IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston, Speaks in Hamilton

TO A PRETTY FAIR AUDIENCE.

It Is Decided to Form a Branch of the League in Hamilton.

It was somewhat of a surprise to those who attended the Imperial Federation meeting in the Grand Opera House on Saturday night that the attendance was not larger. The down stairs was fairly filled and a couple of dozen or so of people sat in the gallery. In all perhaps 500 people were present. Upon the stage sat quite a large number of influential citizens, among them being ministers, doctors, lawyers and representatives of other professions.

Mayor Doran occupied the chair and in opening said—Whenever a public meeting is called and I am requested to preside I do so with pleasure because it is a duty. The question of Imperial Federation is one of importance, but my views upon it are not yet definite enough to express here. I will therefore call upon Principal Grant and Mr. McCarthy to address you upon the subject.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S ADDRESS.

Principal Grant was given a hearty ovation upon arising. He said—Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to ask a few plain questions of my fellow citizens to-night and to answer them calmly and without imputing motives to any one. My first question is a very important one, as upon its answer hangs the weight of all the others. It is, "Is Canada in a condition of stable equilibrium?" You may ask what that means. Well, apply it to a man and a man is not in an enviable position if he is not in a condition of stable equilibrium. A country not in a condition of stable equilibrium is not on a sound political foundation. My answer is that Canada is not in a condition of stable equilibrium. There is an uncertainty about its affairs and anxiety about its future which are alarming. Three months ago while in Australia I saw that the newspapers of Canada were discussing annexation, independence and other conditions. What would be thought of the State of Maine if the same condition of things existed there? In the State of Maine from 1870 to 1880 the population increased only 3 per cent., while that of the Maritime Provinces of Canada increased 13 or 14 per cent. Yet the newspapers in the State of Maine do not discuss their future as those in Canada do. They do not say we are progressing so slowly that we must change our political connections. Some people say why not compare the whole of the United States with Canada? Because it would not be fair, and the man who would do so must be ignorant or scarcely honest. You might as well compare Scotland with England. Maine would have some reason for discussing the question of secession, but that State never does so, and why? Because the country discussed the question, and when one State or a cluster of States raised the question the whole country put its foot upon it. The civil war in the United States settled the question and decided that the separate States had no right to secede. In Canada we call secession independence, but independence means that we are to be no longer British subjects. You may say that the connecting links between Canada and Great Britain are not very strong. I do not agree with that but will not argue the point. But in Canada we go farther than discuss secession. Suppose the State of Texas were to propose annexation to Mexico. They would not only be seceding but they would be suiciding in blotting out the name of the State of Texas from history. However, I am not denying the right of secession, but when a people are always talking secession there is something wrong about their stability as a people, and there must be something wrong in Canada. What is it? Is it or is it no the fact that the people of Canada have not share in the supreme duty of self government? At present we have not. Can that state of things be continued? If we do not respect ourselves, who will respect us? It is not our fault that we are without our supreme right and duty of self-government, but the question will be settled. It cannot be put down. The young men of Canada will not be satisfied with a permanent condition as at present. My second question is this: "What is the cause that Canada is not in that condition of stable equilibrium that every well-governed State is?" The cause is that the condition of a colony is not at first one of full citizenship. At first we in Canada were wholly dependent upon the mother country, but we have made vast strides in national life. It is only half a century since Lord Durham made his famous report recommending that Canada be given the right to manage her own local affairs. In twenty-one years we have become a consolidated country and we have made great progress. And we will settle every home question that comes up. When great questions come up some people say, "Oh, don't touch that question, or you'll smash the Confederation.' Nonsense. We will settle every home question and strengthen the Confederation. We have done a great deal for the mother country in the last twenty-one years, and without a cent of expense to that country. We have advantages in being part of the British nation too, for it is a great deal for us to be able to say to our sons that they can study in Canada for positions in any part of the British Empire, and are not only Canadians but British subjects. We have constructed a great canal system, a great railway