

## CANADA'S FUTURE.

Pronunciamento of the Continental Union Association of Toronto.

This association is formed to co-operate with the Provincial and all similar organizations in the effort to secure a free, equal and honorable union in commercial and political matters between Canada and the United States.

The more effectually to accomplish our objects, the following, among other changes, are recommended:

1. One federal, or national government, for the whole of North America, the same to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Representation in the House to be according to population, the unit of which shall be one member for every 200,000 people, thus giving Canada 25 members, and the entire Union about 350.

2. For the purposes of this union, Canada to be divided into eight Provinces or States, each of which shall be entitled to two Senators, the same proportion as the American States of the Union.

3. The system of government to be federal in character, such as that now prevailing in Canada; but to be also strictly Republican, thereby insuring the election by the people of all presidents, governors or rulers. No title of nobility to be granted either by the national, provincial or state governments; and all persons holding any office of profit or trust under them to be prohibited from accepting any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

4. The jurisdiction of the national government to be limited to the following matters: War and peace; treaties and foreign relations generally; the army and navy, federal courts of justice, commerce, foreign and domestic, currency, copyright and patents; the postoffice and post roads; taxation for the foregoing purposes, and for the general support of the government.

5. The national government to be prohibited from establishing any religion, or from interfering with the free exercise thereof.

6. The powers of our Provincial Legislatures, as defined by the British North America Act, to be enlarged so as to embrace marriage and divorce, criminal law, in addition to their present jurisdiction.

7. The Provincial Legislatures to have jurisdiction in all matters not expressly assigned to the national government, including the franchise in such federal and Provincial elections, and the method of its exercise, by ballot or otherwise; the appointment of Provincial judges, whether by act of the governor or legislature, or by popular vote; all matters relating to education, property and civil rights, marriage and divorce, criminal law, and generally, all internal affairs.

8. Each Province and State to have full and absolute control within its own boundaries in all matters of religion or conscience.

9. Each State or Province to devise its own system of government, subject only to the limitation that it must be Republican.

10. Each Province or State can invoke the whole power of the confederacy to secure protection against foreign invasion or domestic violence; and the method of its exercise, by ballot or otherwise; the appointment of Provincial judges, whether by act of the governor or legislature, or by popular vote; all matters relating to education, property and civil rights, marriage and divorce, criminal law, and generally, all internal affairs.

11. There shall be two sets of judges, the former to be appointed by the president or governor, and with the advice of the Senate and House of Representatives, to administer the laws of the United States, and the latter to administer the laws of the Province or State, and during good behavior. Provincial and State judges to be appointed in such manner and for such term as the State may, in its wisdom, determine. Provincial judges to administer the laws of the United States, and the latter to administer the laws of the Province or State, and during good behavior.

12. There shall be one supreme and final court of appeal for the nation, the same to consist of nine judges, and no appeal shall be allowed to her Majesty in Privy Council.

13. It is proposed that writs and acts of Parliament shall run in the name of the people, instead of in that of her Majesty, and that no queen's counsel be appointed, or any patent of precedence issued for any court.

14. Once every four years a president or governor shall be elected by the people for the purpose of checking the national legislature. This officer to have no seat in the House, and to be removable only for crime; and to further secure his independence, it is recommended that his salary be neither increased nor diminished during his term. He shall be the chief executive officer of the confederacy, and shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, present, concur, and shall appoint ambassadors, judges and other public officers. His signature shall also be necessary to the validity of any bill, unless the same be passed by two-thirds of both Houses, thus giving him the power to veto corrupt or unwise legislation.

15. The present offices of Governor-General of Canada, commander-in-chief of the land and naval militia, and high commissioner in London to be abolished.

16. Absolute freedom of trade to be guaranteed and secured throughout the Union, and between its several States for all time to come, and the citizens of each State or Province to be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in every State of the Union, and to have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and to enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof, respectively.

17. There shall be one uniform system of banking and currency throughout the confederacy.

18. Provinces or States shall be empowered to resort to direct taxation as a new provision by the British North America Act. The revenue required for national purposes to be raised either by the direct or indirect method as may be most advisable. Customs houses between the two countries, as well as consular offices, to be abolished.

19. The national debt of Canada and of the several Provinces to be added to the existing national debt of the Republic, and the whole to be assumed by the new confederation.

20. The people thus united to form a sovereign and independent nation, without any duty of allegiance to any other power.

21. The changes herein proposed to take effect after adoption by both countries, and final ratification by the Imperial Parliament.

