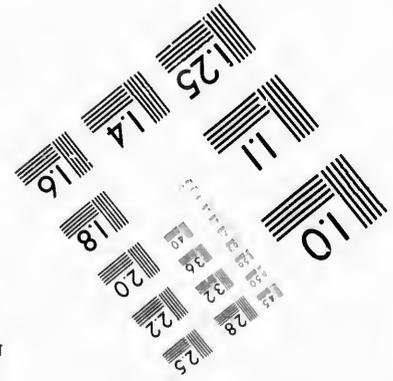
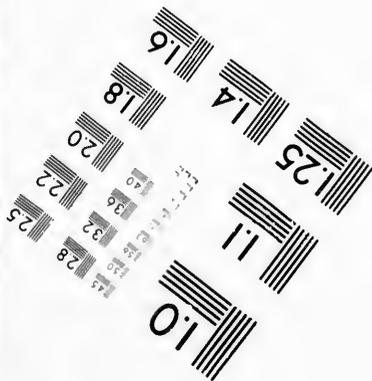
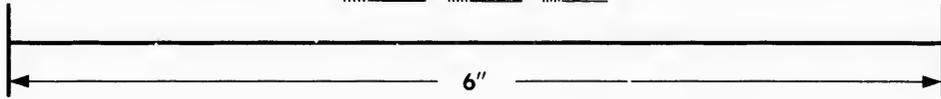
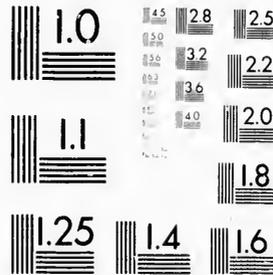


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

Car

15 28 25
32 22
20
?

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**

10



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1980

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
				✓							

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

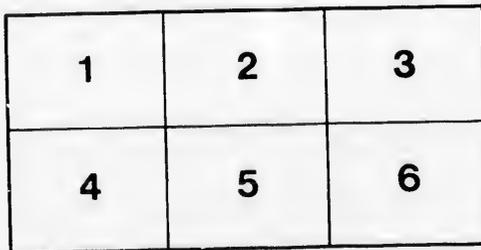
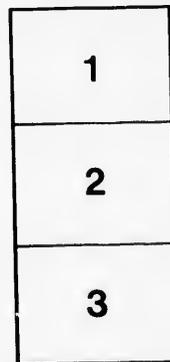
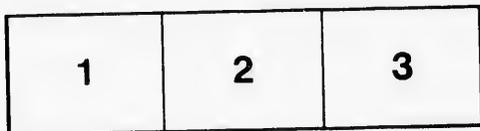
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

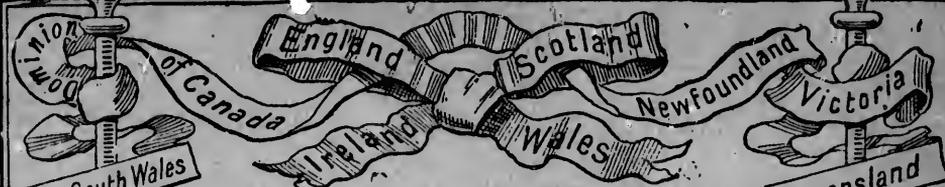
rrata
to

pelure,
n à



CAN
PAM
I

Imperial Federation
League in Canada.



- New South Wales
- New Zealand
- South Australia
- Tasmania
- Cape of Good Hope
- Honduras
- Leeward Islds.
- Labuan
- Heligoland
- Jamaica
- W. Af. Settlm^{ts}
- Hong Kong
- Fiji Islands
- Mauritius

- Queensland
- W. Australia
- Ceylon
- Natal
- Guiana
- Windward Islds.
- Trinidad
- Bahamas
- New Guinea
- Straits Settlements
- S^t Helena
- Cyprus
- Bermuda
- Gibraltar

IMPERIAL
FEDERATION
LEAGUE
IN CANADA.

SPEECHES

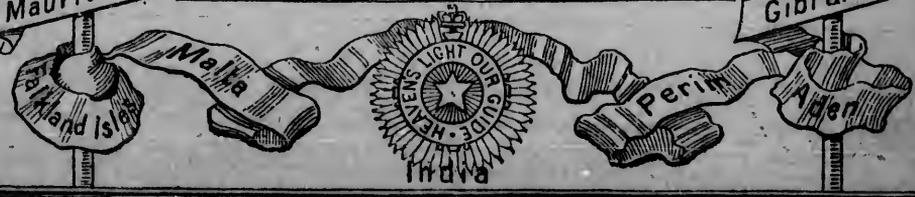
DELIVERED AT THE

PUBLIC MEETING

HELD AT

TORONTO

ON MARCH 24th, 1888





SPEECHES

DELIVERED AT THE

—*PUBLIC MEETING*—

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

TORONTO BRANCH

OF THE

Imperial Federation League in
Canada

ON, SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1888

FROM "EMPIRE," MONDAY, 26th MARCH, 1888

||

ELLIS, MOORE & BANGS, PRINTERS, MELINDA ST

TORONTO

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

TO FORM THE GREATEST NATION ON EARTH

The meeting in Association Hall on Saturday evening has been the means of lifting the scheme of Imperial Federation out of the depths of Utopian impracticability to the solid basis of practical politics. In their most sanguine expectations its advocates could scarcely have looked forward to such a large and enthusiastic gathering as endorsed their sentiments on Saturday evening. Every seat in the large hall was taken, and numbers of men were unable to obtain sitting room. In the gallery were such numbers of ladies as has seldom in the history of Canada graced any political gathering. While it was a matter of regret that Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. Charles H. Tupper, M.P., were at the last moment prevented from being present, the speakers to whose lot it fell to address the audience contributed eloquence, argument, and common sense, in support of a scheme which is likely to meet with bitterly hostile criticism from its opponents.

THE PLATFORM.

The gathering was large. Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Centre Toronto, presided and seated with him on the platform were:

Sir Adam Wilson,	Mayor E. F. Clarke, M.
Dalton McCarthy, Q.	P.P.,
C. M.P.,	Alex. McNeill, M.P.,
N. F. Davin, M.P.,	Dr. Montague, M.P.,
R. C. Weldon, M.P.,	Lt. Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P.,
Lt. Col. Fred C. Denison, C.B., M.P.,	Lt. Col. Geo. T. Denison,
Christopher Robinson, Q.C.,	Henry O'Brien, Q.C.,
Rev. D. J. Macdonnell,	Rev. Dr. Scadding,
Hon. G. W. Ross,	Hugh McLennan (Montreal),
W. F. Cockshutt (Brantford),	J. H. Long (Peterboro'),
Thomas Skippen,	E. A. Meredith,
T. H. Mason,	J. S. McMurray,
Robert Hay, ex-M.P.,	Wm. Ince,
C. J. Campbell,	F. McFarlane (Ottawa),
J. M. Clark,	J. L. Hughes,
J. F. Small,	J. Costell Hopkins (Ingersoll),
D. R. Wilkie,	Jehu Matthews,
H. H. Lyman (Montreal),	Cassimer Dickson,
Commander Law,	W. Hamilton Merritt,
	Ald. McMillan,

THE AUDIENCE.

Among the ladies present were :

Miss Marjorie Campbell,	Mrs. Harcourt Vernon,
Mrs. E. F. Clarke,	Mrs. Dalton McCarthy,
Mrs. Geo. Kirkpatrick,	Mrs. Fitzgibbon,
Mrs. Banks,	Mrs. Wm. O'Brien,
Mrs. N. Boulton,	Mrs. Geo. Torrance,
Miss G. Boulton,	Miss Fleming (Ottawa),
Mrs. O. R. Macklem,	Mrs. L. A. Denison,
	Mrs. Ald. Piper.