system and have opened up our Northwest, thus doing great imperial work. Years ago Mr. Blake advocated a closer connection of the Provinces with the British Empire, but now he says the scheme was received coldly then and would be impossible now. I don't think it is impossible, because any man does not see the possibility. Events are wiser than men and events make that which seems impossible quite possible. If the principle was right years ago it is right now. Our principle is that the union between Great Britain and her colonies must be preserved. I have shown you the cause of our unrest and uncertainty as to the future. Now I will ask you what is the cure? Full citizenship—that's the cure. Because that's the point we have been looking forward to all along. What has been urged in connection with every reform that has been advocated in Canada? That every reform would make us more loyal to Great Britain because it was in accord with the spirit of the British constitution. Is all our work of fifty years, which has made us more loyal to Britain, to be used to bring about secession? No. That would not be evolution, and I believe in evolution. It would be in the direction of destruction instead of advancement. I say this is the only cure for our uncertain feeling as to the future—Imperial Federation. Some people say there is another way—by annexing with the United States and separating from Great Britain, but ultimately joining again with Great Britain in one great British nation. I don't like that, because it doesn't seem right to separate for the sake of forming a stronger union, or to draw all a man's blood from him for the sake of making him stronger. Colonies have been compared to apples falling from the tree. I don't like the comparison, but would rather compare colonies to children, for as children grow up they strengthen the parent. Some say that when a man grows up he should have a household of his own, and therefore argue for secession. Well, I do think that a young man should have his own independent household, but if the parents have accumulated great inheritances and influence, is there any reason why the children should not form an honorable partnership? Canada could not live within itself nor could Canada defend herself as an independent nation, but the empire united could live and prosper within itself and so defend itself that no power could attack it, nor would the empire attack any other. It would bring about a reign of peace. Some men would have us begin with Commercial Union, which, I believe, means disunion. This is our country and the United States is another country, and are we to separate ourselves from our mother country in order to unite with another? It would be unjust to discriminate against England in favor of the United States, and Commercial Union, I think, would be discriminating against our own friends, our country and our Queen. Then Commercial Union is impossible, because it would rob us of our fiscal independence, and we would not get the fancied commercial advantages without political union. Canadians want the greatest amount of free trade with the United States possible, but the man who believes we can get it without paying the price of our fiscal and political independence is, I think, mistaken. We want full citizenship, but we would have to pay a price for it. Since we got our rights of self-government we have run up a public debt of $300,000,000, I think—that is the price we have paid for our freedom. If we had secession we would have to pay for it, and if we had annexation we would have to pay as well. Of course there are difficulties in the way of Imperial Federation, but as Hon. Oliver Mowat has said, what are statesmen for, but to overcome difficulties. What is implied in full citizenship in addition to our present rights? We would have war, peace and treaty making rights, that is, we would have representatives from the self-governing colonies in the Imperial Council. Another plank of the Imperial Federation platform is that Britain should discriminate in favor of her colonies in trade matters. Some people say that Britain would not consent to such a thing, but I believe she would; at any rate she has never been asked. She should be asked to give such advantages, because it would be an advantage to the whole empire. Carry the points I mention and we would no longer be a dependency of Great Britain, and Great Britain would no longer be a little strip of land in the Atlantic. I would go in for the closest trade relations between the colonies and between the colonies and Great Britain. We find that the Irish-Canadians are not so much in favor of Imperial Federation as the Scotch or English. If I were an Irishman I would be more in favor of it than I am, for the quickest way to convert England and the North of Ireland to the Home Rule theory is to convince them that Home Rule would not endanger the unity of the nation. I know of nothing but Imperial Federation that will accomplish Home Rule for Ireland. I am not opposed to sentiment in this matter and I could not bring myself to willingness to have Canada cut off from the past history of Britain. I want to be a part of that nation. If there is one thing that makes me proud of being a Canadian it is that in being so I am a Briton. Principal Grant occupied the platform for an hour and three-quarters, and closed his remarks by a very eloquent peroration.

