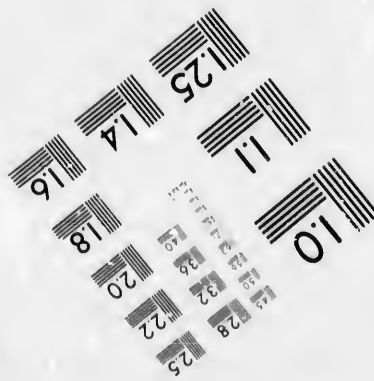
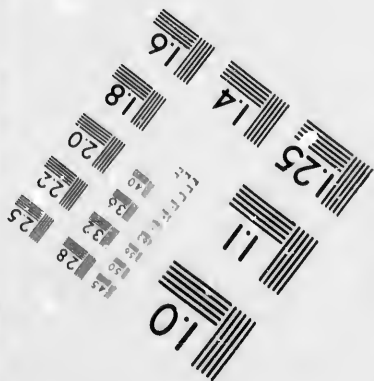
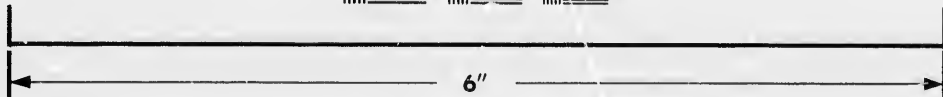
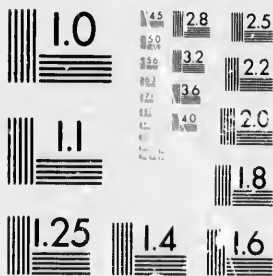


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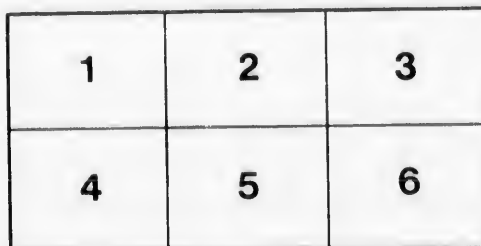
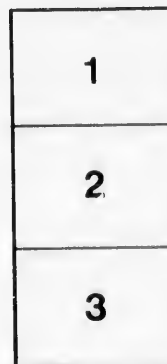
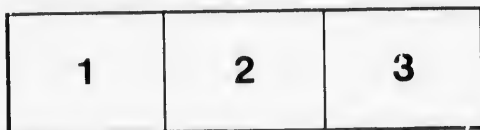
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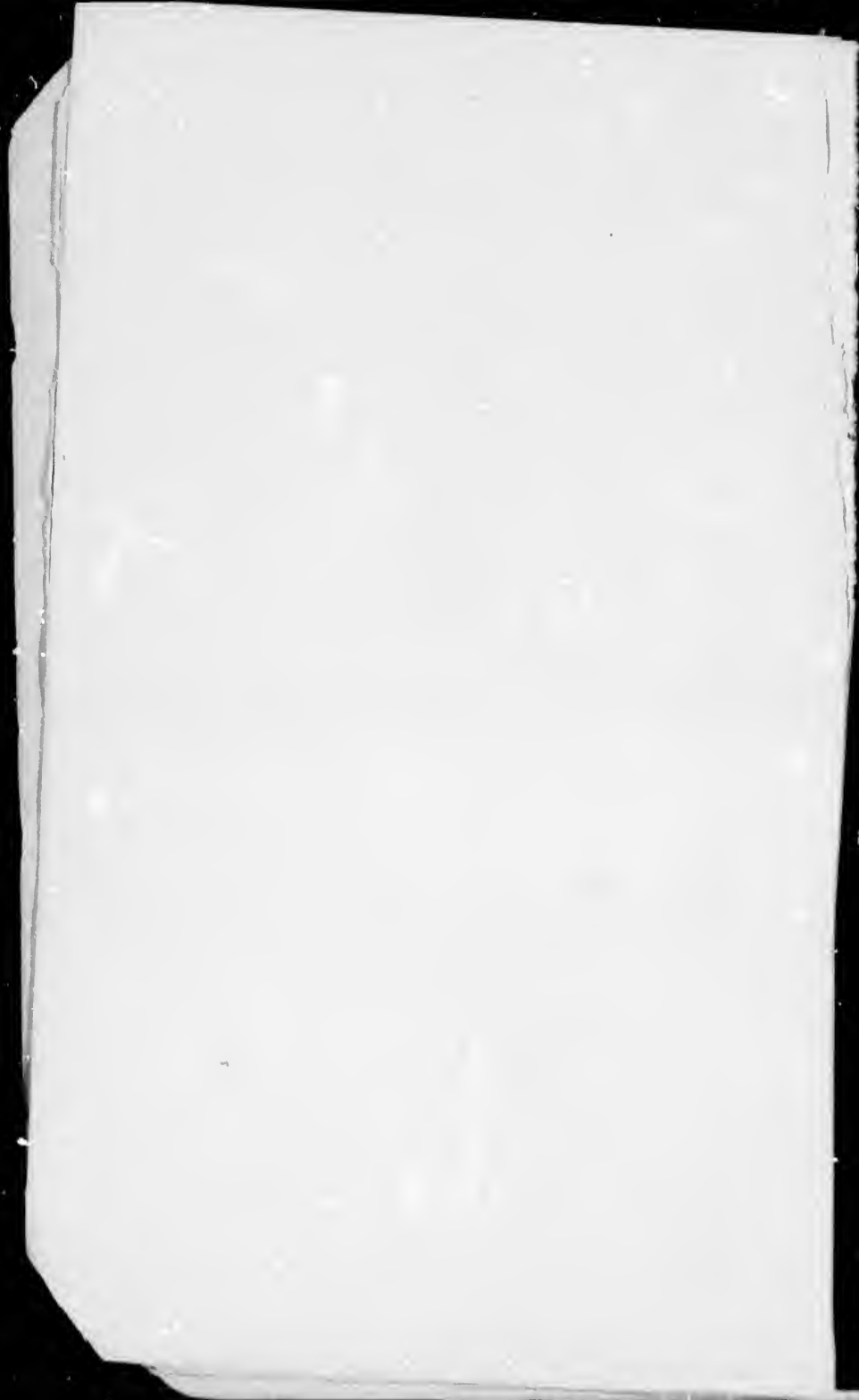
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FOR
CANADA AND THE OLD FLAG

