Birth of Confederation and Afterwards Justice Riddell On Canadian History

onclusion-but into that I cannot en-

The Imperial Government expressed

licated and extensive a question,

Government was defeated.

minion Day" celebrated.

America act (30-31 Vic., c.

Kingdom or Dominion?

Ontario (formerly Upper Canada),

the 1st of July, 1867, was the first "Do-

It was the common belief then and

since that the delegates desired that

Canada should be called the "Kingdom

British Columbia Comes In.

ess informal kind looking to her com-

rights and powers.

fect the whole Dominion.

dvisers.

The Federal and Provincial Par-

are appointed for life by the crown,

e., the Government of the day. The

ominion Parliament legislates for the

over criminal law, customs tariff, and

The Governor-General, appointed by

his majesty, i. e., by the Administra-

ion at Westminster, represents the

King; but he is guided, as the King

s, by the advice of his constitutional

The provinces have (except Quebec

d Nova Scotia) only one chamber

their Legislature-Quebec and Nova

generally everything which would af-

Third and Last Installment of His Paper on Constitu- represents the King; and the office of the lieutenant-governor is the only part of tional Development of Canada—The Troubles Attending Confederation—Division of Powers Between Federal and Provincial Parliaments-Canada's Fondness for Self-Government.

Following is the third and last in- | "revocation" of the reciprocity treaty, constitutional history, read by Justice little effect in hastening matters to a the provinces ter at the present stage, it is too com-

The Upper Province rapidly increased in wealth and population, public men complained of the provision, formerly favorable to their sec- proval in general. tion, that each part shouls have the

party in Upper Canada. is colony to the east without consulting either colony, the attention of all wick were returned by a large major- can transgress. Using the word divided colonies; this plan gave way wick agreed to build a line down the the plan by a large majority. valley of the St. John. But this plan passed from an active stage, the cilthe cost. From that time on, however,

Lord Durham outlined in his report for the confederation of all the British American colonies was from time to ime made the subject of discussion. He was the first man in a responsible position to recommend the union of ill the British American colonies. As early as 1858 a responsible minister of the crown in Canada, Mr. (afterwards A. T. Galt, openly advocated it and moved for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the views of the people of the lower provinces and Imperial Government, In 1861 Mr. (afterwards Sir) John A. Macdon ald (first prime minister of Canada). while opposing the principle of nep. by Pop. in Canada, said the only feasible scheme as a remedy for the evils complained of was a confederation of the provinces. And at length in 1864 he effected an agreement with his Brown, to secure this object.

Before this time the Colonial Secretary had assured the Governor-Genthat any union, partial or comof the colonies themselves would be

The Charlottetown Conference. The lower provinces had tired of the fruitless negotiations looking toward union with Canada, and had in the session of their respective Parliaments in 1864 authorized the appointment of delegates to discuss and if possible to bring about a union of the bought out the Hudson's Bay Company and we rejoice to think that for men Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick, Maritime Provinces, New Edward in 1870; and out of part of the territhan a hundred years, spite of trouble Nova Scotia and Frince Edward in 1879; and out of part of the terri-Island. Newfoundland always stood tory so acquired was formed the Prov-aloof. A meeting of these delegates ince of Manitoba by act of the Domin-had been set for the 1st of September, ion Parliament, 33 Vic., c. 3, 12th of had been set for the 1st of September, 1864. The Canadians felt that it would be advisable to take advantage of this opportunity; and accordingly eight members of the coalition Government, of both sides of politics, went to Charlottetown, met the conference and were asked to and did express tered into that this colony should also without war with our separated brethren of the United States. And we growing closer together, each country to live out its own life and work out its own destiny, but each confident at all times of the warmest sympathy and tered into that this colony should also and were asked to and did express tered into that this colony should also most cordial co-operation of the and were asked to and the delegates join the Dominion upon condition of other. their views. The Maritime delegates are understood to have come to the conclusion that a Maritime union was impracticable, but that a union on the larger basis might be effected. In order that the feasibility of such a confederation might be discussed and confederation might be discussed and confidered from every point of view. considered from every point of the large been formed out of part of the Charlottetown conference was adenormous territory of our Great West, settled to a great extent by United the Charlottetown conference was ad- enormous territory of our Great west, settled to a great extent by United journed; and it was agreed to hold viz., Alberta and Saskatchewan, con- Empire Loyalists—with them loyalty journed; and it was agreed to note viz., Alberta and Saskatchewan, consancther conference at Quebec, to be stituted by the acts of the Dominion attended by delegates from all the provinces interested.