It was moved by Mr. Edward Martin, seconded by Mr. F. W. Fearman, That, in order to secure the unity and defence of the Empire, some system of federation or co-operation is expedient.

TAFFY FOR HAMILTON.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, upon arising to speak to the resolution, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said he had come to Hamilton to hear Principal Grant, not to make a speech himself. Five years ago, he said, he was present at a meeting in London, England, when the Imperial Federation League was formed. He took no part in it at that time. Three years ago the league was organized in Canada. He had felt doubtful of its success, even when Montreal, Toronto, Brantford and Kingston took it up, unless the movement had the support of the level-headed people of Hamilton. Separation of Canada from Britain could not be accomplished until all Canada arose as one man and demanded it, which would never happen as long as the people of Canada were sane and Britain used them justly. When the league was organized in Hamilton he hoped he would have the privilege of returning to Hamilton to address the people.

It was moved by Mr. George H. Mills, seconded by Mr. F. MacKelcan, That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a branch of the Imperial Federation League of Canada in Hamilton.

Mr. Geo. M. Barton at this point arose and asked if this movement was the small end of the wedge by which it was proposed to destroy the National Policy and throw it to the winds. He thought it was not

The motion was put to the meeting and declared carried.

A vote of thanks to Principal Grant and Mr. D'Alton McCarthy was moved by Mr. F. MacKelcan and seconded by Mr. Adam Brown. It was carried unanimously.

In replying to the resolution of thanks, Dr. Grant called upon Dr. Burns to make a few remarks—just to say whether his arguments were sound or not.

Dr. Burns said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have taken an unfair advantage of me to-night. I came to hear my eloquent friend, Principal Grant, and to enjoy a treat, and I have not been disappointed. With the whole spirit of the address I have been delighted, but I did not come to talk. I endorse almost every word of the eloquent address; I call it not an oration, as Mr. Brown has designated it, but an unanswerable argument. The lecturer hinted that my countrymen must show that they desire the integrity of the empire before they are entitled to Home Rule. I have no hesitancy in saying that if Canada had been misgoverned as long as Ireland there would be less loyalty here than in that country; we would not submit to their treatment for a week; we would be less loyal than they are. He also said that Irishmen should favor federation for the sake of securing Home Rule, and that Home Rule could come only through federation. Some of this audience may remember that in my first lecture in this very house on Home Rule I advocated self-government for each part of the empire, with an Imperial Parliament for Imperial matters, and I said, "That would be the beginning of Federation which is now looming up and destined soon to be an accomplished fact." I believe in the free intercourse of the different parts of our immense empire. No one can be acquainted with the development of the great republic on our southern borders without seeing what real federation can do. There are 40 States, and there will soon be more, with every variety of climate and product, and the product of each State welcomed to the market of every other. The grandest illustration of free trade that the world has ever seen under such a system of federation is natural. I admired the golden cord of free trade that ran all through the lecture, and I am sure that in the composition of the eloquent lecturer, both warp and woof are made up of the same generous principle. Why should there be any restrictions on the intercourse of the children of the same mother? I would favor the federation of the British possessions, but I would go farther, and I am sure that the lecturer would go with me. I would have a federation of the English speaking peoples. Nor would I stop there. I would aim at the federation of the race. A federation of the English speaking nations could dictate to the world and shape the civilization of the age. The lecturer was right when he spoke of the difficulty of covering the subject in one lecture. Principal Grant must return, and Mr. McCarthy will still have plenty to do. The subject is immense. Britain's possessions abroad are 65 times the area of the United Kingdom. Abroad she is nearly 8,000,000 square miles, at home she is only about 121,000. Her flag covers a foreign population seven or eight times that of the United Kingdom. Her tonnage at home is more than equal to that of all her foreign possessions, while her debt is more than twice theirs combined. The subject is indeed immense and difficulties may be expected. Shall this federation be like an alliance, offensive and defensive, embracing army and navy? An analysis of the income and expenditure of Great Britain will show us that an average of over sixteen shillings in the pound, or over four-fifths of all taxation, is spent on war, leaving less than four shillings for all other purposes. Spite of our debts and extravagances, that presents a fearful contrast to the war taxation of our peaceful Province so favorably pictured to-night. Most of the foreign possessions are Crown colonies whose policy is directed by Downing street. But to the most important ones enlarged liberties have been given, and these liberties have been used by some of them to adopt a policy contrary to that of the mother country. Canada and most of the Australian colonies insist on protection. I don't present these as insuperable difficulties, but only as some that must be removed, and I would like to see them removed. Before taking my seat I would express my warmest admiration for the generous and manly spirit that pervaded the whole lecture. Such a discussion must do us all good.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mayor Doran and the meeting adjourned.

