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The Toronto World.
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1882.

CANADA!

A good deal of late has been written on the subject of Canadian independence. The topic is important and it is a timely one. For a great change has come. The dawn of our new day has broken and reveals to us a future of great possibility. We have passed the stage of infancy, laid by our swaddling clothes and are now prepared to carve out our destiny. The Canada of to-day is not the Canada of even five years ago. The spirit of progress and of activity has entered among us, and our development is taking place, not by staid steps, but by strides. Five years ago we were dreaming of a great Northwest, a land full of mysteries, that might support more people than the republic to the south, or that might support only buffalo and prairie wolves. Quick as the castles that rise along the wondrous rivers in the tales of the Arabian Knights, has settlement begun to spring up in the great lone land. The mist is cleared away; surveyors have traveled the vast territories, ascertained its climate, and tested its agricultural fitness. The settler has gone there and corroborated the best that had been previously told. Every ship that crosses the ocean is full of emigrants bound for our territories; every railway station is an immigration hive; every train that leaves our depots is loaded with men and women and children, with their household goods, bound for our great prairie regions.

By strides, not by paces are we advancing. A railway company is busy piercing the desert, and will shortly have thrown open to the world one of the finest tracts of land upon the earth. If the immigration flow has been large for the past few years when railway facilities were not in existence, and when unlimited territory intersected with roads was offered by colonization companies in the United States, how much greater must not that current grow now that we have the railway facilities, now that the nature of our territory is known so well and known so favorably; and above all now that the homesteading lands of rival republican companies were nigh exhausted?

What has been a mere tiny immigration rill in the past, will soon grow into a strong stream; and the day is not far when our population will be added to by a million souls a year.

And our territorial resources are nigh practically inexhaustible. Not less than 00,000 square miles of territory have we in the Northwest with great agricultural capabilities. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,100 square miles in one continuous strip, and is capable alone of sustaining ninety millions of people!

Our population is now drawing on for five millions; within the next twenty years it will be equal to the population of Great Britain. What it will be fifty years from now, put at the lowest probable and real figures would seem the grossest exaggeration.

In view of these facts, is there then any one among us who thinks that independence is not a proper and practical subject for discussion? We can tell any who thinks to that nationality is Canada's destiny, and that the achievement is not far off. Up to the present for many good and very obvious reasons the question has not taken a practical shape, but now with half a continent thrown open to the world, and a commercial development taking place almost unparalleled, the question is altered. Henceforth Canadian independence will be one of our political questions. It will have its party, and will have its candidates, and in the near future will have the government. We need not say how its work is to be done. The path is plain to every intelligent, legal man. When we are ready, we shall firmly and with dignified respect ask the mother county to let us go. And she will let us go. For that is the destiny of growing dependent countries, as it is the destiny of the son who, in proper time, leave his father's house and goes abroad in the world to do for himself. We need have no doubt to bring about the separation. An angry word need not be spoken. But the time for organizing is at hand.

GET THEY WHAT THEY SOUGHT.

On the eve of elections every politician pulls on his considering cap to decide what he "had best do about the Catholic vote." Nearly always he devises a scheme which will have for its end the capture of that vote, and it is believed by the politicians that the said vote goes "not singly but in battalions." It is the usual plan when the wily politician is very anxious about his election to try to come at the archbishop, who about such times is the most sought-after and important man in the community. In country parishes the great aim is to capture the parish priest—in both cases the politician taking for granted the divines carry the consciences of the flock in their pocket.

Sometimes, however, the next best thing to capturing the priest or the bishop is to insult the one or the other; to rail against Catholic aggression and the hidden hand of the pope, and have the white horse duly led out of the orange stable and ridden with a flourish through the country.

It is notorious for example before the dominion election, when Sir John was understood to have captured Archbishop Lynch, that the Globe's editors declared at their caucus that the time had come when the Catholics earned a setting back; that a little more pandering to the tories and they would find a Protestant cry raised which would shake the clergy out of their vestments. One nervous, leaky little man of the staff in particular ran through the town telling what the Globe was "going to do."