BY

REV. EDWIN H. BURGESS,

AUTHOR OF "AT THE PLACE WHICH IS CALLED CALVARY,"
"LOYALTY," ETC

With a letter of introduction by Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. B.
High Commissioner for Canada.

"My Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing."

HALIFAX, N. S.
KNIGHT & COMPANY.

1893.

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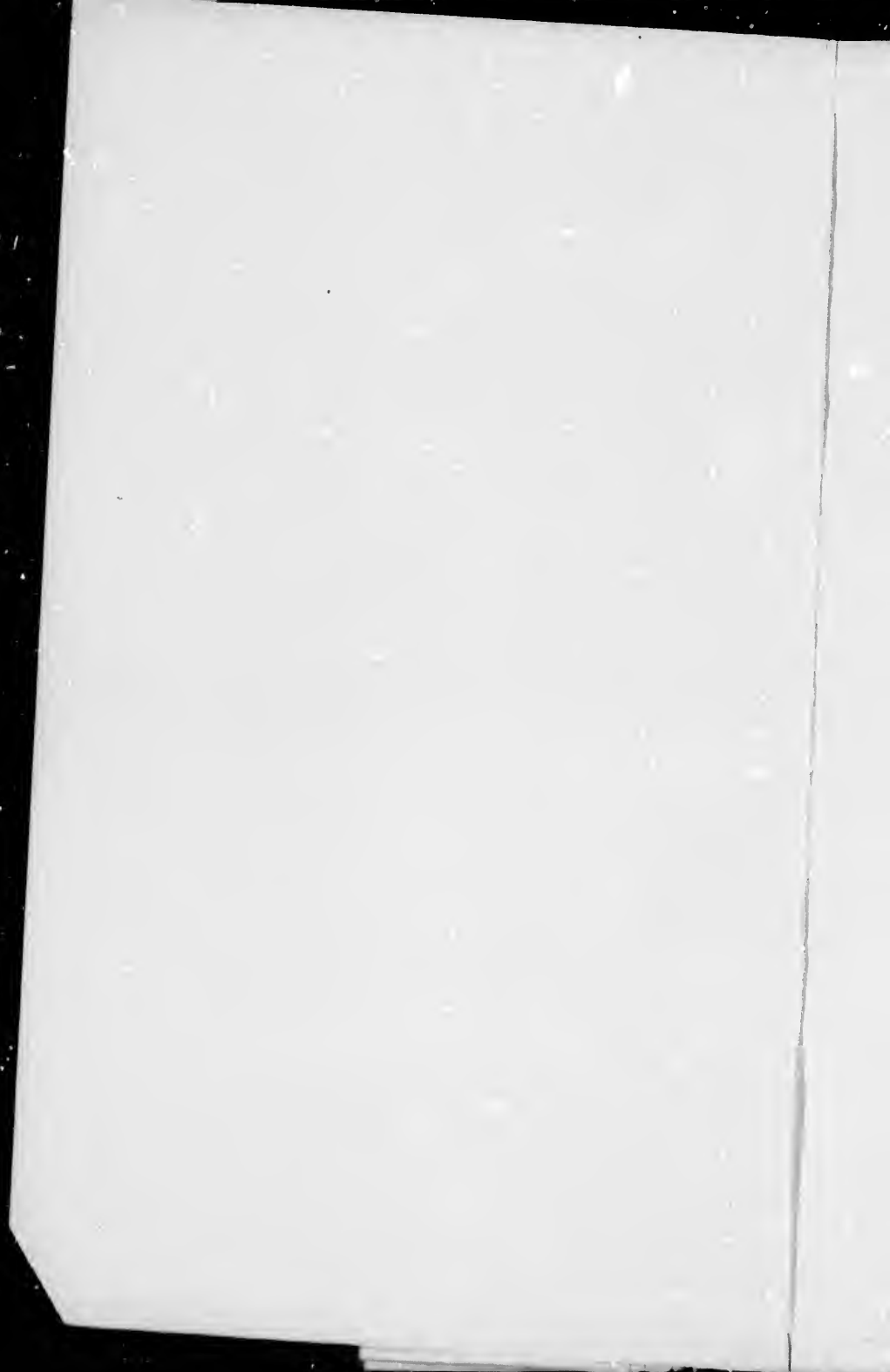
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I DEDICATE THIS LITTLE BOOK
TO MY FRIEND,
THE REV. ROBERT MURRAY,
EDITOR OF THE
"PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS," OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
WHOSE KINDNESS TO ME I GRATEFULLY
REMEMBER,
AND WHOSE INFLUENCE, ESPECIALLY IN THE
MARITIME PROVINCES, HAS BEEN
GREAT ON BEHALF OF
LOYALTY, TRUTH, AND RIGHTEOUSNESS.