Latest Scottish News.

The name of Dr. Marcus Dods is mentioned in connection with the vacant professorship in the New College, Edinburgh.

The contributions raised last year in aid of the schemes of the Church of Scotland amounted to £136,105, as compared with £151,805 in 1887.

The late Mr. Robert Stewart Menzies, of Hallyburton, Coupar-Angus, Perthshire, who died in London in January last, aged 33 years, and was a distiller at Paisley, leaves personal estate of the value of £99,610.

Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, has requested Mr. Robert Noble to send one of his finest pictures to the Paris International Exhibition as representative of Scottish art. Mr. Noble is the only Scottish artist resident in Scotland who has been similarly honored.

A very interesting and valuable "find" of ancient coins and jewellery has just been made in a moss in the Island of Burray, Orkney. The articles were enclosed in a vessel of wood, which was turned up by a peat-caster's spade. There are coins of Edgar and Ethelbert, and a large collection of curious silver jewellery, the whole weighing about 4 pounds.

A Philadelphia artist has been showing the designs of the monument that Miss Emma Abbott has ordered for her husband, Eugene Wetherell. It is to cost $85,000. In the monument is to be an urn for the reception of Miss Abbott's ashes after cremation.

A new volume of verse by Amelie Rives is to be published in September. The authoress expects to sail for Europe on May 10th with her husband.

The only woman dentist in Brooklyn is Dr. Louie Adele Cuinet, who is a graduate of Pennsylvania Dental College.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor says that the Prince of Wales never pays a tailor bill. The advertisement his patronage affords is all the remuneration Poole wants.

DRUGGIST WOOD BROUGHT BACK.

The Alleged Murderer of Lily Charlton Comes Back Voluntarily.

At an early hour this (Saturday) morning, John Wood, druggist, Toronto, charged with murdering Lily Charlton in Toronto, was taken to the police station there in charge of Detective Cuddy. He consented to leave Buffalo without formal extradition proceedings. He had eluded the warrants out for his arrest ever since his sudden departure to the States when the crime leaked out. The prisoner strode up to the sergeant with his hands behind his back, simulating by his manner and voice a masterly indifference to the position in which he is placed.

Wood replied as follows to questions put by the reporter: "I have simply to state," said Wood, "that I came back here of my own free will, believing that, as I am an innocent man, the law will have no hold upon me. The first I knew of the case was when Dr. Valentine requested me to telephone for Dr. Strange to attend his patient. I did so in the ordinary way. Do you suppose if I had been in any way implicated that I would have put the case in the hands of a strange doctor when discovery must have been certain? Well, not much. I was quite innocent of the whole affair. Why did I run away to Buffalo? Well, I simply went because my doctor advised me to go away to some place for the benefit of my health."

"Were you in a state of decline when you left?" ventured the reporter.

"Well, I should say so. My stock had gone down about 1,500 per cent. Now that you ask me, I will tell you why I did not come back before. I fell from a buggy at Buffalo last December and broke my hip and am only recovering now. I opened in business for myself in Buffalo about seven weeks ago, and have been living since quite openly with my wife and family over the store, which is situated on Erie street. Yes, I expect bail; I have received a promise—no matter from whom—that I shall be bailed out in the morning, and that it will be fixed at less than $2,000. Why should I have to put up more? Valentine was only required to give $1,500."