This conference c. 3, and c. 42, coming into force Sept.

Empire Loyalists—with them loyalty was a passion, and it has not been quences; says Outing. Mr. Giles, owner quences; says Outing. Mr. Giles, owner cause. The man soon found it. A lander of the Elmo II., had an experience that practically all who came to this provinces interested.

This conference c. 3, and c. 42, coming into force Sept. met in the Parliament Buildings, Que- 1, 1905. bec, 10th of October, 1864, and was atadopted which formed the basis of the British North America act subsequently passed, which established the quently passed, which established the conficially represented at the passed, which established the conficially represented at the conficial representation represented at the conficial representation represented at the conficial representation represen

Beyond any question, the American tained a provision that she had set out true to British connection as the for union. So also had the anticipated The British North America act made had much to do with the movement

WAS SO RUN DOWN

COULD NOT DO ANY WORK. Thought She Was So Far Gone Nothing Could Cure Her.

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS Made Her Strong and Healthy.

Many women get run down, and are anable to look after their household duties, owing to their nervous system becoming unstrung, and when this happens, the beart starts to work in sympathy with the nerves. In Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is combined a treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act on the heart itself. Mrs. F. McFadyen, Brookside, Sask., writes:-"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received from using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was so run down I could not do any work, and one day a neighbor advised me to try your Pills. I told her that I thought nothing could cure me, as I was too far gone. But she told me to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did, and before I had finished them, I began to improve, and when I had finished the one box I was as strong and healthy as any person. Anyone who is suffering from heart of nerve troubles should take your Heart and Nerve Pills and they will

soon discover their worth." Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ieutenant-governor is the only part of he provincial constitution which the rovince (speaking generally) cannot mend or alter. The Lieutenant-Governor is the head of the society; but like his superior, the Governor-Gen-eral, he takes no part in politics of

The Division of Legislative Powers. The legislation of the province is confined to local matters, although thes are of enormous importance: all mat and when this treaty was in fact abters of property and civil rights com stallment of the paper on Canadian rogated in 1866, its abrogation had no within the ambit of the jurisdiction of

When the Fathers of the American Revolution came to frame a constitution for the new nation, they extracted from the British constitution and from heir approval of the proposed scheme other sources what they conceived to as soon as it was brought to their be the true principles of government notice (with two exceptions of no and reduced these principles to a writ-Province by 1850; and many of its moment for our present discussion). ten form. The result is a hard and tive and legislature. It is plain, I ven-Both Houses of Parliament in Can- ture to think, that those who frame number of representatives. Repsame number of representatives. Representation by population—"Rep. by large majorities; the New Brunshad not that perfect trust in the wisdom of their people and their descendance of the population of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of their people and their descendance of the population of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of their people and their descendance of the population of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of their people and their descendance of the population of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not that perfect trust in the wisdom of the United States had not the United States h came a watchword of a whole political defeat at the polls when they ventured ants of which we so often hear. It on an appeal to the electorate without seems to me that the document, magbringing the question before the Leg- nificent as it is, displays not trust in when the Ashburton-Webster treaty islature. The Nova Scotia House of but distrust of the people—doubt as to as Lord Palmerston Assembly in 1866 gave their adherence their use of their freedom. However Capitulation," as Lord Palmerston to the project by a majority vote of that may be, it is certain that there called it—and Maine was thrust like to the project by a majority vote of that may be, it is certain that there are many constitutional limitations a weage between canada and the Brite ish colony to the east without consult-British Americans was called to the ity at a new election; this new elec- stitution" in the sense in which it is necessity of a highway between the tion had been ordered by the governor used in the United States, the constiby what many would consider a piece tution of Canada may be described by to a scheme for a railway, an interco- of sharp practice. The whole story a parody on the famous chapter or certainly makes amusing reading. The the snakes of Ireland-"There are n ernments of Canada and New Bruns- House in that colony also approved snakes in Ireland." Our constitution is In 1865, and again in 1866, Prince similar in principle to that Edward Island by her Legislature had United Kingdom-and there Parliapassed from an active stage, the one on all minister refusing to guarantee in emphatic terms refused to enter ment can do anything that is not nat into the proposed union. Canada, urally impossible—"It is a fundament New Brunswick and Nova Scotia sent al principle with English lawyers that Scotia never wholly lost sight of the delegates to England for the necessary Parliament can do everything bu project; and various attempts were legislation by the Imperial Parliament. make a woman a man and a man Prince Edward Island was again in- woman"; and within the limits vited to join and its representative, subjects and area, our Parliament and statesmen of all parties and provinces orably impressed with the terms of-same authority as the Imperial Parto seek a remedy; and the plan of fered; but on his return, home, his liament itself. The only formula Parto seek a remedy: the courts in this regard is to decide whether the subject legislated upon is within the list of subjects given to the Accordingly the British North legislating body, and to determine the 3) was meaning and application of the enactpassed by the Parliament at Westmin-