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FOR CANADA AND THE OLD FLAG.

The Minister of the Gospel should be a man, and should
“ hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.”

SHORTLY before the twenty-fifth anniversary of our birth as a Dominion, I took occasion to preach from my own pulpit on some of the duties we owe our country. The sermon first appeared in *The Empire*, of Toronto, and *The Enterprise*, of New Glasgow, and was quoted more or less largely by other journals.

The personal abuse I received from a paper which must have felt its strictures, as well as the warm thanks from persons of weight, some of whom I have never seen, and especially the statement by Sir Charles Tupper that it would “do much good if widely circulated,” have induced me to give it to the public in book form, under the title, “For Canada and the Old Flag.”

In preaching this sermon I was prompted, not by party feeling, but by my love for Canada and the British Empire. I do not belong to any

party. In my opinion partizanship is one of the curses of this Dominion. But like many other young men of Liberal parentage, I feel that the Liberal party has been very unfortunate in the choice of some of its leaders. I believe that the great majority of Liberals are just as loyal at heart as are the Conservatives; but while the party allows men to lead it who advocate a treasonable policy, it must not be surprised if it fails to retain the confidence of the thinking young men of Canada.

The Conservatives have gained their recent victories more through the faults of their opponents than their own virtues. Let the Liberals elect as their leader such a man as Sir Oliver Mowat, let a sound, patriotic policy be formulated, and I venture to say their party will have the confidence of the people of this Dominion, as it will never be able to have under the present leadership.

It has been denied that the present Liberal leaders and the Liberal press slander the country. But denials are useless in the face of facts. They do not do it, I presume, with the desire to hurt Canada. Their object is to injure their opponents. But it is Canada they are injuring—and *themselves*. For who would care to put

the reins of government in the hands of men who, to gain power, would stab the country. Let me give them a suggestion: Praise up your country. Proclaim to the world the great progress it is making. Give the government credit for what it has done. If you can do any better, shew us how. Shew us also that you love the country better than you do yourselves. And then we will put you in power. There are enough of us who vote for principle to do that—or to keep you out, as in the past.

Just a few words to the Conservative party. Do not imagine that you owe your large majority in the house to any such admiration the country has for you. You may thank the Liberal leaders. Therefore do not presume too much. The Gerrymander bill that Sir John Thompson tried to carry through the house, but which, as to its worst features, that noble, independent statesman, D'Alton McCarthy, successfully opposed, has not done you any good.

I have before me the Halifax *Herald*, of Dec. 6th, containing the names of the members of the new cabinet. Take away Sir John Thompson, Hon. Charles H. Tupper, and Hon. George E. Foster, and there is nothing left. What a disgrace to this Dominion, what an insult to its

intelligence, to see there the names of Costigan, Carling, and Caron. Let us interview them :

Ques—Mr. Costigan, why are you here ?

Ans.—To catch the Irish-Catholic vote, Sir. “Merely that, and nothing more.” I never did any harm, Sir.

(Enter Bowell and Wallace).

Ques.—Mr. Bowell, why are you here ? And, Mr. Wallace, how is it that you have been appointed Controller of Customs ?

Ans.—To catch the Orange vote. We are slightly better than Costigan—more brains, Sir. And (in a whisper) we will do as we are told.

Ques.—Mr. Carling, why are you here ?

Ans.—To catch the rum vote ; that element that is doing more than any other to debauch the country, and to send our young men to the devil.

Ques.—Mr. Caron, why are you here ?

Ans.—(Bowing gracefully). I do not even know myself, Sir.

(General exit).

Think of Costigan being in the cabinet when New Brunswick sends a man like Prof. Weldon ; of Carling, Smith, Bowell and Patterson being there, when Ontario might have furnished

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D'Alton McCarthy, Merideth, and possibly Principal Grant, of Kingston.* Is it because any one of these four men would have made a good premier that they have been ignored and inferior men taken in ? And then we have Montague, Tisdale, O'Brien and McNeil, men who are more than head and shoulders over any left in the ministry, when we have taken away Thompson, Tupper and Foster. The Conservatives could form a cabinet of exceptional strength. Why have we not got it ? The country has not put that party in power to have its interests managed by a one-horse team, or to carry out the ambitious designs of one individual. Another ques-

*Since writing the above, Mr. McCarthy has been read out of the party. It is a crime, then, for one to have a conscience in political matters. There are members, I have been told, on both sides of the house, whose ability and patriotism are of such an order that while important measures are being debated, they are elsewhere having their glass, or in the lobbies smoking or playing cards. These men are not read out ; for when the bell rings they are on hand to vote, even though they have to be told which side of the measure to vote on. Chess-board men ! But when a man like D'Alton McCarthy, whose ability is such that he was one of Sir John A. Macdonald's trusted advisers, and whose integrity is such that he is admired over the Dominion, dares to stand up for his honest convictions, he is cast out. Has Liberal-Conservatism come to this ? Or is it a Jesuitical hand that has stabbed the Protestant champion ?

tion: Why is Haggart there? As a prominent member of parliament—a Liberal, but one who is loyal to Canada—recently said to me: “We should have the best brain and character of the Conservative party in the cabinet. One should not be there simply because he has been a successful wire-puller, or because he can influence either Catholic, Orange, temperance, or rum votes.”