Among the notables were noticed :

Mr. Harcourt Vernon,	Lieut.-Col. O'Brien,
Mr. N. Boulton,	Mr. Geo. Torrance,
Mr. A. Boulton,	Mr. G. W. Yarker,
Col. Otter,	Capt. Sears,
Major Dunn,	Major Lees,
Mr. O. R. Macklem,	Capt. S. A. Denison,
Mr. W. R. Brock,	Mr. John Bailie,
Ald. Piper,	Ald. Frankland,
Ald. Roaf,	Ald. Bell,
Mr. Harry Symons,	Mr. J. Nelson,
	Mr. Frank Somers.

Letters of Regret.

After Chairman Cockburn had called the meeting to order, the secretary, Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt, read "regrets" from a number of gentlemen. Some are as follows :

FROM THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,—I very deeply regret that I am not able to be with you at your annual meeting in Toronto on Saturday evening. Public business of a most pressing nature keeps me in Ottawa much to my disappointment. I hope you will have a full and enthusiastic meeting, and that the idea which underlies your association may get a grand send off.

In this day, when some people are so industriously engaged in weakening the bonds that unite our various provinces, and in severing the ties that bind us to the Mother Land, it is of great importance that the minds of the people be led to contemplate a world-wide Federation of Great Britain and all her colonies. I believe the sentiment in this direction is at present strong, and is constantly growing. The form which this Federation will ultimately assume we may safely leave to the future, feeling sure that if the spirit be sufficiently strong it will in good time find an appropriate expression.

I remain, yours faithfully,
Geo. E. FOSTER.

FROM THE SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS, Ottawa, March 23, '88.
W. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
Toronto Branch Imperial Federation League
in Canada.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you to express my very

great regret that I cannot be present at the meeting of the Imperial Federation League to-morrow evening?

The objects of the League have my very earnest sympathy, and I think they are such as may well commend the support of every loyal Canadian (without distinction of party) who desires to uphold the unity of the Empire.

Lord Roseberry and others who have taken an active part in the movement in England, have shown conclusively in how many practical ways the bonds can be drawn closer between Britain and all her colonies, to their mutual gain and advantage.

The Colonial conference of last year was very helpful in that direction, and, we may hope, is only the precursor of many more such gatherings of representatives from all quarters of the Empire for taking counsel together in respect to all that concerns their common interests.

I heartily hope that the meeting in Toronto may be in every way a success and worthy of the occasion for which it is called.

Faithfully yours,

G. W. ALLAN.

FROM HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS,

Toronto, 21st March, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I am favored with your letter inviting me to be present at a public meeting to be held on Saturday under the auspices of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, and regret that I will be unable to be present.

In these days of some unrest, when chimerical schemes are being proposed for adoption by Canada, which I believe to be fraught with danger and likely to impede the career of progress on which Canada entered in Confederation, and during which such remarkable results have been attained, it is cheering to know that thinking men in the old land as well as the colonies are considering how the Imperial tie is best to be strengthened and maintained and the colonies are to be knit together with the central power. I cannot doubt that statesmanship will find a solution for the problem. In fact I believe that a solution has been found in the creation of the Dominion of Canada, which possesses the second Parliament of the Empire, and which the Parliament of Britain enacted should be composed "of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons," enjoying the almost political freedom and the widest latitude for national and material advancement. I believe in the people of Canada working out their own destiny, on the lines which the statesmen of both parties laid down twenty years ago. And so acting, I have the utmost faith that the conviction I expressed in 1869 will yet be realized and "Australia and British America, drawing from Britain their religion, their literature, their language and their national characteristics will continue to rival each other in the magnitude of their resources and in the rapidity of their development. While the impress of the British mind will be stamped upon and reproduced in what are, in the lapse of time, destined eventually to be great kindred nations, bound together by the ties of origin and by parental and filial affection."

Let our people cherish patriotism to our country and our Empire and steadily pursue the path of development and progress, and time, that mighty factor, will show British subjects how best to combine and consolidate the Empire into one harmonious whole.

I am, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MORRIS, P.C.

To W. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary Toronto Branch

Imperial Federation League.

FROM SIR A. T. GALT.

MONTREAL, March 20, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—It would have given me sincere pleasure to have been present at the meeting of the Federation League in Toronto on the 24th

inst., as I take the warmest interest in this important question. But unfortunately I have other engagements, in view of my early departure for England, which forbids it.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

A. T. GALT.

W. H. Merritt, Esq.,

Honorary Secretary.

FROM HON. JOHN MACDONALD.

THE SENATE, OTTAWA, March 23, 1888.

To Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I will be unable to be present in Association hall to-morrow evening. I am in ignorance of what is understood as the platform of the "Imperial Federation in Canada," neither do I know what political significance is attached to this name. This much I can say. That while we should steadily maintain the kindest feelings towards the great nation with whom we have so much in common, and whose border joins our own, it is nevertheless at once the duty and the interest of every Canadian to do everything in his power to maintain the connection of the Dominion with the Mother Country, a connection which has proved of inestimable advantage to Canada, and the severance of which could only be regarded as a great calamity.

Very truly yours,

JNO. MACDONALD.

FROM C. H. TUPPER, M.P.

March 23, 1888.

MY DEAR MR. MCCARTHY,—At the last moment I find it necessary for me to go at once to my family in Halifax, and so I am prevented from having the pleasure of attending the meeting in favor of Imperial Federation at Toronto to-morrow night. This is to me a great disappointment, as I had with much pleasure counted upon being there.

Wishing the meeting success,

I am, yours very truly,

CHARLES H. TUPPER.

FROM C. N. SKINNER, M.P.

OTTAWA, March 20th, 1888.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of the invitation of the president, vice-president, and committee of the Toronto branch of the Imperial Federation League, to attend the annual general meeting of the League at Toronto on Saturday, the 24th inst.

I appreciate very highly the kindness extended to me by the invitation, but I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to go to St. John, so as to be there on the 24th inst., and therefore cannot attend the meeting.

The objects of the League have my full support and sympathy. I believe that as the colonies ripen up towards full national life they should look to their incorporation into the Empire rather than to a separation from it. Those who oppose the attaining the objects of the League endeavor to magnify the difficulties of detail in such a way as to elevate them into principles and thereby if possible, prevent the consummation of our purposes.

Our people in the past have largely, and nearly always successfully, met every exigency as it arose connected with the extension, stability and preservation of British power and liberty, and I fully believe that in the future they will show themselves equal to the preservation of the great Empire to which all true Canadians are not only proud to at present belong, but also look forward hopefully for a continuance of the connection in some form during all the future.

I think the time has arrived when action should be taken for the preparation of a plan, upon which Imperial Federation can be established, in order that the public mind may not only be influenced by the grandeur of the idea, but see that it is capable of being carried out in a practical manner as well, so as to meet and over-

come the objections of those who are continually charging us with being engaged in a work that is wholly Utopian.

It was stated in Parliament a few days ago, by a gentleman opposed to the purposes of the League that our objects could never be obtained, unless Great Britain would admit to her markets colonial products free, whilst exacting a duty upon merchandise coming from foreign countries, and that, he said, the Mother Country would never do. It is not by any means clear that this gentleman was correct in the statement he made, and if he were it would in my opinion be no hindrance to the unity of the Empire upon a principle that would preserve and continue it, and in such a way that if the English-speaking people in America are again to be made one, the reunion could take place under the old flag rather than under the new.

I remain very truly yours, etc.,
C. N. SKINNER.

FROM PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE GRANGE, TORONTO, March 16, 1888.

DEAR MR. MERRITT,—Accept my best thanks for your courtesy in sending me and Mrs. Goldwin Smith invitations for the meeting of the Imperial Federation League. I should have liked very much to be there, but we are off for the South to-morrow.

Very truly yours,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

W. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.

FROM PRINCIPAL GRANT.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, March 20th.

May you have a most successful meeting and give an impetus to the good cause all over the Province! I wish I could be with you.

Ever yours,
G. M. GRANT.