ster in 1867, creating the Dominion of I have in an article in the Canadian Canada, composed of four provinces, Monthly, June, 1910, drawn a comparison between the constitutions of the Quebec (formerly Lower Canada), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. On

two countries, and I do not here pur Canada Mistress in Her Own

House. Canada is mistress in her house: Canadians are subjects not of the people of England but of the King ity with the other "Kingdoms" across of Great Britain and Ireland and the sea. And it was believed at that time by many and is still by some that seas, who is equally the King of the the United States objected to this people of England. How often you title. I do not know of any reason for that belief. At all events, while England! We are nothing of the kind. "Kingdom" had been suggested, we were for some reason or other called the "Dominion" of Canada.

In 1869, another offer was made to Prince Edward Island, but this was also refused. Negotiations however, the same way that he is king of England, and he is equally king of the English as of the Canadians. We pay no tribute to that king but the tribute of lave and mall domains.

renewed in 1872, were more successful served loyalty. We, free, -they had got into financial difficulties in that little province—and the desire to change our allegiance or our island joined the Dominion as a province, 1st July, 1873, the formal orderin-council being dated at Windsor. gether, and is the bond the 26th of June, 1873.

speaking peoples except those of the Union to the south of us. We British

confederation might be discussed the have been formed out of part of the nection. Ontario, Upper Canada, was The remainder of the continental We have steadily resisted the suggesbec, 10th of October, 1804, and was at the lemander of the tended by delegates from Canada, New British territory is divided into the Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Yukon and Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the to join any other nation in allegiance Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Tukon and Northwest Terrores, to join any other harron in allegiants were districts of Keewatin and Ungava, and What Upper Canada did, so did Lower ed the lightship and was heading straight Dominion of Canada—the seventh Charlottetown and Quebec conferperiod being the result.

True. there have been temporary ebullitions, froth has now and again covering the result. ences, but the resolutions of the dele- ered the mighty deep and masked its Troubles in Maritime Provinces.

Beyond any question, the American tained a provision that she might engreat mass of French-Canadians are the terms upon which she might do so. needle to the pole

Determined to Govern Ourselves. But while we have insisted that the provision for such a proceeding; and here were negotiations of a more or British flag shall be ours, there is an other principle we have never los sight of-we have kept steadfast ng into the Dominion. In 1868, terms of union were arranged with the Government of the island, but that Government suffered defeat at the polls and the arrangement was not carried that the polls are the polls are the polls are the polls and the arrangement was not carried what almost looked like revolt — we want the polls are the p out. At least once since that time, have determined to govern ourselves representatives from the "Ancient The Englishman, Scotsman, Irishman representatives from the "Ancient Colony" have come to Ottawa with a view to their country uniting her fortunes with those of the Dominion; but the negotiations proved abortive; and Newfoundland still stands alone.