One word more to that party. There has been much bribery going on in Canada. The Conservative papers accuse the Liberals, and the Liberal papers accuse the Conservatives, of corrupt practices. It is very likely that “neither’s lying.” Who sent the twenty-one thousand dollars which came to New Glasgow about ten days before the last election? As the Conservatives have the reins of government, I may ask if they are doing anything worth while to put down this evil. We must have stronger legislation on the matter. Any one who is convicted of offering or taking a bribe, should be deprived of the franchise for the run of two elections, and be imprisoned in jail, say, for thirty days, besides being made to pay a fine. Some such measure is needed.

No one could have been more pleased than I was over the result of the last general election.

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Away from home I had read the Farrer—Goldwin Smith—Wiman—Hitt letters. (Farrer, Smith and Wiman, those same miserable creatures who retain their British citizenship in order to be the more effective in their work of dismembering the British Empire) which revealed a traitorous scheme in which some of the Liberal leaders were implicated. Excited? That but faintly expresses my feelings. I was like a caged tiger. And when the news of the Conservative success came I thanked God. Therefore, no one can accuse me of being prejudiced against the men who broke up this plot when I deplore the fact that evil was done that good might come, that wrong was fought with the devil's weapons.

In my sermon I speak of the United States. The Americans generally with whom I have had the pleasure of meeting are worthy of respect. Some of the noblest men and women I have ever known were Americans. I am under deep obligations to some of them, which I shall never forget. God bless them! But the average politician of the United States is not a fair representative of the nobler part of the people, as the lower element, very unfortunately, has great political influence. The trickery of the American government is well known; and that with the way it keeps the votes of the rabble in

view, even in international matters, has brought reproach upon the country, which the true American does not deserve. But it is with the government that we, as Canadians, have to deal. We would gladly be friendly with it, for it officially represents the nation.

I have at my hand a letter from a very dear American friend, dated Sept. 21st, 1892, telling me, among other things, of the convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. that had been held shortly before in New York. I quote: "At one of the sessions Mr. Sankey spoke on Christian Endeavor work in England; and as he finished his address the Canadians began singing '*God Save the Queen.*' They were greeted with a hearty handkerchief salute, and when they had concluded, '*America*' was sung with equal enthusiasm and by many more voices. Then all joined in singing

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

God grant that such a feeling may exist between the two countries. We are one in blood and in religion; and anything but mutual good feeling would be disgraceful. We plead for honorable friendship. We cannot marry you, Jonathan, for we are united in heart and hand to dear old John: old in years, but as young in heart, as lithe in step, and much stronger in arm

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than even yourself. But we will be a sister to you, Jonathan, if you will be but a brother to us. You have not been such a brother in the past: you have treated us badly because of our love to John. Therefore, while we plead for your friendship, remember that our love is fixed; and that if in pursuance of a "brilliant foreign policy," or in any attempt to carry out the Munro doctrine, or in order to catch the rabble vote, your government should force us to defend the country and the old flag, we shall not forget Lundy's Lane.

Much is said by the press and the leaders of the Liberal party about the United States being the "natural market" of Canada; and many, without thinking for themselves, have been carried away by it. But does geographical position alone make a place a natural market? We will say there is a certain country near by which in 1891 exported \$361,796,560.00 worth of food products. There is another country about four or five days distant from our Atlantic seaboard which expends "on the import of food products of all kinds, in round numbers, about £200,000,000 sterling per annum [over \$993,000,000] of which nearly one half is for bread and meat." Which is the natural market, the country that exports so much or the country

that imports; the country that sells or the country that buys? You say, The one that buys. Well, the exporting country is the United States; the importing country is Great Britain. Which is the natural market? We might, indeed, if we had reciprocity, sell a limited amount of certain products to the United States; but if we are to become a great country ourselves we must secure a larger market than our neighbors have to offer. That market is Great Britain. What we need in order to secure it is a differential tariff that would be alike advantageous to Canada, and the Empire as a whole. The Liberals would act wisely if they would give up the cry about the United States being our natural market, and realizing the truth that the people have too much sense to be deceived in this way, forget party, and back up our High Commissioner and the government in their efforts to secure a differential tariff.

But even if the United States were our natural market, the only way we can obtain reciprocity is by allowing ourselves to be governed by the officials at Washington, and by discriminating against the mother country, a proposition which we reject with scorn. For,

“We are men, not slaves,
They that would barter honor
Let them die like knaves.”

*J. T. Burgess.

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Fellow Canadians, let us love our country. Let no narrow bigotry sway us. Let Protestants and Catholics have equal rights. "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth." But while each has liberty to believe what he pleases in matters of religion, and while the higher positions are open to all, we must not, we will not, take our politics from Rome.

From the "Syllabus of Errors," issued by Pope Pius IX., I quote: It is an error to hold that "Protestantism is nothing more than another form of the same true Christian religion, in which it is possible to be equally pleasing to God as in the Catholic Church."

Or that "The ministers of the Church, and the Roman Pontiff, ought to be absolutely excluded from all charge and dominion over temporal matters."

Or that "The Roman Pontiff's and Œcumenical Councils have exceeded the limits of their power, [and] have usurped the rights of princes."

