 1812, as England intended doing against the United States in 1862, when Mason and Sliddell were taken from the English packet steamer on her way from Cuba to England, by Captain Wilkes, but were again surrendered by the American government, and thus a second war growing out of a similar cause was averted. But the action of England in 1812, so far from being of Colonial origin, and for the benefit of the Colonies and the cause of trade, as the Professor would have it, the very opposite was the effect. Canada at once became the battle ground, and it will be seen presently how nobly she acquitted herself. Then take the Chinese War ot 1840 (?)

when Hong Kong fell into the hands of England, and the capital of the Empire, Pekin, was taken and looted. What in est had Canada in that war, brought about through the cupidity of the East India Company, which sought to force her opium upon a people who for years did their ut ost to keep it out of their country, as its use was destroying the inhabitants? At length they confiscated a ship load of this villainous stuff and refused to make compensation, and so war was declared against them. Under Imperial federation, Canadian money would be spent for similar purposes, and we could not help ourselves. Then let us ask the Professor to consider the Crimean War of 1853, what interest had Canada in that? Wherein was Colonial trade benefitted through this most calamitous undertaking, brought about by one of the most reckless men that ever sat upon any throne, Napoleon the Third, and England was drawn into it at a time when Earl Aberdeen and her statesmen in the Cabinet were fast asleep. "The Life of John Bright," in two volumes, is fierce and eloquent upon this chapter in English history. A quotation from one of that gentleman's able speeches against the Ministry of the day for joining the French on that occasion against Russia, bristles with indignant utterances, but space will not permit a quota-

But, again, what cares Canada about the balance of power in Europe-whether Turkey belongs to Turkey, Austria, Russia, or ever Germany. England would be no weaker, whichever way the pawns were moved upon the chess-board, or map of Europe. If the infidel Turk must go, the sooner he is cut up and divided among the European birds world, since peace is a balance weight of such sensitive qualities. In short, England's wars from the beginning have never been waged with an eye to Colonial interests, but strictly to English interests. Nor have the Colonies been allowed to stand in the way, whenever shaping her policywhether in the direction of war or of con merce; and if we were federated a thou sand times would our interests be considered in view of her trade relations and advancement with foreign Nations?

But it is asserted that federation has become a necessity for Colonial defence. Why now, more than heretofore? But let it be understood by English leaguers what Canada is likely to do in the future by what she has done in the past, when no such word as "Federation" was thought of. Was not the brunt of the American War of 1812 borne by Canadians, and the tide of battle turned in several great encounters

kept out of Spain, she would not only have saved herself much blood and treasure, but The Legislatures of all the Provinces—then made to suffer—as if we on this side of the port of the national honor. Happily, howtowards the protection we get from England? The mere fact of imposing this duty upon Canada, to which these remarks espe-cially apply, would not render her a bit more willing to do her duty-whereas in wards the National defence in all parts of the world, even in remote India, in Canada has no more interest than she has in Siberia. The Imperial Parliament federated would vote the supplies without ref-True, the Parliament that votes the money

jointed parts from disintegration, or flying in former years; but this fact does not give color to the idea that Canada is in a tran sition state, or that there is any wish on the part of the people to change their allegiance. Every subject affecting our inter-ests is discussable, as it has always been so long as it is conducted with moderation and does not grate harshly upon the pre judices of our neighbors, or a sound, tolerant public opinion. (No. III next Saturday.)

A SALMON FISHER'S MOUSTACHE

Florence, the Actor, Captures Salmon and Moustache on the Miramichi—His Wager Florence, the actor, visits his favorite almon streams in New Brunswick every ummer. He is well known in the northern part of the province, not only as a thor ough sportsman, but a genial and agreeable companion. The following good story is told of his latest fishing excursion and the Evening Sun has it:

Evening Sun has it:

Florence went fishing six weeks ago on the Miramichi river for salmon. He knew it would be impossible to strike a barber anywhere within fifty miles of the fishing ground, and so he took a safety razor along with him to keep his jolly, cleanshaven round face presentable from day to day. He had never used a razor on his face himself in his lite, and when he came to try the barber act he found that even with a safety razor he couldn't safely fool with the growing adornment of hair on his upper lip and dimpled chin. So he was forced to content himself with keeping his cheeks alone clean shaven.

When he got back to town after six weeks' pastime with the rod, his face was bronzed and pretty effectually disguised with a stubby white moustache and a snowy imperial very like that of the footlight "Senator from the Cohosh district." Florence hurried to see his old chum Larry Jerome, immediately on getting home.

The famous practical joker lay in bed and stared at Florence in dull amazement some time. Then he almost sprang from his sick bed in ecatasy of recognition.

"By Jove! Billy," he cried, "that will

dare do it."

""" cried Florence, quick as one it has been ever since. Half the actor's best friends pass him by daily, and a score or more have denied his identity in the streets, even when they got a quiet tip from acquaintances who had been let into the secret. But socially distressing as the ordeal is, every hour of the day the actor is bound to collar that basket of wine that "Larry" rashly wagered. 'Larry" rashly wagered.