The Dominion of Canada has thus her nine provinces, all of which have (speaking generally) the same legisla-(speaking generally) the same legisla- than he. And his descendants do no admit and never have admitted that the descendants of those who remain The Dominion has a Parliament of ants of those who came to Canada wo Houses, the House of Commons, lected by the people in each province fidence that they are able to govern proportion to the population, an their own land without interference ljustment being made after each de-ljustment being made after each de-ljustment being made after each de-any people, British or otherwise. And ennial census, and a Senate in which so we shall remain British, and as ach province has its representatives are province has its representatives. British we shall govern ourselves to a number fixed by statute—these and we are conten

Perhaps the following chronology may be of value-or at least interest whole Dominion, has full jurisdiction ing: 1758 First Legislative Assembly In

Nova Scotia: 1759-60 Conquest of Canada;

1760 Military Rule in Canada; 1763 Formal Cession of Canada and Royal Proclamation; 1769 Prince Edward Island formed nto a separate Province, being divid-

1774 The Quebec Act; 1784 First Legislative Assembly in New Brunswick;

ed from Nova Scotia;

Scotia have also legislative councils appointed for life by the King, i. e., the local Ministry for the time being.

In each province is a Lieutenant
In e Governor, appointed by the Ottawa Ad- New Brunswick;

1837-38 Rebellion in Upper and 1838 Legislative Council formed in Nova Scotia separate from Executive; 1840 Union Act: 1841 First Canadian Parliament for

1848 Responsible Government fully ecognized in New Brunswick; 1848 And in Nova Scotia, having een partially recognized in 1840; 1850 Prince Edward Island obtain

full responsible government: 1858 British Columbia a Crown Col 1866 British Columbia and Vaucou

er Island united as one colony; 1867 British North American Act; 1870 Province of Manitoba formed 1870 Northwest Territories organize ith a Lieutenant-Governor and small 1871 British Columbia admitted into

1873 Prince Edward Island admit 1876 Manitoba abolished Legislative

1888 Northwest Territories receive a egislative Assembly 1904 Provinces of Alberta and Sask tchewan formed.

RECENT SAYINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The world owes more to small na tionalities than to great empires. At Llandudno. Mr. W. T. Bartlett,

The great secret of long life is t make one's life worth preserving. In Good Health.

Mr. Robert Richards. Progress is a thing of the soul, and can never be measured in terms of wealth .- At Bangor.

Father Day. Moral considerations have given place with us to self-interest and expediency, and a perverted idea is ruining our nation and our people

-At Manchester. Mr. W. E. Keefe. Ostentatious enterlainment has kill-

ed simple hospitality.-At Norwich Miss Fergusson. Fathers and mothers are too prone to think that they have done their duty by their offspring when they have fed, clothed and gaid fees for

them.-To the Parents' National

Education Union. Mr. Phillip Snowden, M. P. A thing that is morally right can never be economically wrong.-At

Halifax Mr. W. T. Cox. There is no room for the pessimist in the present order of things. Optimism is the dominant factor of

the age .- At Bury St. Edmunds, Rev. Silvester Horne, M P. One of the evils of the twentieth century is that we think more of our machines than d our men.-

At Hull Mr. G. K. Chesterton. The peasant is the min in nearest contact with the ultimate realities of life. If you have to ask where he is your society is already in decay.-To

Lady Sybil Grant. cause for pride as the heroine melodrama who is always prattling about her marriage lines.—In the Woman at Home.

Rev. J. W. Wynne Jones, A parson who does his duty does not lend himself to drapatic treatment.-At Liverpool.

The Bishop of Exeter. Decadence is but a by-product our modern life.-At Hymouth. Rev. H. Gresford Jones.

Wealth is ennobled and protected by being shared.—At Bradford. Mr. J. T. Waterhouse.

In the last Cornfield race he had sight-

for it when he began to notice that the

compass was swinging gradually around.