Or that "The Church has not the power of availing herself of force."

Or that "In the case of conflicting laws between the two powers, the civil law ought to prevail."

Or that "The Church ought to be separated
" from the State, and the State from the
" Church."

Or that "The entire direction of public
" schools, in which the youth of Christian States
" are educated, except (to a certain extent) in
" the case of Episcopal seminaries, may and
" must appertain to the civil power, and belong
" to it so far that no other authority whatsoever
" shall be recognized as having any right to
" interfere in the discipline of the schools, the
" arrangements of the studies, the taking of
" degrees, or the choice and approval of teachers.

Or that "The best theory of civil society
" requires that popular schools open to the
" children of all classes, and, generally, all public
" institutes intended for instruction in letters
" and philosophy, and for conducting the educa-
" tion of the young, should be freed from all
" ecclesiastical authority, government, and inter-
" ference, and should be fully subject to the
" civil and political power, in conformity with
" the will of rulers and the prevalent opinion of
" the age."

Or that "This system of instructing youth
" which consists in separating it from the
" Catholic faith and from the power of the
" Church, and in teaching exclusively, or at least

to be separated primarily, the knowledge of natural things
 State from the and the earthly ends of social life alone, may
 "be approved by Catholics."

tion of public Or that "In the present day, it is no longer
 Christian State expedient that the Catholic religion shall be
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 power, and belong Whence it has been wisely provided by law in
 ority whatsoever some countries called Catholic, that persons
 ng any right to coming to reside therein shall enjoy the public
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the taking o Note that Rome claims that it alone is the
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 ction in letter infallible head of the Church, on earth, it is
 cting the educa plainly taught that we are to be governed by
 e freed from al him—that we are to take from him our theology,
 ment, and inter science, and politics. I quote in support of this
 subject to th view from a sermon preached in the Pope's name
 conformity with by the late Cardinal Manning, at Kensington,
 valent opinion o 1869: "I claim to be the Supreme Judge and
 director of the consciences of men—of the
 structing youth peasant that tills the field, and the prince that
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 e power of th in the shade of privacy, and *the legislator that*
 sively, or at least *makes laws for kingdoms.*"

Although Pope Paul III. excommunicated and deposed Henry VIII., and Pope Pius V. deposed Queen Elizabeth, and excited her subjects to rebellion, we learn by the Syllabus from which I have quoted that the Roman Pontiffs have not exceeded the limits of their power. A claim which means that any one of them may at his pleasure incite Her Majesty's subjects to rebellion. This Syllabus condemns those who maintain the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech, and the liberty of conscience and worship. *It claims jurisdiction over our public schools.* Ask yourselves, fellow-Canadians, what the effect would be on our country if such were attained.

Not long since, while reading Bulwer's "Harold," I noted that, in answer to the plea for cost defences, King Edward the Confessor replied, "Three thousand pounds! thou art mad, Harold. I have scarce twice that sum in the treasury and besides the thumb of St. Jude, I daily expect the tooth of St. Remigius—the tooth of St. Remigius!" And further on, "Bless you, *beau frère!* and send in the cheapman. The thumb of St. Jude! What a gift to my new church of St. Peter! The thumb of St. Jude—*Non nobis gloria! Sancta Maria!* The thumb of St. Jude!" As I laid down the book

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asked myself if the author had not exceeded the limits. But shortly after I read in the *Halifax Herald*, of May 6th, 1892, the following dispatch:—

" A PRECIOUS RELIC.

Quebec, May 5.—The Church of Ste Anne de Beauport, where so many miracles are alleged to have been wrought, is shortly to receive what is regarded by Catholics as the most precious relic of the atonement. This is a large piece of the arm of Ste. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary. For many centuries the relic has been guarded at Rome in the great Basilica of St Paul's. Now at the special request of the Pope it has been sent to Canada."

Fellow Canadians, is Canada to come to this? Is the thin end of the wedge now to be inserted in Manitoba? Let none dare to do it. If so he will not be alone in the struggle. THERE WILL BE FORTHCOMING WHATEVER THE EXIGENCIES OF THE HOUR MAY DEMAND. We must not, we will not, allow our rich province of the West to have forced upon her the curse that has blighted the favorite daughters of the Romish Church, Italy and Spain, the most Catholic, and, at the same time, the most ignorant countries in Europe.

Before I close this preface I would not forget the name of Sir Charles Tupper who, with the

head of Nestor and the arm of Ajax, is advancing our interests in the mother country. Someday, Sir, the object of your work will be achieved. Men who now stab you will then be forced to applaud. Accept now the thanks of one who loves Canada and the old flag better than life, and who never lingers to praise except where it is deserved.

(1) "O Canada ! O Canada !
 Beloved by Heaven, and blest :
 O Canada ! dear Canada !
 The land to me the best,
 The fairest land beneath the sky
 For which to live, for which to die.

.....

" I love thy winter's silvery crown,
 Thy summer's wreath of gold ;
 I love thy rivers rushing down
 In triumph free and bold ;
 And every thought of place and fame
 Is interwoven with thy name.

" O Canada ! Loved Canada !
 Thy children cling to thee :
 Their hearts are thine, O Canada !
 Where'er their homes may be ;
 And in thy need, though scattered wide,
 They'll spring like lions to thy side.

(1) By J. T. Burgess, brother of the author.