OTHER REGRETS.

Hon. Joseph Royal telegraphed as follows : Dalton McCarthy, Pres. Imperial Federation League, Toronto.

Am engaged in L'Assomption election. Regret it will be impossible to be present at your league meeting.
J. ROYAL.

The following also wrote regrets :

Hon. J. S. D. Thompson,	Mr. Justice Burton,
Hon. Thos. White,	Mr. Justice Street,
Hon. Speaker Oulmet,	Mr. Justice Rose,
Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick,	Mr. W. D. Matthews,
	Pres. Board of Trade.
Robert Hall, M.P.,	Henry Lyman,
	Montreal.

Hon. O. Mowat,	Jas. Mason,
Hon. A. M. Ross,	Rev. Principal Caven,
Hon. A. S. Hardy,	Chas. Moss, Q.C.,
Hon. Speaker Baxter,	Major Nash,
His Lordship Bishop Sweatman,	Donald Maek,
Rev. Canon DuMoulin,	Dr. Aikins,
Sir W. P. Howland,	Sir D. Macpherson,

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman, who was received with applause, said: Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure indeed to be here this evening. I can assure you from the bottom of my heart that I feel it no ordinary honor to preside over a meeting so large, so influential, and so thoroughly representative in every respect of the great interests, commercial and otherwise, of this the Queen City of the West. (Applause.) When I speak of the interests of this city I am perhaps wrong, because I see before me representatives from all parts of our great, wide and glorious

Dominion. (Applause.) It is not my intention nor is it indeed my place to delay you by any remarks on an occasion such as this. During the last week or ten days I have heard sufficient speeches to satisfy me, certainly, but I am glad to have the opportunity this evening of hearing and seeing something of a different character. At the same time I would have it thoroughly understood by all that this is not a political meeting. (Hear, hear.) It is simply a meeting to consider what is best to be done, so that the bonds which tie us to the old Mother Land may, if possible, be drawn more tight. (Applause.) When we look at that dear old Mother Land we see that those leading there in the great question of Imperial Federation are men who embarked in its cause irrespective of party considerations. I regret that in this country the lines of politics are perhaps drawn so closely that it is hard for us to look at the subject entirely apart from those considerations, but perhaps as we grow older in the matter we may also grow wiser and better able to regard the subject more dispassionately. If I thought this were to be regarded simply as a Conservative or a Liberal meeting I should not have accepted the great honor tendered to me of presiding over this great meeting. We find that in England the first president of the League was the late Right Hon. Mr. Forster, a Liberal, (applause) and the present chief or president of the English Imperial Federation League is the talented Lord Rosebery, who is not only a Liberal, but who, at the present time, might be considered an extreme Liberal, when I say that he is a Gladstonian, (applause), and here in Canada we have Sir John A. Macdonald (applause) and Sir Charles Tupper members of the League, and, at the same time, we find such men as the Hon. Mr. Mowat and Hon. G. W. Ross on the other political side. I hope, therefore, that you will consider we are here entirely as a non-political party, that we are here simply to consider what means are best to be taken so that Britons living in Canada may be drawn more closely to their brother Britons and Britonesses who are living across the ocean, (applause), and it is allowable for me, perhaps, to notice that I am greatly pleased to see that not only is this meeting crowded to the very doors with able and representative men of Toronto and from various parts of the Dominion, but the committee in their wisdom have taken care to provide suitable accommodation for the fairer portion of the community. (Applause.) It argues well for our cause that they should grace such a meeting as this with their presence. Their hearts I think are always right and sound, and they are able to grasp at conclusions more rapidly and surely than we slow-going debating old fogies can do. (Laughter and applause.) Gentlemen from various parts

of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific will address you this evening, and for them I bespeak a patient hearing to whatever party they may belong. I will ask you to look simply at the arguments they bring forward and let us see while they ask us to draw our Briton brothers at the other side of the lake more closely to us, if you men here will desire to shut out your own fathers, mothers, and forefathers. (Loud applause.)

The League Endorsed.

Col. George T. Denison, in rising to move the following resolution, was received with cheers :

Resolved, That this meeting hail with pleasure the establishment of a branch of the Imperial Federation League in this city and confidently hopes that through its instrumentality the objects of the League may be advanced and the ties which bind Canada to the Mother Land strengthened and maintained.

He said it would not be necessary for him to make a very lengthened or powerful speech in order to secure their adhesion to the principles laid down in the resolution. (Hear, hear.) He desired to make a few remarks with reference to the subject, which was one of the most important that could engage the attention of a Canadian audience. (Applause.) The chairman had well said that it was not a political meeting, as otherwise he would not have been there. (Hear, hear.) It was a meeting where every Canadian who loved his country could attend without a compromise of political principles, and he was glad to see such a large, intelligent and enthusiastic assemblage gathered together to proclaim their unswerving allegiance and attachment to the Mother Land. (Loud applause.) There was a crisis at that moment in the affairs of the country and it behooved every patriotic son of Canada to rally around the old flag which had so often frustrated the evil designs of traitors. (Applause.) They were upon the verge of two roads and would have to choose one or the other. (Hear, hear.) He called them traitors because the movement for Commercial Union was originally designed by traitors. (Tremendous applause.) He desired to be fair to those who believed that the movement would not destroy the national life and sentiment of Canada. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he adhered to the position he had assumed in maintaining that the movement was originated in treason. (Loud applause.) There was no use in mincing words in the matter. (Hear, hear.) Commercial Union could only be carried out by absolutely severing the ties which bound the Canadian people to the Mother Land. (Applause.) Not only that, but it aimed at the destruction of the national life of the country by subjecting the people to the power and dictates of a foreign country. (Ap-

plause.) He desired to draw the attention of the audience to a few facts in the history of the continent. Canada was a country with a comparatively small population, but an immense territory, rich in every department of mine and forest lying alongside a country of immense population and great resources. If that country was not an aggressive country, the difficulty would be minimized. He held, however, that it was an aggressive and grasping country. (Hear, hear.) They wanted Florida and they took it; Louisiana and Alaska they annexed; California and Mexico they conquered, and Texas they stole. (Loud applause.) They wanted half of the State of Maine that belonged to Canada and they swindled the Canadian people out of it by means of a false map. (Loud cheers.) The war between the North and South was as much for tariff as slavery. (Hear, hear.) It was only after three years that the South decided to emancipate the slaves. (Hear, hear.) They conquered the South and put them at their feet. (Applause.) He asked them to remember their treatment of the Canadian people in dealing with the question of Imperial Federation. In 1775 they attempted to conquer Canada and again in 1812 but they were beaten ignominiously both times. (Loud cheers.) They left no stone unturned in 1812 to conquer Canada and gave it up as a hopeless task after a three years' effort. (Cheers.) The population of Ontario at that time was only 100,000 as against their ten millions. (Cheers.) They fomented discord which led to the Fenian raid in 1866. Those benighted warriors came armed with United States muskets. (Loud cheers.) They had never evinced a friendly feeling towards Canada. (Hear, hear.) They sent the British Minister home during the Crimean war when they thought England had her hands full. (A voice—"Shame," and loud applause.)

The scheme for Commercial Union emanated from a traitor in New York. (Cheers.) They wanted to have control of the Canadian tariffs. (A voice—"never.")

A man in the audience who gave the name of Robert Spratt and stated he had been a resident of the city for over thirty years, rose to a point of order. He was greeted with yells and hisses from all parts of the hall and cries of "put him out."

The Chairman—The consensus of the meeting is against you. You had better not interrupt the speaker any further.

Mr. Spratt—We know all about these matters.