But the times have changed. The archbishop has gone over bag and baggage to Mr. Mowat, and instead of the Globe and its staff organizing a priest hunt they have turned into valiant defenders of Roman catholic consciences. It is a great moral spectacle.

But the Mail, which was more papal than the pope before the election, finding by its first ill-advised and blundering article on the Marmion question that it made common cause against Mr. Crooks and "the church," tries to retrieve the false step by taking the other tack. "The next best thing to giving a sop to the bishop is to hunt the bishop" was the maxim at the Mail office. The hunt was raised, and it has not succeeded.

The day has now gone by for ever when the religious demon can be raised out of the slumbering embers to do duty for traders in discord. It is easy to insult a denomination; any booby can do that. It is not difficult to offend the archbishop and to alienate his flock; but it is difficult now to gain as many Protestant votes as you lose Catholic votes by virtue of an attack upon the Catholics. Through this Marmion controversy the Mail, we venture to say, has alienated some thousands of Catholic votes, and have not gained a hundred Protestant ones. But the gage was thrown fairly down; the archbishop as frankly took it up. He has denounced the paper and its editor from the pulpit, and uttered the war cry to his flock. The Mail people sought the issue; now they have it. They wantonly insulted the archbishop and defied him; now, like the ghost of Cæsar at Philippi, they will find him before them at the hustings. It is an unaccountable piece of business. It is stupid.

PENN WORSHIP IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Attempts to revive waning party or sectarian enthusiasm have generally an element of the ludicrous. The gorgeous banners and banging drums, the incongruously colored uniforms with which we are familiar in certain days in March and July make the philosophic observer smile for other reasons than because he sees with pleasure the harmless enjoyment of his fellow citizens. And now of all people in the world the staid and theatre detesting Quakers of Pennsylvania have got up a spectacle of the most astounding description, no less than a histrionic representation of the landing of Penn, with real Indians, real guides, and of course the great Friend of Mankind in full costume. The whole thing is very comical, but it forces in one the recollection that William Penn so far from being as we are asked to believe, the Friend of Mankind, was rather the friend of William Penn. By hanging for years about one of the most profligate courts in the world, by judicious flatteries to royal concubines, by fawning on a dissolute king, Penn obtained what that king had no right whatever to grant, a vast tract of country in America. As to Penn's purchase of the land from its Indian proprietors, that this is mere pretence and fraud, is shown by the fact that the Penn family on the authority not of the Indian purchase, but of the grant from Charles II, exercised a little less than royal authority over Pennsylvania till the time of the revolution. Penn was a good administrator and a wise pioneer of settlement. We do not wish to hurt the feelings of those who regard him as a saint, but we cannot forget the facts of history.

MARRIAGE EXCLUSIVELY A CIVIL MATTER.

Very naturally, the Mormon delegate Cannon opposes the Edmunds bill as an infraction of the religious rights of citizens under the constition, and the New York Truth endorses his argument. But the article which guarantees to every man the liberty of his religious opinions has in reality nothing to do with marriage, which is from the nature of the case a purely civil question. It is well to press this truth in Canada, when the denial of divorce is as iniquitous an interference with civil rights as the permission of polygamy. It is such doubly so by the partial recognition of the right of divorce in the case of those rich enough to pay their way through the senate.

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SENATOR BROWN AND THE SENATE.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: I have noticed lately some discussion of a not very seemly kind over the alleged opinions of the late Hon. George Brown respecting the legislative chamber, of which he was a distinguished member. Owing to the position I occupied for several years on the Globe staff I had ample opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the late senator's opinions upon many points in practical politics, and as I have not seen his views on the senate question fairly brought out in the discussion I would like, with your permission, to indicate precisely his position as he frequently described it to me.