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“ Dear Canada ! Dear Canada !
Beloved by Heaven, and blest :
O Canada ! My Canada !
The land to me the best,
The fairest land beneath the sky
For which to live, for which to die.”

Very respectfully,

EDWIN H. BURGESS.

THE KIRK MANSE,

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Dec. 9th, 1892.



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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

26th July, 1892.

Reverend and Dear Sir,--

The sermon preached by you in St. John's Kirk on the 19th June, I have read with much interest and pleasure.

The loyal and patriotic sentiments contained in your discourse are worthy of the deepest consideration of the people of Canada, and will, I am sure, do much good if widely circulated. The efforts made by the United States to obstruct the trade between Canada and that country has already resulted in greatly improving the trade between this country and the Dominion, which on every ground is greatly to be desired.

I have taken a great interest, as you are aware, in the promotion of differential duties between the mother country and the colonies, and am glad to be able to say that that policy is working very substantial progress in the public mind here, and I anticipate its adoption at no very distant date. I send you a copy of a report of the Second Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire which recently took place in London. I do not think the friends of a differential tariff between the component parts of the Empire have any reason to be discouraged, either by the discussion or the votes that were taken upon that question.

The amount expended by England on the import of food products of all kinds is in round numbers about

OWNER FOR CANADA,

REET,

N, S. W.

26th July, 1892.

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£200,000,000 sterling per annum, of which nearly one half is for bread and meat. The adoption of the policy to which I refer would enable this country to obtain, when necessary, all that it requires within the limits of the Empire, with the manifest advantage of developing the colonies and the trade of this country.

Thanking you very much for a copy of your sermon,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

REVEREND EDWIN H. BURGESS,

The Kirk Manse,

Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S. W.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

Sept. 21st, 1892.

I beg to say that you are at liberty to use any portion or all of my last letter to you as an introduction to your admirable sermon if you should publish it.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

REVEREND EDWIN H. BURGESS.

“Be of good courage, and let us play the
men for our people, and for the cities of our
God.”—II. SAMUEL, x. 12.



TWENTY-FIVE years ago there was passed "The British North America Act," which provided for the voluntary union of the British Provinces of North America. On the first day of July in that year, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were confederated. And although our other provinces did not come in until later, and Newfoundland is still out in the cold, we date the birth of our Dominion July 1st, 1867. Within two weeks therefore she will celebrate her twenty-fifth anniversary.

And, fellow Canadians, let it be celebrated. Let drums beat, and rockets burst, and torches burn, and cannons roar. Let our people, irrespective of party, language or creed, march side by side, cemented by the one word "Canada." Let there be such enthusiasm that the old shall become young again, and the young shall become old in patriotism. With the rising of the sun let Cape Breton in the east commence the anthem. As the god of day, casting down his smiles upon us, proceeds on his westward course, let every nook and hamlet, every town and city

Let us play the
the cities of our

catch up the joyful strain, until from Sydney to Vancouver, from ocean to ocean, the air shall be laden with one mighty harmonious swell, alike ominous to foes without and traitors within, Hurrah for Canada! Hurrah for the empire! And let there float over us the emblem of liberty, the noblest in peace and the mightiest in war, as dear to us as to our fathers, the flag of Old England.

But loyalty is not bound up in festivities. These are but the holiday expression of it. Loyalty consists in unselfish devotion, in disinterested service. And therefore as we are about to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of our country's birth, I come before you with the words of the Israelitish warrior, that we may apply them to ourselves, "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God."

Canada's position is a unique one. She is a country of 3,500,000 square miles. She has the best wheat land in the world, and the most extensive forests. Her ground is pregnant with minerals and her waters with fish. Besides her rivers and her immense inland seas, she has an ocean on either side, making her one of the leading highways of the world. She is populated chiefly by those who have in their veins the blood of the noblest people on earth; and

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she is part of that vast empire alongside of which the empires of Assyria, Babylonia, Greece and Rome lose their greatness. A wonderful heritage, indeed, that God has given to us Canadians. But along with this comes a danger. To the south of us is a nation, which, though finally destined, I believe, to hold only the second place on the continent, is at present far ahead of this Dominion in population, wealth and national development. The policy of that nation has always been the absorption of Canada. More than once have we been invaded by her armies, more than once has she striven to force us into acquiescence by shutting out our products. And never did she seem more anxious than now to accomplish her purposes. And because of this I stand up before you this evening and say, "Be of good courage, and let us ply the men for our people, and for the cities of our God." We met their assaults before, and were helped by it; let us not flinch now. Just as in 1866 the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, which was hoped would force us into annexation, helped to bring the British-American colonies together under one federal government, and gave to our people such a stimulus that trade was opened in other directions to our profit, so let the legislation which has recently

been directed against us in order to weaken our allegiance to Great Britain, but cement us all the more firmly, and give us the energy which is born of opposition and upheld by inherent greatness. Let us say to our powerful neighbor: We delight in fraternity; but ours is a great country, and we possess the indomitable spirit of our fathers; therefore we can do without you. We wish to be friends; but we can neither be flattered or frightened out of the great birthright which God has given us, of being citizens of the British Empire.

- (1) "For Canada is Britain; not a part
Together held by force, but one in heart;
The Lion's whelp that guards the western gate."

But what about those in our own country, many of whom for selfish reasons, or because soured by failure, would seek also to disinherit us? I will not deal with such at this time as my feelings dictate. For I want not to kindle your indignation, but rather to stir up feelings of religious loyalty—a loyalty that takes God into account. But this I would say, and I think I but voice the general sentiment: I do not care how high may be their position, nor to what party they may belong, though Canada

(1) J. T. Burgess.