Col. Denison, resuming, said if the gentleman who interrupted him would keep himself in bounds long enough he would endeavor to make the matter so plain that even a person like him could understand. (Loud cheers.) He was simply relating a few historical facts to show that the people of the

Republic entertained no especial love for the Canadians. (Applause.) They gave a reciprocity treaty to Canada a few years ago and allowed it to remain in force long enough to open up a volume of trade between the two countries and then they suddenly cut it off in the hope that it would produce annexation. (Applause.) The Commercial Union had its birth in treason, he reiterated, and was designed in the hope of inducing the people of Canada to believe in the fallacy that by tying themselves hand and foot to a foreign and hostile power they would get richer by it. (Loud applause.) They wanted to make Canadians believe that an extended market would benefit them. Their real desire, however, was to make Canada a slaughter market for their goods, and by crippling Canadian industries eventually drive the people of the Dominion into such a condition that they would be glad to accept annexation as an alternative of absolute ruin. (Loud applause.) They had conquered and stolen States in the South, and now they desired to betray Canada in the north. (Several voices, "Never," and applause.) The scheme of Imperial Federation was designed to build up Canada and her industries and absolutely to demolish the delusive theory propounded by the authors of that nefarious scheme Commercial Union. (Loud applause.) Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union were one and the same. (Hear, hear.) The prime object of Imperial Federation was to complete an arrangement with the Mother Country whereby our goods would be admitted free with a discriminating tariff against the importations of all foreign powers. (Loud applause.) Such an arrangement he believed would not only benefit the agricultural community but also the whole population of the Dominion. (Applause.) It would consolidate the Empire and give the Canadian people greater influence amongst the nations of the world. (Applause.) Independence would also be preserved in the management of local affairs, while under Commercial Union it was doubtful if Canadians would have any rights at all. (Cheers.) He did not intend to go into details of the scheme, but there was one thing he would insist upon if he had it in his power, and that was that Canada should enter into the proposed Federation scheme as "the Kingdom of Canada," on an equal footing with the other kingdoms and colonies. (Loud cheers.) He did not think, if such a scheme was effected, that it would be more than fifty years before Canada, with her vast resources and constantly increasing population, would have as much interest in the Federated Empire as the Mother Country herself. (Cheers.) He had no patience with those who had no confidence in the future of Canada. (Cheers.) When the honor of Canada was at stake every Canadian should be

willing to sacrifice both personal interests and personal comforts for the honor of his native land. (Cheers.) The Canadians had always shown a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the interests of this country and to the British Empire. (Cheers.) At the time of the North-west Rebellion it was suggested that permission should be asked from the United States to allow Canadian volunteers to pass through their territory. He did not believe that it would have been possible to get the volunteers to do anything of the kind. (Cheers.) He believed he spoke for his comrades in that march on the north shore when he said that no matter what might be the privations and hardships which they would be compelled to endure the Canadian volunteers would never forego their right to march through their own territory. (Great cheering.) He had never heard a single word against it, nor a grumble from any quarter. "We need not be in the least afraid," said the speaker, "for we have a population of five or six millions, and a land of boundless wealth and vast extent; what have we to fear?" Comparing Canada of to-day with other countries in times gone by, he pointed out that England, in the reign of Elizabeth, did not shirk from her duty, nor feel despondent as to her prospects. Spain was then the greatest of the powers, and when she attacked England the pride, national sentiment and courage of the English repelled her and conquered. This was a noble example for the people of Canada to follow, and with self-reliance, courage and allegiance to the Mother Country they were bound to succeed and become a great people. (Cheers.) He had devoted himself to an explanation as to why he was glad to see the Imperial Federation League established, and hoped that all present would view it in the same light. A meeting such as that was eminently calculated to counteract the action of those traitors who would hand over this great country of ours to the tender mercies of a nation that would show them but scant courtesy or consideration when once within its power. (Applause.)

Canada's Future.

Mr. J. M. Clark seconded the motion. He announced that he was not going to make any lengthy speech, as there were many able speakers to follow, who would handle the question much more ably than he could. However, a great crisis had come in the history of this great Canada of ours, and every man who honored and respected her should discharge his duty. The question, "What shall the future of Canada be?" was one of pressing urgency. It was not to be expected that they would for ever remain a colonial dependency of Great Britain; therefore it was for them to say what her future was to be. There were three courses open: (1) they might become an independent nation; (2) they might connect them-

selves with the United States, and (3) they might become part and parcel of one grand Imperial Federation. In the first place it would be well to consider what the prospects would be as an independent nation. Canada, with a population of five million people, alongside a nation of fifty-five million, could only expect to enjoy such rights and privileges as the more powerful nation would concede. Then as to annexation, this was palpably undesirable—(applause)—although there were some who would have them think that it was the only road to prosperity. Imperial Federation appeared to be the correct solution of the question. (Applause.) It must be said that there was a lot of sentiment in this; but after all, there was a great deal in well-acted sentiment. If Canada is to remain an integral portion of the Empire it will secure for her the right of citizenship in that great Empire of which she is a part—the greatest Empire in the world. They were asked to define what was meant by Imperial Federation.

The small fish of the audience (Mr. Spratt)—Hear, near. (Laughter and hissing.)

Mr. Clark—I admit that the request that it should be defined is a very reasonable one, and I was about to define it for the information of my friend below, and others like him.

Mr. Spratt (the aforesaid small fish)—Hear, hear; let me hear it.

Mr. Clark proceeded to define the term. He said that Imperial Federation would enable Canada to rank as an integral part of the British Empire, entitled to representation in the Imperial Parliament and a voice in Imperial affairs, home and foreign. If they had a voice in the foreign policy of the Empire they should contribute their reasonable proportion to the cost of Imperial defences. "Our friend," said the speaker, "may think that Imperial Federation is impracticable; but I would remind him that every great reform was denounced as impracticable until its practicability was established. The abolition of slavery was said to be impracticable, but it is now an accomplished fact. The corn laws were said to be impracticable, but we know that the prophets did not prophesy aright. When it was proposed to construct our great railway system from one side of this great Dominion to the other it was said to be an impossibility, but we see how mistaken were those who thus spoke and possibly thought. At one time it was said that it would be impossible for a steamship to cross the Atlantic, but we know that they have crossed it." (Laughter and applause.) The speaker proceeded to say that the Imperial Federation movement was said to be a Tory one. If this were so it would be a very serious objection to it in the minds of some. (Laughter.) There were, however, very few great beneficial movements with which that party was

not identified—in fact at that moment he could not recollect one. (Applause and laughter.) Perhaps the hon. the Minister of Education could remind him of one. (Renewed laughter.) The movement was not a political movement, but one in which all parties might join. Professor Goldwin Smith had spoken of colonial disintegration but he only represented the ideas of one morbid mind. (Applause.) The professor, while wishing to sever Canada from all connection with the Mother Land, would not extend to Ireland the privilege of local government or home rule. (No, no.) Don't say "no, no," for it will come. The uniform policy of Goldwin Smith was a great failure throughout.

The small fish—Mr. Chairman, I wish—(Hissing and cries of "turn him out.") Mr. Spratt remained standing for a couple of minutes, during which time he was hissed and hooted very liberally. Seeing that he could not secure a hearing the discontented obstructionist resumed his seat.

The speaker concluded by affirming that "everything which Goldwin Smith advocated has been a failure—a great failure."

Canada's Position.

Mr. Alexander McNeill, M.P., on rising to propose the second resolution was received with long-continued applause.

Resolved.—That while having every reason to be satisfied with their position as citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever known, enjoying in the fullest sense the rights of local self-government, with a large measure of protection from external foes, Canadians, now numbering five millions, with their continental territory, rapidly developing resources, growing and far-reaching commerce and increasing wealth, have attained a position from which they can contemplate with a high degree of confidence such well-matured plans as may be proposed alike by Imperial and colonial statesmen for a closer union of the component parts of the Empire and for an increase in the responsibilities and duties necessarily arising out of a union from which so much may be expected of strength, of prosperity and of glory.