In the first place Mr. Brown was wholly and strongly of the opinion that one legislative chamber is sufficient in any self-governing country. The position of the United States he regarded as exceptional, because there the senate has other than mere legislative powers. He sympathized with those who would like to see the house of lords abolished as a legislative chamber in Great Britain, and he was at confederation opposed to the creation of a second chamber for the dominion. He was in the habit of taking some credit to himself for securing a one-chamber system for Ontario, and I have never heard that he was assuming too much when he made this claim. Of course persistent opposition to a senate at confederation would have been absurd, and no man was ever more ready to abandon an impracticable position in politics than Mr. Brown. Indeed this was one of the best of the many admirable features of his character.

Having assented to the creation of a senate as a political necessity—a conditio sine qua non of the union of the provinces—he felt bound in honor to make no attempt to disturb an arrangement to which he had been a consenting party, though no one would have been more glad than he to see the senate abolished with the consent of Quebec and the maritime provinces. He felt and said that until the people of those provinces ceased to regard its existence as necessary to their own security under our federal system it would be impossible for him to join in any agitation for its abolition. If my memory serves me correctly, he made this very explanation at a banquet given in the spring of 1879 to the Hon. Mr. Mowat by the liberal members of the Ontario legislative assembly. At all events I have frequently heard him take this position in private conversation.

The charge of "toryism" has been frequently urged against Mr. Brown on account of his supposed desire to perpetuate the senate as well as his openly avowed preference for a nominated as distinguished from an elective chamber. What I have just said will show how little ground there is for the first of these allegations. Some men under the circumstances would have published an apology for the seeming contradiction between principle and practice, but it is obvious that Mr. Brown could hardly have done this without what he deemed a breach of honor only less flagrant than his taking part in an agitation for the abolition of the senate, and he was too chivalrous to do anything that appeared dishonorable merely to shield himself from the unpleasantness of being misunderstood.

The second ground on which he has been charged with "toryism" may or may not be sufficient, but at all events his position was both intelligent and intelligible. He preferred a nominated to an elected senate because of the danger that might possibly arise from a deadlock between two chambers each claiming that it expresses the popular will. Since he did not regard the senate as a necessary part of our legislative machinery it was surely reasonable that he should prefer to see it a nonentity rather than an active and aggressive body. He would rather have had no senate at all, but not being able to get his wish he was quite consistent in wanting to see the present body made as uninfluential and unimportant as possible.

It may be said that this attitude was quite inconsistent with his becoming a member of a body which he regarded as unnecessary and was anxious to keep inactive lest it might become mischievous. On this point I have only to say that whatever hopes he may have entertained of the senate furnishing even a partial defence of its own existence on the ground of utility he ceased long before his death to cherish them. That sooner or later he would, had he lived, have come out in favor of a reform of the constitution I fully believe, but he would certainly have preferred the abolition of the senate to what is called "bringing it into harmony with public opinion" by making it elective.

May I suggest that in dealing with departed statesmen of the position and calibre of the late Mr. Brown, it would be more becoming on the part of his critics to adopt a more respectful tone. If he was mistaken in his views, he was honestly mistaken and his views were his own. Nothing is to be gained in the discussion of great problems by displays of flippancy.

WM. HOUSTON.

CONTRACTING.

(To The Editor of The World.)

SIR: I am pleased to see in the proceedings of the trades' and labor council reported in your journal that the subject of contracts was discussed.

I believe that the ordinary system of contracting is immoral in principal, and a fruitful source of immorality and injustice in practice. For what is a contractor but a speculator who comes between the workman and the one for whom the work is done? He does not plan the work, nor does he execute it. He is a middle man having capital, who comes between to make money out of somebody. If he miscalculates and looses his own or somebody else's cash, then the owner of the work gets his work done for less than its legitimate value. And here is injustice, for the owner should pay a fair value for all the material and needful labor consumed in the work. On the other hand the contractor makes a big thing, or a little thing, out of the job, he makes, what need not to have been made, out of the owner. For, what more is needful in any work than an architect to plan, and estimate the cost, and superintend the execution of his plans—and workmen to do the work? A superintending foreman, to see that the workmen do their duty, is all besides that can be needful in any work, small or large.