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is indeed a large country she has only room for traitors to the old flag six feet under ground or overhead.

But there is something more dangerous than this attempt to draw us from the increasingly magnificent position we hold in the British Empire. For contemptible as it may be on the part of the United States, and still more contemptible on the part of those of our own people who have espoused that cause, and dangerous as it might have been to the country if we were of less noble blood, that agitation has been over-ruled by the God of nations to draw us closer to the mother country. The people of Canada and of Great Britain have had forced upon them the necessity of tightening the bonds that bind us together. And I am persuaded that sooner or later it will result in such imperial legislation as will do much to give us ultimately, if we be but true to ourselves and to our God, the leading position on this continent.

Therefore I say, there is something more dangerous than this attempt to transfer our allegiance. And this is the persistent way we are being slandered by some who call themselves Canadians, and are themselves partakers in the general prosperity. All the more unfortunate

is it that some who do this occupy high positions and at their beck a portion of the press of Canada prostrates, I had almost said, debases itself. The people having rejected their trade policy at the polls, they have systematically combined to speak disparagingly of our Dominion in order to foster such a spirit of discontent as will ultimately secure to themselves the reins of government. Most unfavorably do they compare us with other countries. They magnify and advertise our faults while they hide our virtues.

What shall we say of such? Men may differ honestly on the general policy of the country, and we admire their integrity. They can fight in a manly way their political opponents, and be loyal to Canada. But when persons slander their own country, their own mother, what shall we say of them? As we mention their names what depth of contempt, of loathing would be appropriate? But the danger lies in the fact that such slander is injuring us at home and abroad. It not only tends to keep desirable immigrants from coming to us, but it sends away many of our own young men. It hinders capitalists from coming in among us to develop our resources; for what stranger can we expect to have confidence in

our country until we show we have confidence
 in it ourselves. Therefore we should stand up
 against this. We should be of good courage,
 and "play the men for our people, and for the
 cities of our God. We should be strong to
 defend the country's reputation. Do any think
 that I speak too strongly? My intense indig-
 nation will not permit me to do otherwise.
 Perhaps I am not acting prudently for myself;
 but under such circumstances I cast prudence to
 the winds. For I speak not as a party man.
 The word "Conservative" or "Liberal" has
 nothing for me. But I am a Canadian, and as
 such I speak. I love my country, and I will
 not stand silently by when men vilify her.
 When before the throne of the Most High I can
 plead for her welfare, I know of no place on
 earth too sacred on which to stand up for her
 defence. Therefore I appeal to true Canadians:
 Have respect for the good name of your mother,
 Canada. I appeal to the independent and loyal
 portion of the press of both parties to use their
 mighty influence on behalf of her rights. Oh,
 that the patriotic spirit of the Hon. George
 Brown but again swayed the sceptre where once
 he was chief! I appeal to the women of this
 Dominion. I appeal to the mothers. Let the
 children be nursed on the milk of loyalty, so

that our rising generation will not so much as contain one person but whose every pulse beats is for Canada and a united empire. I appeal to the pulpit, that sacred place where the ambassador of Christ, though not always beyond the reach of censure, should be true to duty uninfluenced by praise or by blame. I realize indeed that it is the gospel that should be preached in our churches, and you know that I myself strive faithfully to fulfil this obligation. But to stand up in defence of one's country is not only compatible with the preaching of the gospel but is one's sacred duty. And if every one of our clergymen, ignoring the spirit of partyism, would but rebuke this foul assault upon Canada, it would at once cease. From the press and from the forum, from the nursery and from the pulpit, and from the hearts of a noble, patriotic people, let the mighty shout ascend to cheer friends and to silence enemies: Loyalty to Canada—Loyalty to the Empire!

But there is another way—a quiet, unpoetical way it may be, but still very substantial, consisting in showing our loyalty, and that is by encouraging our own manufacturing industries. I do not mean by this merely that we continue to encourage them by a fair share of protection. The Canadian people have found this so beneficial

not so much a special in the way of building up these industries, every pulse beat while at the same time the price of goods has
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 at I myself strive manufacturers. We are all familiar with the
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 ng of the gospel become wealthy the cry is, "The masses are
 I if every one being taxed to enrich the few." "Whereunto
 spirit of partyism shall I liken this generation? It is like unto
 sault upon Canada children sitting in the market places, which call
 on the press and unto their fellows and say, We piped unto you
 sery and from the hand ye did not dance; we wailed, and ye did
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 t ascend to heaven becoming wealthy I thank God for it. It is
 Loyalty to Canada better for us to enrich our own business men,
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 nd this so beneto procure good markets abroad. Let us see to

it that we preserve the market at home We should always give home production the preference. In making our purchases we should enquire, Have you any of Canadian make? And if suitable we should buy such. This would be a very substantial way of showing our loyalty, and of helping Canada along in the way of prosperity. Let us be patriotic, let us be public spirited, or as the text expresses it, "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God."