He said he came there in this position, that he had to cast himself upon their generosity, but he did not think, however, that it was altogether a hopeless position for a man to be in, throwing himself upon the generosity of a British audience. (Applause.) He thought it was due not only to that great meeting but to the speaker himself who ventured the task of addressing such an audience that he should have the opportunity of considering his subject in order that he might place his thoughts in line and as forcibly as possible. Unfortunately that was not his position, and he confessed that in consequence he came forward with a great deal of hesitation. He had felt a great deal of doubt coming down from Ottawa that day, but when he was face to face with such a glorious meeting all his doubts passed away like mists before the light of the sun. The news of that meeting would be tidings of

great joy all over the Empire, for it would proclaim in trumpet tones that the great British city of Toronto was up and doing in the glorious work of Imperial Federation. (Applause.) He said the great British city of Toronto. Was he wrong? ("No, no"; and renewed applause.) But a short time ago one of the leading organs of the newspaper press there sought to draw a distinction between Canadians and Britons. When he recollected, however, the quarter from which that attempt was made it did not seem to be altogether unexpected—(laughter)—because the newspaper that drew that distinction seemed to think also that Canadians had so far degenerated from the old British stock that they would think with the traitor Wiman that the vast riches of this land were intended, not for Canadians, not for Britons, but for the people of the United States.

The pugnacious individual in the front seat here interrupted, but was shouted into silence by an angry storm from all quarters of the house.

When silence was restored Mr. McNeill continued to say that it was not surprising such an attempt should be made, but it was an attempt that speedily collapsed, for the great loyal spirit of public opinion pressed it down. The people of Toronto were as thoroughly British as any people under the sun, and for that reason he would repeat, even at the risk of offending or displeasing the traitorous crew, "the great British city of Toronto." (Loud applause.) The news of that meeting would be hailed, not only in Ontario and Canada, but over the whole Empire as tidings of joy, not only because of the moral effect which necessarily it would have, but on account of the great good which it would directly achieve in the direction of Imperial Federation. Heretofore Toronto, which should have been in the van of this movement, had been strangely dilatory in getting under way. Montreal was now three years ahead, and friends of federation were beginning to ask what was the matter with Toronto. The city occupied too prominent a position to remain idle and look on. People naturally turned their eyes to Toronto and so far they had seen nothing done there. It would be readily understood that such an effect was distinctly for evil. But if proof of the spirit of Toronto were required it would be found in the fact that the city had returned as a representative to Ottawa a gentleman who spoke out in this matter with no uncertain voice on the very day that the Imperial Federation League was first organized in Canada, (applause,) and if further proof were required it was to be found in the fact that the city had returned a second gentleman to Ottawa who, to his own everlasting honor and the everlasting honor of the city he represented he said, had sent an an-

swer to those who asked Canada to barter her birthright, which rang out fearless and true throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion (loud applause), an answer that was worthy of the man who, living in Canada, had left it for a while to join in the noble attempt to succor on the Nile one of the truest and best spirits, one of the truest world heroes that had ever lived in the tide of time. (Loud applause.) That night, however, Toronto had made a beginning in the Imperial Federation movement that would, he was sure, well atone for the tardiness of the past; a beginning that was an earnest of still greater things to come. (Applause.)

He ventured to say that there was not a single man in that great assemblage who did not sympathize with the great cause they had at heart and desire to further it, which all could do by enrolling themselves that night as members of the Imperial Federation League. (Applause.) The present was a great opportunity afforded to all to help on the greatest and most glorious political cause that human tongue ever advocated. (Applause.)

The man in the front seat—What is it?

Mr. McNeill—It is, sir, when you ask me a cause of peace and progress and civilization. (Applause.) It is, sir, the cause of your own Empire and your own race, (renewed applause,) and I will tell you further, to give you heart, that it is not a losing cause (Great applause.) Even if it were, I should never forsake it; even if it were, you should ask for myself no more glorious destiny than that I might go down forever with it. But it is a cause that will gloriously succeed and in the days to come the man will account himself honored who will be able to say "my forefathers in the days that are past were among those who helped to bring about the consolidation of our matchless British Empire. (Loud and long continued applause.)

On silence succeeding, a gentleman in the rear, referring to the discomfited party in the front seat, appealed to the speaker to "hit him again," an observation that sent the house into roars of laughter,

Mr. McNeill continuing, said more directly to answer a question as to what particular form of federation it was proposed to advocate, he would say that the Imperial Federation League advocated no particular form of Imperial unity, but it existed to advocate consultation, intercommunication, consolidation and concerted action among the different members of the British Empire. (Applause.) And what particular form that Imperial unity might eventually take he for his part did not care so long as it was the best possible and so long as it safe-guarded the existing rights of local Governments in the management of local affairs. He had said this from his place in the House of Commons five

years ago. They were told, however, that this position was altogether untenable.

The old disturber. "Hear, hear." (Cries of "shut up," "fire him out.")

Mr. McNeill said they were told that they should be prepared to state accurately the details of the particular form of confederation that would be brought about; that they had no right to advocate closer union. Their critics told them that unless they were so prepared they (the critics) were entitled to assume that the whole thing was a mere poetic fancy and altogether unworkable. Fortunately, however, for the Empire and fortunately for mankind, this theory of the critics was altogether vain and foreign to the facts, because this thing which the critics said was unrealizable was a thing which could not only be brought about but a thing which, in the words of Mr. Gladstone, was "being accomplished at this very moment by leaps and jumps." (Applause.)

The man with the trouble on his mind again rose in the front seat, and was greeted with yells of "sit down," "turn him out," "order," and such like. Evidently determined, however, to interfere with the harmony and enthusiasm of the meeting, he remained on his seat, and in a voice which was audible only to the reporters sitting beside him, he called for "facts."

When quiet again reigned Mr. McNeill proceeded with his address. He said that it was useless for these critics to endeavor to persuade the people of this country that a better organization and closer union of the Empire was impossible while this better organization and closer union was at the very moment being brought about with marvellous rapidity. It was only in 1884 that the Imperial Federation League came into existence, and to-day what did they find? They found that the young life of Imperial unity was throbbing throughout every member of the Empire. (Loud applause.) They found that the oneness of the Empire was already being recognized by the summons of the great Imperial consolidative assembly of representatives from all parts of the Empire. They found that the great Imperial conference had already taken up and dealt with the difficult and dangerous question of the New Hebrides. It had changed the whole course of the English policy with reference to that matter. Was not that a fact? Was it not a result? But they found furthermore that this great Imperial conference had taken up and dealt with the great overshadowing question of the closer union and better organization of the military and naval forces of the Empire on a common basis for the purposes of mutual defence. Was that not a fact? As a result of thus dealing with the question they found the Mother Country agreeing to provide a fleet of war ships for Australian waters, and the

Australian people agreeing to sustain, maintain and keep that fleet of war ships which the Mother Country had thus provided. What was all that he would like to ask if it was not a closer union; if it was not a consolidation of the Empire; if it was not a one result of the very things which the Imperial Federation League existed to bring about? It was indeed consultation, consolidation and concerted action among the different members of the Empire. (Loud applause.) The question he would ask them was "did they approve of this confederation?" (Cheers.) "Were they in favor of this Imperial Conference?" (Renewed cheering.) "Where they in favor of organizing for mutual defence?" (Tremendous cheering.) When the question of mutual defence was taken up by the Imperial Conference it was agreed that the Canadian people by the establishment of a military college at Kingston, by the construction of the Intercolonial railway and the C.P.R., and by the organization of the militia forces had done their fair share towards the defence of the Empire. (Cheers.) He ventured to say that he expressed the sentiments of the audience when he said that if the integrity of the Empire was threatened or the honor of the British race assailed in any portion of the Empire, no people would be willing to make greater sacrifices—more substantial sacrifices—than would the people of Canada to maintain that Empire intact, and to preserve British honor inviolate. (Tremendous cheering.) If they approved of the consolidation of the Empire, of Imperial unity, of the decision of the Imperial Conference, of the purchase by the Mother Country of a fleet for the Australian waters, to be maintained by the Australian people. If they endorsed all of those, he implored them to give their adhesion to the Imperial Federation movement, which was instrumental in bringing them about. (Loud cheers.) He would advise them not to be afraid of shocking the over-sensitive loyalty of some critics of the scheme; of two evils choose the least. (Applause.) It was, he was quite sure, very painful to some of those gentlemen to witness the coarse, vulgar exhibition of the sentiment which they themselves prized so highly, and guarded so zealously and held so sacredly that no one let him look ever so minutely could ever chance to get the slightest glimpse of it about either their persons or premises. (Loud cheers.) It was, of course, to any kind-hearted man a painful thing to cause discomfort, but where duty called they must obey—(applause)—and after all the preservation of our Empire was even more important than the soothing of those too delicate sensibilities. (Hear, hear.) And then it should be remembered that those gentlemen were able to close their eyes and shut their ears against those too coarse

exhibitions of loyalty on the part of some Canadian people and to persuade themselves that that enthusiastic loyalty was inconsistent and attempted to make other people agree with them. (Applause.) It reminded him of the famous lines of Coleridge :