Little Sisters.

BY KATE THORN.

Little sisters are a great trial to the young lady with her first beau.

They have such a deadly habit of telling just the secrets that their big sister wouldn't have known for the world, and telling them at just the very worst times they could possibly select. And, what is more, they seem to take a malicious pleasure in telling them.

If Mary Jane has kept her hair rolled up for two days to be well frizzed when Augustus calls, her little sister will note the proceeding, and just as Mary Jane has assured her admiring swain that her hair curls naturally, and that it is almost impossible to make it stay anywhere, up will pop the small sister and tell the whole story of the curl-papers, and in all probability she will add the information that Mary Jane puts red ink on her cheeks to make her "pritty."

Little sisters are always cropping out at the wrong time. They never want to go to bed the nights when the big sister's beau is expected, and no amount of coaxing and candy can convince them that they are sleepy.

They have eyes for everything and ears that would detect the slightest whisper. And next day, at the dinner-table, the big sister will be mortified to death, and the whole family will be thrown into convulsions by the piping announcement from the small sister:

"Gus Jones bit our Mary Jane last night right into the mouth! I seen him! And she bit him back!"

Little sisters always want to know all the whys and the wherefores. One of them is likely to climb on the knee of an aspiring young gentleman suitor, and ask him why he doesn't have more hairs in his moustache; she would like to ask him if he doesn't feel bad because his nose is long, and it would delight her dear little heart to impart to him the fact that Mary Brown and sister Jane both said he was too long-legged for anything but a greyhound.

Small sisters will tell the family secrets with most delightful candor, and while the young gentleman caller is waiting for the young lady of the family to give the final touches to her toilet before coming down, the small sister will confidentially make him acquainted with the fact that "papa swears at mamma right along," and that "we have old hen for dinner and call it chicken-pie," and that "sister Jane wants to get married awfully to some rich young fool who will keep her without work."

Little sisters will put molasses candy in the chair, and see you sit down on it without a word of warning; they will wipe their bread and butter hands on your pantaloons; they will cradle their kittens in your $6 hat; they will pin you and your inamorata to the chairs; they will put burrs in your hair; they will sift sawdust from the cracked bodies of their dolls down the back of your neck; and they will make faces at you, and yell like little demons, if you attempt to defend yourself.

Therefore we say to you, if possible, avoid going courting in families where there are little sisters, unless you are so deeply in love as to be perfectly indifferent and reckless as to the consequences.

A Clincher.

Mrs. Perksits (the young man seemed to like the rooms and looked like taking them) —An' there's another thing, sir; I've no young darters or nieces to be a-bringing breach o' promise or actions for assault agin my lodgers.

Lack of Material.

Doctor—Madam, your husband's disease I regret to say, is cataract of the eye.

Wife—Impossible! He never drank water enough for that.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich is to make her reappearance in London in grand concerts under Manager Verts' direction in the latter part of June next.

The 9-year-old son of Isaac Stansfield, of King street, London, wandered from home on Tuesday afternoon and has not since been heard of. Some boys last evening found his shoes and stockings on the bank of the river near the Blackfriars Mill and it is feared he has been drowned.

Ida Heath, the phenomenal dancer, is going to London to fill an engagement.

NICE ENDING TO DOMESTIC SCANDAL

A Repentant Wife Returns to the Arms o a Forgiving Husband.

The following from an Otterville correspondent of the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review* will recall to the minds of many of our readers an interesting story of domestic trial. The plotted elopement of Mrs. Kenny and John Venner, the failure of John Venner to connect, his subsequent arrest and imprisonment, and the dramatic scene in the Court-house at the trial, are incidents that merely need mentioning. Mrs. Kenny, it will be remembered, proceeded to England, where she had some friends. The husband (Oliver Kenny) appeared inconsolable at the time for the loss of his children and the breaking up of his home; but time is a marvellous magician. It fills many a void and heals many a wound. The happiest chapter in the little social drama is told by an Otterville correspondent as follows:

Amid the ringing of bells and happy greetings, Mrs. Bessie Kenny alighted from the train on Monday evening. She soon found herself in the fond embrace of a loving and forgiving husband who had mourned her as lost. Oliver is now happy and things are moving along majestically. Bessie and the children are all well, but they are so tanned by crossing the Atlantic that you would hardly know their faces from a side of sole leather.