Now what is the office of a contractor? He undertakes to do the work for a specific sum. His first business is to get the contract. To do this, he has to scheme, so as to get the better of his competitors. He has either to be the lowest on the list, or to buy off somebody else who is. Here is a scheming field to begin with, full of immorality. Then, if successful in obtaining the contract, there is the matter of securities. Now security is not got for nothing. The contractor has to pay for it either indirectly, by returning the favor to a friend, or by sharing his profits, or giving a good percentage to some money lender. Here is another costly bit of scheming. And where does the pay all come from? It is not from the job which is taxed all this much more than is needful because of being done by contract?

I know it will be said that notwithstanding, contract work as a rule is done cheaper than job work. But if so, I reply it can only be because the owner or architect does not look after the work to see that the workman labors faithfully.

Besides, cheapness is surely not the right standard in the matter, but justice to all parties. All work should cost the fair value of design, material, and labor—neither less nor more, and this will be the standard if ever the time should come when justice instead of jobbery rules.

ONLOOKER.

THE DISCIPLINE OF CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: All honor to your correspondent, "Mother," for having the courage in these degenerate days of family discipline—or, as "Lady Teacher" has termed it, "the age of obedient parents"—to express her belief in the divine precept that "the rod and reproof give wisdom; but a child left to itself bringeth its mother to shame." The forward, assumptive and wilful conduct of undisciplined children is a painful sight to those brought up under a wholesome discipline, when children were taught to respect and reverence their elders, and yield implicit obedience to parents and governors. The supremacy of children, which "J.L.F." advocates, discovers, on his part, but a spare knowledge of human nature and experience. That there are exceptional cases of extremely sensitive children, where the withdrawment of certain pleasures is sufficient punishment I do not doubt; but in fully nine out of ten cases the shortest and only effectual argument against the wilfulness of the inexperienced child is the rod or the dread thereof.

And the fact that those who have passed through this discipline, and profited by it, approve of it, is a more effectual argument in its favor than bushels of theoretrinal reasonings from sentimental bachelors.

That parental authority is sometimes abused by cruelty is no more reason for abolishing it than all government, because some officials are cruel and abuse their authority.

What is really needful to a right state of things is the full assertion of rightful authority on the one hand, and on the other the proper and judicious administration of authority. Thus scripture says, "Fathers provoke not your children to wrath lest they be discouraged," as well as "children be obedient to your parents." And while its says "servants be obedient to your masters," it also says "and ye masters give unto your servants what is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a master in heaven."

The proper instruction of those having authority is one of the most pressing needs of the present day. Do the clergy really do their part in the matter as they ought?

PARENT.

THE MACKENZIE MEMORIAL.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: It is with great pleasure that I observe the evidently wide spread feeling in favor of erecting a memorial to the Canadian hero, William Lyon Mackenzie. We are now enjoying the fruit of his manful and self-denying struggles, and we should esteem it a privilege to take part in anything that would do him honor.

In the Necropolis there are two lone grass-grown and neglected graves, over whose mounds the careless passerby walks with unheeding steps, not knowing that in so doing he tramples holy ground, for in those graves lies the hallowed dust of Lount and Mathews, the martyrs of Canadian freedom, over whose dishonored bodies we have been permitted to gain the stronghold of liberty whose bastioned ramparts have since so long enclosed us that we are apt to forget that we were not always thus guarded.

The Globe in an article last Saturday advocated erecting a monument to Mackenzie and estimated its cost at $8000; now, sir, if such a monument were erected it would be a lasting disgrace to Canada and Canadians. A monument ought to be erected that would memorialize Mackenzie, Lount, Mathews, Rolf, Baldwin and Papineau and it should not cost less than $200,000. A committee should be formed to take the matter in hand, and subscription lists placed in every accessible place from Halifax to Victoria, and the dominion government and local legislatures of at least Ontario and Quebec should give handsomely into so worthy an object. If anything is to be done let it be done now. And let not such a monument be raised that when in after years the stranger asks whom the memorial commemorates, we shall have to hang our heads in shame when we answer it is the deliverer of our country for whom this disgraceful pile was reared.