Bold with joy, forth from his dark and lonely
hiding place,
The owlet Athiesin sailing on obscene wings,
thwart the moon,
Drops his blue fringed wings and holds them
close,
And looking at the glorious sun in heaven, cries
out "Where is it?"

(Loud and long continued cheering.)

The Maritime Province Orator.

Prof. R. C. Welden, M.P., in rising to second the resolution was received with loud cheers. He said he was at a disadvantage in rising to speak after the eloquent address of his friend, Mr. McNeill. He (Mr. Welden) was not an orator as Brutus was. He was a plain, blunt man with few words and little power of utterance to stir men's breasts. (Laughter and applause.) As a resident of the city of Halifax and addressing a Toronto audience he relied with some certainty upon their good will and patience for the reason that he remembered in April of 1885, when by the icy coast there came like a burst of sunlight to brighten the calm of that dismal day the pleasant news that their sons who had gone to fight for the cause of their country had been ministered to in the Queen City of the West. (Tremendous cheering.) It was indeed refreshing news to their friends and relatives down by the dreary sea to learn that the good people of Toronto had thought their brave boys worthy to eat and drink within their hospitable gates. (Renewed cheering.) The prayer of every father and mother in Halifax went up to heaven that day in thankfulness to the Toronto people who had shown such kindness to their contingent for the battle field who had left their homes a few days previous. (Applause.) He thought that a young people like Canada, who were isolated from the military systems of Europe and the Old World, should be allowed to keep free from them and not be inveigled in a European war. (A voice: "Hear, hear.") To the friend who said "Hear, hear," he wished to say that from 1688 up to the present time, a period of two hundred years, England had been engaged in eight great wars. For sixty-eight years England had armed men in the field every summer. Every one of those wars, with one exception, were directly or indirectly concerned with the North American continent and with the English settlement of that portion of the Empire. (Cheers.) It was a constant duel between England and France for the possession of the northern half of the American continent. (Cheers.) England had not meddled in strictly European quarrels. Her war

with Russia was in defence of and for the preservation of her Eastern possessions. (Applause.) If those wars were for the colonies they were the wars of the colonists, and should be viewed as such. (Cheers.) Opponents said "what are you doing? You are talking abundantly, but that does not amount to much." In twenty years they had done something by example. The federation of the provinces took place in 1867, and an example was then set which the Empire itself proposed to follow. (Cheers.) In the twenty years following Canada had incurred a great debt. At the time of the Federation of the provinces the debt of the Dominion amounted to \$75,000,000. The added debt since then reached the sum of \$225,000,000. Canada had spent \$40,000,000 in the construction of the Intercolonial railway and \$20,000,000 in deepening and widening canals, almost up to the Queen City from the seaboard. Between \$7,000,000 and \$8,090,000 had been expended in surveying and settling the North-west, that vast heritage which, in the wisdom of Providence, was one day destined to be the home of toiling millions of British subjects from congested regions in the old land. (Cheers.) It acted as a safety valve to the older provinces and offered a home to millions of their brethren in Great Britain and Ireland, who wished to live and die under the British flag. (Cheers.)

About seventy millions had been expended upon that great province on the Pacific coast with the result that the great Dominion of Canada now stretched from ocean to ocean bound by iron ties which offered an alternative route to the Mother Country in times of trouble in relation to her Eastern possessions. (Cheers.) That expenditure which he had enumerated was wisely disbursed and tended at every step to the ultimate federation of the mightiest Empire the world had ever seen. (Loud cheers.) He had heard the name of a distinguished scholar mentioned that night and regretted that he was "off to the South" and could not be present. (Loud laughter. Of that polished scholar he desired to speak in terms of courtesy behind his back. (Hear.) He was one of the young men who hailed with delight the information that Cornell University was to be graced by the presence of one so worthy and talented as the former Professor of Modern History in the world famed University of Oxford. He felt that the American continent might well be proud of having within its fold one who had earned such literary fame and who carried with him the aroma of great learning blended with genius. (Hear, hear.) When that gentleman came to Canada he welcomed him as a valuable addition to the ranks of Canadian citizenship, but he was frank to confess that his talents since then had been sadly misapplied. (Cheers.) He admitted him to be a consummate master

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-

tralia. They should see those scattered colonies of the Pacific ocean joined together in one union. He was there to say that the feeling abroad among the British people with regard to the colonies some time ago was injuring the colonies very much. It was only a very short time ago that a feeling of want of knowledge existed among the people of the British Empire with regard to the colonies, but those who read the public newspapers to-day saw that this feeling was being swept away and England now more than ever in her past history appreciated the wealth of her colonies in this and other parts of the world. Canada had brought about a union among her scattered colonies by the construction of a magnificent highway from ocean to ocean and this had done a great deal towards removing the feeling that had existed in England with regard to the colonies. He might be met right there with the statement that the true feeling with respect to the colonies was exceedingly good at home, while the feeling with regard to England in the colonies was not as favorable as it might be. It was said that in various parts of the Empire there was a feeling of distrust towards the Mother Land. He would ask to be shown any part of the British Empire where away down deep in the hearts of the people there did not exist a feeling of loyalty to the British Crown. (Loud applause.) Only a short time ago they heard of secession in Nova Scotia. He knew that the sentiments of the people down by the sea were sound to the core for British connection. (Applause.) At the present time Ireland was the very centre of the agitation of the British Empire, but, he would ask any one there to-night to look up the glorious record of the British people and find any place where Irishmen did not take a noble part. (Loud applause.) Underneath all that opposition to what they believed to be oppression, underneath all the present agitation away down deep in the hearts of the Irish people they would find a love of the grand old country and a spirit which would in the future, as in the past, fight for the maintenance of the British Empire. (Renewed applause.) Then they might be told that the question of Imperial Federation was one of sentiment altogether. He would admit that there was a very great deal of sentiment in it, but he did not know that sentiment was a bad thing in building up a nation. (Applause.) They had confidence in the league, in the literature of the league and in the spirit abroad that out of the sentiment of the people of the Empire generally would be evolved a feasible scheme for the completion of the work which they were engaged in formulating there that night. (Applause.) With regard to the question of what Imperial Federation is —

The same old disturber—Hear, hear.