But laudable as it is thus to stand up for this great birthright which our God has given us, I would be remiss in my duty to my country if I failed to impress the greater necessity of striving to attain, more and more, to honor, purity and godliness. In our dealings with other countries let us never resort to small, contemptible actions; but ever maintain the dignity of conscious greatness. What we would despise in them is not less despicable when done by ourselves. In our political affairs at home, while we manifest the warm interest which belongs to us, let us never be betrayed into any kind of political trickery or fraud, or defend it in any party to which we may belong. Wherever there is corruption let it be brought to light regardless of the consequences, and let a salutary penalty be

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impartially administered. Let the civil courts also be called into requisition. If a man in public trust robs the country let him not be allowed to go free while a person in the humbler walks of life is punished for a lighter offence. If the latter goes to prison why not the former? I was highly pleased to hear that a royal commission had been appointed to investigate the recent charges at Ottawa, for I had become convinced that such a course, *with honorable impartial judges*, is the preferable way.* I hope that the graver charges which have been made nearer home will be fully investigated in the same manner, so that we may know whether to punish or to acquit. For the honor of the Province all true Canadians desire that we may be able to grant the acquittal; but if a more thorough inquiry is not permitted we must when opportunity offers, resort to the other alternative.

But honor and purity must have a still deeper hold. In order to be national it must first be

* I speak here on the mode of investigation. When such an investigation is held before a parliamentary committee efforts are made more to make political capital out of it than to further the cause of justice. The judges, however, should have been appointed by the Governor-General and not by the cabinet of which Caron was a member, and which for many reasons might be supposed to favour his acquittal. The judges in the Mercier investigation were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

individual. Need I press upon you the necessity of striving to lead noble lives, even looking at the question only from a national point of view? No matter how large her population, how extended her trade, how great her wealth, how brilliant her statesmen, how immense her armaments, how much she may be feared, unless Canada has the strength which belongs to a noble, virtuous people, she matures the elements of her own destruction. Let each one therefore strive to attain to noble character, and the character of our country will be noble. Let us aim to be so upright, so honorable, so truly manly, that the words, "I am a Canadian," will be a universal passport to highest respect and confidence. As the Spartan was conspicuous for his bravery, as the Frenchman is noted for his polish, let the Canadian be justly regarded as an embodiment of unimpeachable honor, of exalted, unswerving manhood. The poet laureate sings:

"There are no men like Englishmen,
So tall and bold as they be."

Let us so live that our poets may be able to
chant back the loftier refrain,

"There are no men like Canadian men,
So noble and true as they be."

But how can we thus live? By the aid of
divine grace. Therefore I would urge all to give

themselves right up to the Lord Jesus Christ. Because the nearer we get to Him the more we will come into possession of the Christ-like character; and only in proportion as we have that character will we be truly manly. Oh, what a great thing it would be for Canada if all her sons and daughters were devoted Christians. There would be no rumshops, no gambling hells, no dens of vice. Generation after generation improving through Godly living, laziness, disease, and even insanity, would be largely eradicated from the blood; and poor houses, jails and asylums would go to decay unless kept up as a monument of the ravages of iniquity. What prosperity, peace and contentment would be ours, what a high sense of honor, what true nobility, if we should all get into vital union with Jesus Christ, and strive day by day, by Divine grace, to attain to His character. Happy? Why, we would be the happiest people on the face of the earth. For true Christianity does not consist in being sanctimonious, but in doing God's will—in doing right. It is summed up in the one word "Love:" love to God and our fellows. And who so happy as the one who does right and has the approval of his own conscience, who, himself, living in "the sunny south window of God's love," has his heart

filled with love for every one, and feels that it is as abundantly returned. While we seek to advance Canada by all honorable means in our power, let us remember that here lies the secret of her success or failure. Therefore we should first consecrate ourselves to Christ, and not being satisfied with a mere profession of religion, strive to lead a noble Christian life. We should do our utmost to influence others in the same direction. We should give hearty support to our churches, doing our best to make them what they should be, a mighty agency of God in the work of saving mankind from the power and defilement of sin. We should set our faces against anything that works in opposition to Christianity, and therefore to our country. Liquor dealers for instance, from the distiller and brewer to the saloon keeper, should give up their destructive business for the sake of Christ and of Canada. Let us be of good courage, and play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God. Let us each endeavor by Divine grace to love the Lord our God with all our heart and with all our soul, and with all our strength, and with all our mind, and our neighbor as ourselves, and Canada will outstrip in greatness any other country the world has ever yet seen, and we will be in possession of the first fruits of the glorious millenium. For

“Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.”

* “O God, our father's guiding star,
Thou knowest, seest, judgest all ;
Within Thy hand the nations are,
And at Thy bidding rise and fall ;
Thy word doth still the raging sea,
And hushed are winds at Thy command :
Oh ! listen as we cry to Thee,
Bless Thou our land.

“ We are not strong, though far and wide
Our limits scarcely know a bound,
An ocean vast on either side,
And mighty highways all around ;
But full of love and faith are we,
And courage high and purpose grand ;
The hope of millions yet to be—
God bless our land.

“ Oh ! bid the strife of factions cease ;
Knit us as one in harmony ;
And let the angel's wings of peace
O'ershadow us from sea to sea.
Where there is wrong restore the right,
Where falsehood is, lift up Thy hand,
And scorch it with Thy truth's keen light ;
And bless our land.

“ Teach Thou her sons to love her well
With that same love, in days of yore,—
Which o'er us lingers like a spell—
The Spartan for his country bore.
Oh ! lead her by Thy light divine ;
Oh ! help her on Thy truth to stand ;
And mould her heart, Oh ! God, as thine ;
And bless our land.”

* J. T. Burgess.



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