"Abandoned" Men and Women.

Said the Rev. J. L. Douthit, in King's Chapel, Boston, recently: God through Christ proclaimed His love for sinners as it was never before proclaimed. Through Jesus he speaks to the most abandoned wretch, and says: "I have not forgotten nor forsaken you; it is you who have forgotten nor forsaken you; it is you who have forgotten and forsaken me." When the dear friend of mankind—James Freeman Clarke—came several hundred miles out to Illinois to dedicate our little church in Shelbyville, in the spring of 1876, he spoke one sentence that will not soon be forgotten by some of those who heard him. All of the rest of the sermon has faded from mind, but that sentence remains for me to repeat today, as he said it nine summmers battle turned in several great encounters by colonial militiamen ere British reinforcements arrived; and did not New Brunswick's 104th Regiment march through midwinter snows and distinguish itself on the battle-fields of Little York and Sackett's Harbor, in defence of Canadian soil and loyalty to their King?

Then take the difficulty of 1839 on our North Eastern boundary. The whole Province as it were flew to arms to drive back the invader. It was in winter time and six hundred men rushed from the woods and made for the disputed territory. Every apart of the Province responded with alacrity and enthusiasm to the call of duty. The Legislatures of all the Provinces—then five in number—met and voted away their revenues, not less than half a million of money, for carrying on the war and in support of the national honor. Happily, however, the difficulty was adjusted and there was no blood shed. As in the past so in the future. Why then talk of Imperial federation on the ground of National defence, and the state of the sermon has faded from mind, but that sentence remains for me to repeat today, as he said it nine summmers ago. The Unitarian Church was then a wo movement in that place, and of course there were some persons to find fault with it. One thing the respectable members of other churches brought against it, as a reproach, was that there were some shabby characters who had become members, it was for the sake of reforming, and this is just what all Christians ought to have rejoiced in, but they didn't. Some Christians, who didn't know any better, pointed to such characters and made for the disputed territory. Every part of the Province responded with alacrity and enthusiasm to the call of duty. The Legislatures of all the Provinces—then five in number—met and voted away their revenues, not less than half a million of money, for carrying on the war and in support of the national honor. Happily, however, the difficulty was adjusted and there was no blood shed. As in the past so in the future. Why then talk of Im

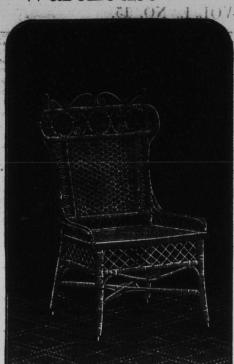
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"When daylight dies along the west You will come home to me for rest, And I shall sleep upon your breast, Because I love you.

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A LETTER FROM REV. MR. TROOP

and stared at Florence in dull amazement some time. Then he almost sprang from his sick bed in ecstasy of recognition.

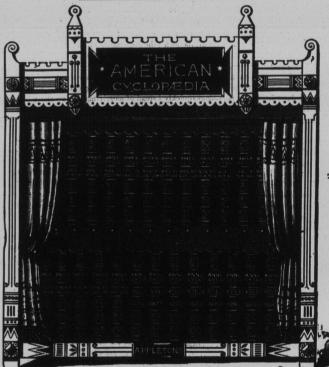
"By Jove! Billy," he cried, "that will make me well. "Pon my soul, that's the best I ever saw." Then he added suddenly: "But you haven't got nerve enough to keep on wearing that another month."

"Why haven't I?" retorted the actor. "Betcher basket of extra dry you don't dare do it." In the last number of the Evangelical erly of St. James' church in this city, quotes from the Milan correspondence of the London Times concerning the publicaper in that city. The Times correspondent says: "The timeliness of this enterprise is to be noted. It comes on the back of the adoption of the new penal code by the Chamber of Deputies. earlier, the church could have suppressed it, or used its influence in that direction Now, any interference with the liberty of the subject of that nature is a breach of the law, and renders the transgressor liable to fine, imprisonment, and dismissal from his ecclesiastical office. Surely happier days are in store for Italy. 'The darkness is past and the true light now shincth.' The specimen parts which I have lying beside me on the table are admirably got up in every respect. The paper is folio size, of excellent quality, and the type is large and clear. About one-fifth of each page is text. arranged in two columns at the top, the rest of the page being filled up with notes and illustrations. These latter are an at tractive feature of the work and will render it popular."

Only an Hour Between Them There assembled at the residence of Mr. James Logan, Gondola Point, on Wednesday evening, with their parents, five chil dren, the difference between the time of birth of each being but one hour. The parents and children are all healthy. Mr. Logan, the grandfather, says the air of Gondola Point is very wholesome.

The brand of Havana cigars that bear the name, "Progress," was sent out from the Bell cigar factory, this week. They are as good as the name indicates; so good that it is about an even thing for honors, as between the cigars and the title.

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