Dr. Montague—My friend says hear, hear and shakes his head, but there is nothing in that. (Loud laughter.) He (Dr. Montague) as to what Imperial Federation meant, though, he could evolve from the sentiment of which he had spoken to a larger, broader, and more fraternal platform than had already been placed before the meeting. There was a search among the Canadian people at the present time for a market for their products. The Canadians were a great agricultural people and a great manufacturing people, but the largest industry of the country was that in which the hardy sons of toil were engaged from end to end of the land. They had a great discussion on this subject in the House of Commons, the foundation of which was the argument for reciprocal trade relations, which, it was claimed, might be carried on with the United States. It was said that these relations would increase the market for the farmers of this country. He did not desire to bring politics on that platform, but he would be allowed to express the opinion that it was taking coals to Newcastle to carry agricultural products among a people who themselves were exporting hundreds of millions of dollars worth of these very products to people of other lands. (Applause.) But there was a country which could afford the farmers of Canada the market they were looking for. This question of markets was one which was increasing into a serious difficulty as his friend Davin—(applause)—who came from the Northwest would tell them that the agricultural products were increasing triple and quadruple in quantity and export. Wealth from this magnificent source would pour into the treasury of the Dominion of Canada. Those who could afford Canadian farmers the best market for their products were the British people who consumed hundreds of millions of dollars of agricultural products which they admit from the various countries of the world free and without discrimination in favor of their colonies. But if a small discrimination in favor of the colonies were made the increase in price for Canada would be so appreciable as to form a good advance in the rate of exported products. (Applause.) He might be met at once with the statement that such a favor from Great Britain was impossible, but he denied that in toto. In Great Britain to-day they found the farmers anxious that a small duty should be placed upon agricultural products. They all knew that to-day the agriculturists of Great Britain were prostrated by the flood of foreign product coming into the market. To-day the policy of the Conservatives in power in the country was fair trade, but there were strong elements at work to bring about a slight alteration. A statement had been made there that there were three possibilities of the future for this.

Dominion of Canada. He believed for the future that this great scheme of Imperial Federation would succeed, but he believed farther that if it were never to be a success that Canada would remain true to her allegiance to the British Crown. (Loud applause.) He believed that if he were permitted to look into the future of the country for a few years he would see, from ocean to ocean, the country teeming with a population of millions of the hardy, intelligent sons of the British race (applause) numerous cities and towns filled with the noise of hammer, forge and machinery; the smiling happy homes, rivalling in domestic felicity even those of England itself, and above all, and over all, floating that old flag that so long has waved successfully to the battle and the breeze. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Trade Side of the Question.

Mr. Hugh McLennan, Montreal, in coming forward to second the resolution was warmly received. He said he would confine himself to the business side of the question, of which he was in a position to speak. He believed that after the people of Canada had adopted the system of relieving themselves of overflow products through trade relations with their larger neighbors on the other side of the line they did it in the interest of the development of the country, and he thought that every true Canadian looking fairly at the matter would acknowledge that the most trade was done under reciprocity with the United States. But confidence in the system soon was dispelled, and the people saw what a delusion it was. The alternative was placed before them of entire termination of trade on any favorable principle or annexation. A continuation of Commercial Union meant ultimately that Canada should become part of the other country. If it should become a question with the Maritime Provinces, with their wealth on land and sea, to look for a market along the Atlantic coast and if Lower Canada, with its large industries and great natural water way, should look in the same way to the neighboring Republic; if here in Ontario the trade went across the lake, it would be only a question of time how soon the trade would be entirely absorbed by the larger markets of the States, and if Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and London had to look in that direction to New York as the point of importation; if Manitoba had in like manner to look to St. Paul it would only be a question of time how soon the country would cease to exist altogether. The development of the country at present was said to have been brought about with a large indebtedness but it was a respectable indebtedness, —(applause)—one that should be regarded as a credit to the country. For it they had got communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their highway was to be the great

highway of the future to the East, and was one of the greatest works ever executed for the consolidation of the country. That line of railway had given the country a nationality. (Applause.) Before it was built they were Englishmen and Irishmen and Scotchmen, but to-day the great majority of the people of the country called themselves Canadians. (Loud applause.) If right use were made of that great work it would be more than worth the debt that had been incurred through it. He would now speak more particularly in respect to the last clause of the resolution. If the representatives of the people in the House of Commons were asked to take up this great principle it would be the proper way of treating it. The spirit of the people with regard to it was evident. This the first of such meetings held in the city of Toronto was as thoroughly unanimous as it was large and representative, and it was his belief that many more such audiences could be had in Toronto; and in other cities and towns outside Toronto. (Applause.) Why then not bring the matter before Parliament for discussion at once. What a great advance it would mean instead of the present course of agitation which was altogether too slow a means of developing public interest in the question. He believed the matter should be dealt with in this way in Parliament, not only on this side but also in Great Britain. Great Britain adopted a free trade policy to-day against what was considered the class rights, but if a very moderate tariff were imposed here he believed it would meet a hearty response in Great Britain. Believing this, as he did, it was not a question as to the large amount of duty that should be imposed, there was a moral influence in the assertion of the principle. He looked back to the day the National Policy was adopted with pride, not because of the tariff then created, but on account of the inauguration of a system calculated to preserve native industries. (Applause.) Britain should do likewise. He believed that a discriminative tariff in favor of Canada by the Mother Country would turn the tide of emigration from the Republic to the Canadian North-west. (Applause.) It was his earnest wish that the people of Canada would press upon the attention of Parliament the necessity for pushing to a practical issue the scheme for Imperial Federation. (Applause.) The sooner the people got it out of their heads, if they ever gave the matter a serious thought, that they would be benefited in any shape by Commercial Union, the better for themselves. (Applause.) He had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

The Resources of the Country.

Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., was enthusiastically applauded in rising to support the motion. He was delighted to find himself

once more face to face with a Toronto audience. (Applause.) He was well repaid for his journey by a pilgrimage northward on Yonge street. (Laughter.) He congratulated the ladies upon their attendance. His friend from Albert (Mr. Weldon) had said that the ladies welcomed him (Mr. Davin). Well, it was only right and proper that they should. (Laughter.) He had always entertained a very high opinion of the ladies, and they occupied a very large place in his affections. (Cheers and laughter.) If the movement in favor of Imperial Federation did nothing else than bring men of different sentiment together to discuss so large a question it would not have resulted in vain. He did not believe that any people in the world existed under more free or liberal condition than did the people of Canada. (Applause.) It was not to be presumed that in case a satisfactory federation of the Empire could not be obtained that annexation must follow. Such an idea was preposterous, as the Canadian people could stand in their own shoes as competitors with any people in the world. (Cheers.) The Canadian people had a magnificent future before them, one calculated to produce the envy of other countries less fortunate in the matter of resources. The past had been with the United States, the future was for Canada. (Applause.) There were millions of acres yet untenanted in the prairie regions of the great North-west which offered an incomparable home, under the old flag, to the surplus population of the older Britain. (Applause.) He did not despair of the ultimate consummation of a scheme of Imperial Federation which would increase in a short time the population of the country to twenty or thirty millions. There was indomitable pluck, courage and perseverance in the people of Canada who realized their vast possessions and loyally worked together in furtherance of their development. (Applause.) The population of the North-west was prosperous and contented, and even in the remotest part of that illimitable domain the hearts of the people beat as true to the British flag, as true to the heart of the Empire as did those of the people of the Queen city of the west—Queen city of Ontario he meant. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Mr. Davin—I was thinking of Regina. (Loud laughter.)

He would use his influence in parliament to have the scheme matured in practical shape, but he wished to emphasize his faith in the future that awaited the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) He spoke with a knowledge of the feelings of the people of the North-west in saying that they wanted neither Commercial Union, annexation or amihilation. (Loud applause.) What would be thought of such men as he saw before him if

they lost faith in the future of the country, with its resources unparalleled in agriculture and minerals. (Applause.) Such a thing was impossible and he implored them by the memories of Raleighs, Blakes and Drakes to stand shoulder to shoulder in working out the destiny of Canada by the development of her industries, by inculcating a national sentiment and by defending and maintaining to the last British connection and Imperial sovereignty. (Loud cheers.)