Among the Poultry.

Just at night is the best time to set hens.

Sulphur is not good to give the young chickens.

Kerosene and lard make a good ointment for scaly legs.

After the chickens are two or three weeks old they can be fed on cracked wheat.

If the eggs are to be hatched keep a drake for every five ducks in order to be sure.

Never keep a slop hole where the poultry can help themselves if you expect to maintain health.

One advantage with ducks is that they do not harbor lice. They have too much oil.

Old pieces of oil cloth can be used to good advantage as a covering for coops in rainy weather.

One advantage with Pekin ducks is that only a low fence is needed to confine or keep them out.

On the farm the laying of five dozen eggs ought to pay for keeping a hen a year. All above this is profit. On the farm it will nearly always pay to plant a few rows of sunflower seed especially for the poultry. Geese are fond of weeds, especially of purslane, and will often do good service in killing out and destroying weeds. Very often a few drops of turpentine put in the drinking water at this time will prevent the gapes. If the chicks are already affected, a drop or two on a small piece of bread will cure. As a rule guineas should be hatched under hens near the house. They are naturally rather wild, and this will aid materially in making them gentle if the young guineas are kept near the house.

Milk is much better food for poultry during the summer than corn. Corn is heating and fattening, two conditions that, as a rule, ought to be avoided, unless feeding for market.

The value of the manure should always be considered in keeping poultry properly managed. It is one of the best fertilizers that can be had, and is well worth the trouble of gathering up and storing until ready for use.

The Pigs in Clover.

If the hundredth part of what the New York journals say about the inauguration festivities in New York is true President Harrison must have wished himself at home teaching his Bible class. It is a pity that men who act like swine are so often allowed to spoil public celebrations.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

No $10 Bonnets for Her.

Husband—You want a bonnet and I want a pair of trousers, and I have only $10.

Wife (sobbing)—You don't suppose I can get a bonnet for $10, do you?

A Case of Self-Defence.

"Which do you love most, your papa or your mamma?"

Little Charlie—I love papa most.

Charlie's Mother—Why, Charlie, I am surprised. I thought you loved me most.

Charlie—Can't help it, mother; we men have to hold together.

An expert is to be brought to London from Kingsville to look for natural gas.

Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, has been appointed Public Printer at Washington.

The Czar has sent a message of condolence to the widow of Count Tolstoi. The Czar says the successor of Count Tolstoi will be a man who is animated by the same principles that controlled the course of the late Minister of the Interior and who will continue his work.

On Wednesday afternoon at the Eustis mines, Capelton, Que., the roof of one of the buildings connected with the smelting works caved in. Thomas Beakey, who was working at the burners, observing a disturbance, started to run, but in his excitement ran in the wrong direction, so that the timbers of the roof fell upon him and crushed him, breaking one leg and injuring his head, his injuries resulting finally in his death.

Mr. Henry Armstrong, brother of the city editor of the Guelph *Herald*, died of an affection of the throat at his mother's residence, Brownsville, Ohio. He was well known in Guelph.

"The Sea King," a new opera by Richard Stahl, composer of "Said Pasha," has just been completed. It will be brought out next season.

'Ostler Joe has been dramatized by Lucille Loring, of Boston. She is still at large, and may commit some other atrocity at any moment.

Miss Bjornson, the pretty daughter of the novelist, is a student of music in Paris. She is not quite 20 and gives promise of making a name for herself on the operatic stage.

Charles Warner, the English actor now playing in Australia, will be seen in America next year. His daughter Grace is supporting him and winning golden opinions. She is only 17, is pretty, and her talents are said to be of a high order.