He thought at first it was due to the

"I had been given

up to die by three

of our best doctors,

I could not stand it to be on my

feet and I was so swelled in the

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart

Remedy and Nervine I am able to

be about the streets, a walking ad-

vertisement of the curative qual-

ities of your remedies, although I

JOHN R. COCHRAN,

Better than any statement we

could make regarding the value of

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

are these words of Mr. Cochran.

He speaks from experience, the

highest possible source of knowl-

edge. If you have any of the

signs of a weak heart, such as

pain in the left shoulder or arm,

fainting and hungry spells, short-

ness of breath, smothering spells,

fluttering or palpitation of the heart,

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

which for over twenty years has

been recognized as the best prepa-

Sold under a guarantee assuring the

MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can. the course."

ration of its kind to be had.

am 70 years old."

abdomen I could hardly breathe.

east and then to southeast.

by north it went slowly to

wrecked his boat.

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stylish fit your taste exacts. Subject it to hard wear

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Bradford. Mr. J. B. S. Holborn. The pursuit of truth we call science the pursuit of goodness morality while art is the pursuit of beauty. At Bradford

Rev. S. Baring-Gold. A preacher should bear this in mind if he has anything worth saying can say it in ten minutes.-In th Lord Emmott.

It is no longer a question with pol tical parties whether social condi tions should be altered, but of how hest to alter them .- At Lancaster. Mrs. F. E. Willey, M. D.

Woman has an anomalous pas in society, but man has now accepted her as a citizen and not as a chattel

Dr. Ernest S. Reynolds. The physician must be able to make his patient believe in him, for with out this faith his ministrations may be as nothing .- At Manchester.

Rev. Silvester Horne, M. P. The purpose of a state is not to manufacture millionaires, but to train up healthy, efficient, and in telligent men and women .- At Cheltenham.

deviation was too great, and he called

from its lashings and gradually worked

ship been in sight the change of cours

would hardly have been observed and

there is no telling where the boat might

scovered, hidden under a sweater.

torm, and although the dial seemed to

otate as usual, it really caught at time and failed to round against the boat.

coast of Long Island for about four ho

"We had been skirting the outwar

n a dense fog, and should have bee

about three miles off shore when one of

hose unexplainable impulses which

rompt us now and then without apparen

eason urged me to climb out on th urtle deck and act as lookout. I ha

een on watch before the fog closed i

"Nevertheless, almost unwittingly,

forward more than thirty seconds when

my heart jumped into my mouth. Dead

ahead, not twenty yards away, four of

five blackcaps, the vanguard of a rocky

shore near Montauk, had suddenly loom

ed into view. The reverse lever stopped

us in time and we backed carefully inte

deep water, but had I hesitated at all

"So well have skippers learned to ap-

preciate the dangers from campass va-

garies that two and even three instru-

deck, and thereafter stationed a man be-

and knew positively that our bearing

ompass to affect it. Had not the light-

TRICKED BY THE COMPASS

Narrow Escapes at Sea When the Needle

Went Wrong.

have landed.

not to be allowed to dominate the sacred realm of education.-A





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WILLING TO ACCOMMODATE.

A New York justice got a jolt the other day, and he is telling the story or had it been dark, nothing on earth of it yet. He said that late one after-

a verdict. "I waited for the verdict," said the ments are generally carried on various justice, "and after it was returned I parts of the boat. In the quoted intold the jurors that as it was possible stance we had a standard on the after fails to benefit. AT ALL DRUGGISTS. side it with instructions to warn the that most of them was married men steersman every time he swerved from if they desired I would give to each a certificate that he had been detain-

ed until 4:30 o'clock in the morning on jury service.

"The juros consulted together for a few minutes," continued the justice, and then the foreman arose and said, We thank you for your consideration and appreciate the kindness of your offer and desire to say that if your Honor needs a certificate to the effect that you were detained until 4:30

adjourned court .- Law Notes. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES

aground among the breakers at full noon he gave a case to the jury and that it was 4:30 o'clock the following morning before the jury agreed upon clock in the morning waiting for our,

> The justice hastily declined this kind offer with thanks and just as hastily, DIPHTHERIA.

verdict we will gladly so certify."