Progress Towards Federation.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., President of the Imperial Federation League, was greeted with a regular ovation on rising to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not at this stage of the movement necessary, nor in view of the numerous interests involved expedient, that any precise scheme of carrying into practical working the principles of Imperial Federation should be defined, but this meeting is glad to know that the recent Colonial Conference, at which matters of interest common to the Mother Country and her colonies, were discussed, was the direct outcome of the parent League established in London only four short years ago, and it may well be that out of succeeding conferences of this kind is to be evolved the best and most suitable method of carrying into effect the federative principle which the League has been established to promote.

He said he felt an unusual diffidence on that occasion, although not unaccustomed to public speaking—(laughter)—in rising to address such a magnificent gathering of his fellow citizens upon the practical details of the question, so far as they could yet be spoken of, and which they were met to endorse by their presence. (Applause.) He felt that they labored under a difficulty in presenting their case to some extent, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Foster, a Minister of the Crown who was detained by pressing departmental business, and also his friend Mr. Charles Tupper, who was fast rising into fame in the House of Commons as an able debater, who was prevented from being present owing to family sickness. He did not, however, feel ashamed of the speakers who had addressed the meeting. He never heard a case more ably or clearly presented, and the meeting itself augured well for the future success of the movement. (Applause.) The man who ignored the patriotism of the people which burned in their breasts, was incapable of the highest degree of statesmanship. (Applause.) It was not because they had been told that, during a brief period of trade relationship with the States, an advantage had accrued to Canada, that they were going to turn their backs upon the grand old Mother Country which had protected her colonies in every emergency. (Loud applause.) He did not think that the practical Canadian people were prepared to endorse any scheme which did not hold out any hope,

any prospect, of being adopted on practical lines and being capable of practical solution. (Cheers.) It was because he believed that the scheme of Imperial Federation was practical and was certain of ultimate adoption, that three years ago he did not hesitate to link himself with its advocacy although told that it was the political mistake of his life. (Loud cheers.) He was never privileged to address such a magnificent audience before and he knew that they came there to endorse the scheme. (Tremendous cheering.) Their presence would lend strength to the battle which was being waged without fear in defence of the principles which they professed. (Loud cheers.) Were they to be asked at that early stage of the movement to lay down in black and white and in detail the measure which was to unite on a different basis from that which now existed, the great Empire of Britain? Was it possible in the city of Toronto that they should be asked to state in exact terms the basis of union which they hoped would be accomplished? Why how many years was it before Canadian Federation was brought to a climax in 1867 after it was first advocated and discussed? (Applause.) If his recollection served him aright it was first proposed in the famous report of Lord Durham in 1837 or 1838, thirty years before it came before the native parliament, which was now the charter of Canadian rights. (Cheers.) What great reform, he asked, had been propounded in a night except in the French chamber? It was not fair to require details of such a gigantic proposal at such an early stage in its development. (Applause.) With a little time all would come right and with the consummation of the Federation of the Empire would dawn the brightest day in Canadian history, when the sons and daughters of the Mother Land would be united not only by paternal ties with the people of Canada but by a federative principle which would add dignity and power to the Dominion and the Empire alike amongst the nations of the world. (Loud cheers.) Four years ago this League was established in England, and last year, in response to the speech from the throne, a conference assembled in London, at which was discussed the best means of furthering the common interests of the Empire. The burning question of the New Hebrides was there debated, with the best results. Australia decided to bear her part of the cost, and when Canada was asked what she was prepared to do, she replied that she was building the C. P. R., which would give England another road to her eastern possessions, "and she is still prepared to bear her share of the work." (Applause.) This was a great deal to have accomplished. It was a great thing to know that this conference had settled matters with which states-

men could not deal. It was not to be supposed that Canada could send any large representation to Westminster. No one ever supposed that they should, nor did any one imagine that they were to lose one jot or tittle by a closer connection with the Old Country. With all their advantages they had not yet the full rights of British citizenship. The humblest man in England has a voice in her foreign policy, in which Canada has not one word to say. The time had come when Canada should step forward and claim this privilege, assuming whatever responsibilities she was justly entitled to assume in connection therewith. He did not believe there was a man in the hall that evening who would not make a sacrifice in the cause of the dear old land, or one who would not be prepared to say, in case of an outbreak of war, "I will bear my share in defending her." (Applause.) When England was engaged in the Crimean war, her colonies nobly supported her, and when she needed men at the Soudan, the Australian colonies offered her assistance, and should she again require the help of Canada her Canadian subjects would not be found wanting. (Applause.) As to the subject of representation in Westminster, it would be foolhardy on his part to lay down plans for the guidance of the British Empire, but of this they might be assured, that whatever was Canada's fair representation she would get it. Greater difficulties than this had been surmounted and there was no doubt some scheme would be devised which would remove this obstacle. If Canada were lost Australia would fall and England would be reduced in power; but if England and Canada and Australia were united in the one common cause they would be the greatest power on the face of the earth. (Applause.) As an old member of the House of Commons it would be his pleasing duty to bring before that body a better scheme than the one now before it, (laughter,) which was an endeavor to break up the Empire in the name of Unrestricted Reciprocity or Commercial Union. (Applause.) They should say to their friends in the Old Country, "we have the grain which you people want, the beef which you require. We ask you to give them a preference in your markets, and we will be prepared to open our markets for your products on equal terms. There is no man in Canada who will say that this is not sound policy. The price of wheat raised from seventy-five cents to a dollar a bushel would not be giving to Canada all she wants, but would draw people from the other side to grow her grain. When the Irish question was settled—which, it was to be hoped, it soon would—it would be another step in favor of Imperial Federation and the making of the British Empire the greatest in the world. (Loud cheers.)

The Justice of It.

Mr. Cockshutt seconded the resolution. In doing so he said he would not detain the audience at any length, seeing that they looked as if they would prefer to sing "God Save the Queen." He thought, however, that there would be more fault found with the last resolution than with any of the others. It was, nevertheless, just on the authority of the greatest law and the greatest constitution. The law was the law of God—"Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." The constitution he would quote was the constitution of Great Britain. It was not in England to say die. There were those who would have them turn their eyes to the great Sodom of the South. But this they would not do. Rather should they turn their attention to the great British rule. They would live and die under the same old flag, and under the power that

Encircling us an arm both true and brave
 Extending far across the great salt wave,
 Though but a woman's hand 'tis firm and strong,
 Enough to guard us from all fear or wrong,
 A hand to which all British subjects cling,
 The loving hand of England's noble Queen.
 (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonnell's Sentiments.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell was received with enthusiasm. He said he did not come there to speak, but he had come to show on which side he was. (Applause.) He had nothing to give the audience being called upon as he was but sentiment, but he did not apologize for sentiment. He did not believe that magnificent audience

would have come there if the question were merely one of dollars. Listening there that night he had felt proud of his native province of Nova Scotia when he heard her able representative speak on Imperial Federation. With such representatives as that they need not be afraid to send men over to the Imperial Parliament, for they would be able to hold their own with the best of their brethren from Australia or anywhere else. (Applause.) He would put sentiment before dollars any day if a choice in that respect were left to him to make. He would live with his own wife and children in a cottage with a patch of garden and put up with hard times until, by honest work, he was able to raise himself into independence rather than go over the way for breakfast to the rich man on condition that he should barter his freedom. (Loud and long continued applause, with waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.) They were citizens of a free country, a country that had glorious traditions, and where was the man who would barter away that glorious post for a mess of pottage. (Renewed applause.) The question was one affecting the life of the nation and feeling as he did that the God of nations had given them a magnificent heritage on this continent; had given them a glorious past in the history of the British Isles, was he not right in preferring life, with its responsibilities and its perils, no doubt, but also with its deep well springs of faith and glow of hope and aspiration. (Great applause.)

The audience separated after the National anthem had been sung with fervour.

question
there
native
rd her
edera-
t they
to the
e ablo
their
else.
before
t re
He
and
patch
times
raise
n go
man
free-
ause,
dies).
coun-
where
that
(Re-
one
g as
had
on
a
itish
with
oubt,
faith
reat

onal