CANADIAN.

Civil Service Reform.

From the Winnipeg Times (Conservative.)

The civil service in this country stands as badly in need of reform as that of the United States. A recent incident in Toronto exhibits the Canadian politician in his worst light. Thomas O'Leary, whoever he may be, was appointed by Mr. Costigan to an office in the inland revenue department on the recommendation of Mr. Boyle, of the Irish Canadian. He discharged his duties well. But Mr. John Small, M.P. for East Toronto, learned that O'Leary's father was a Reformer, and furthermore, that his appointment had been scoured by Mr. Boyle. Mr. Small is of opinion that he controls a third of the patronage in the public offices in Toronto, and, jealous of his authority, he at once wrote to Mr. Costigan demanding O'Leary's removal. He backed this up with a petition signed by a number of his supporters, and Mr. Costigan dismissed O'Leary. The Toronto News says:—

"Mr. Small's vigorous action should be commended, and the result, no doubt, will have an effect upon others like O'Leary, who by false pretences might desire to pluck the plum which had been reserved for those who had justly earned it. It is to be hoped that Mr. Boyle will not again dare to tamper with the privileges enjoyed by the representatives of the people in Parliament."

This is a barefaced way of putting a shameful doctrine. If O'Leary was fit for the office, and that he was is not denied, Mr. Costigan should have ignored Mr. Small's representations. If the public departments at Toronto are to be manned only out of the ranks of Mr. Small's ward-workers and "heelers," the taxpayers should know it.

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A Minister's Love Experience.

A short time since a highly respected minister of Huron county was stationed in one of the numerous villages which dot Huron when he fell in love with and became engaged to a fair and fascinating lady—a member of his own flock, he resigned his pastorate and got another a few miles distant, the lady in the meantime being sent to college to finish her education preparatory to becoming his wife. When she returned from college her views on matrimony had changed, and refusing to marry her first love soon married another. The minister also followed her example and wed another lady. Now the first lady with her husband has gone to reside in the place where the minister regularly officiates, and again becomes a member of his congregation.

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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is oblized to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

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$100,000 A YEAR.

From the new Quarterly Official List, just published by Prof. Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, the following figures are taken, showing a corrected list of the Deposits with the Government by all the regular Life Insurance Companies, omitting those engaged in Fire business, none of which latter, however, do much life insurance business in Canada.

CANADIAN.		OTHER COMPANIES.	
Canada, of Hamilton	$54,000	Equitable, of N. Y.	$105,000
Citizens, Montreal	50,400	Lion, London, England	50,000
Confederation, Toronto	75,333	London & Lancashire	109,666
Federal, Hamilton	50,000	Standard, Edinburg	153,000
Life Association, Hamilton	20,815	Star, of London	100,343
North American, Toronto	50,000	Travelers, Hartford	125,000
Ontario Mutual, Waterloo	50,585	Union Mutual, Portland	130,000
Sun Life, Montreal	50,400	Average of the foregoing for each of the 16 companies	89,620
Toronto Life, Toronto	32,915		

During the past year the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid for death claims in Canada the large sum of $70,645.85, and to the living holders of Matured Endowment Bonds the further sum of $30,164.00.

Also, in Cash Dividends, or profits to the Canadian members of its Mutual Department, the handsome amounts of $49,746 in 1877; of $41,973 in 1878; of $45,712 in 1879; of $51,807 in 1880; and of $54,593 in 1881. Total profits to living Canadian mutual members in five years $234,832. This is in cash, not bonuses, in which shape it would amount to nearly a million dollars of bonus additions to policies.

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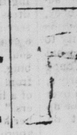

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