The members of this association pledge themselves to use all lawful and honorable means to promote the cause of continental unity as herein described. Our aim is to form a perfect union among the people of this continent; to promote trade and commerce, and the development of our vast natural resources; to simplify and improve the system of government; to lighten the burdens of taxation and give the amplest rewards to labor; to secure the blessings of freedom to ourselves and our posterity; to insure peace; to provide for the common defence; to promote the general welfare, and to make the federated States of North America, with their 70,000,000 people, the most powerful, progressive and wealthy nation in the world.

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## NOVEL AND WONDERFUL.

According to M. Rosset, the eminent artist in photography, beautiful blue transparencies may be produced by means of a very simple process. In carrying this out, commercial cyanotype paper is exposed beneath a negative until the image will be very intensely visible, when it is thoroughly washed and placed for fifteen minutes in 10 per cent. solution of bichromate of potash. After the print has again been well washed it is allowed to dry, and then rendered transparent by placing it on a warm glass plate and treating it carefully with paraffine. The print is now framed between two glass plates. The cyanotype paper employed in this case, giving white lines on a blue ground, is very easily prepared; that is, plain photograph paper is placed in a solution of 25 grams of potassium ferricyanide in 150 c. c. of water, and then drying it in the dark.

Another engine fitted with liquid fuel has been running on the Great Eastern Railway, England—one of a class of ten similar express engines—and, as compared with the other nine engines doing the same round of duty, is reported as doing efficient service; that is, the oil burner has consumed about one-third the weight of coal per mile, and about as much oil as coal in weight, her total fuel being thus about twenty times by weight what it would be if all coal, and the liquid practically giving an efficiency of double its weight of coal.

The engineer's account is interesting in relation to this engine when burning mixtures of plain gas tar and creosote residues, warmed up in the tank, which is placed at the rear of the tender, to a liquidity sufficient to cause it to flow finely through the injector pipes, and to destroy its viscosity so that it would spray freely from the nozzles. Its behavior in the furnace has been satisfactory, filling the fire box with white flame, the air rings also admitting of the most delicate adjustment of the supply of air for effecting combustion without air excess.

Attention is called by a writer in the Textile Mercury to the fact that wool which has been treated with chlorine acquires a stronger affinity for mordants and dyes, and, in consequence, is dyed much deeper shades than untreated wool. In such cases, care should be taken in so treating wool, that too much bleaching powder be not used, from two to two and one-half per cent. of the weight of the wool being quite sufficient, this to be made into a clear solution, acidified with sulphuric acid, the wool being worked in this for 30 minutes, rinsed in water, and then dyed in the usual manner. It is also remarked that, for dying mordant dyeing coloring matter, a preliminary treatment with chlorine is a great improvement; that is, much deeper shades can be obtained, due to the simple fact that the wool takes up the mordant very much better than untreated wool—with the exception of those dyestuffs which require copper for a mordant, as is the case with the gamboges, where, instead of a green, a brown is obtained, and the same may be said of logwood.

Some new ideas have lately attracted attention in the matter of pavements. Among these is the paving of a bridge by a German engineer with India rubber, the result having been so satisfactory as to induce its application on a much larger scale, a point in its favor being that it is more durable than asphalt, and not slippery. In London a section of roadway under the gate leading to the departure platform of the St. Pancras terminus has for some time past been paved with this material, with the effect of deadening the sound made when being passed over on wheels, besides the comfortable elasticity afforded to foot passengers. Another material which is being satisfactorily introduced for this purpose is composed of granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks, and which are laid like bricks or wood paving, the special advantage secured in this case being that of elasticity; in roadways it furnishes a fine foothold for horses, and at the same time does away to a great degree with the noise which commonly accompanies city traffic in Australia this method has been resorted to with excellent results.

The welding and spinning of brass and other metals by what is known as the Bevington process has been introduced by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, to the extent of granting one of the only three medals issued by the society during the year 1900. This method consists, briefly, in the welding of the metals by forcing them into rapidly revolving dies, where they are softened by frictional heat and united end to end as in ordinary welding, or forced into one homogeneous mass, as solid as if cast into one piece. Brass and copper may thus be welded, which has heretofore been considered impossible. In this manner tubes of all kinds and of any length or thickness can be readily formed, and the ends of short tubes be as neatly joined as if they had been made in one piece.

It is found that a photograph can easily be made luminous in the dark by taking a white mount, and, after coating it with starch paste, sprinkle over it luminous powder, and press it down firmly to make it adhere. All that is now necessary is to make the unmounted silver print as luminous as possible by coating it on the back with castor oil, and wiping away the surplus oil. By placing this over the prepared mounting card and exposing it to daylight a luminous positive is obtained.

French ingenuity has succeeded in dyeing most attractive alizarine reds on piece goods by a simple process. The pieces are prepared for the dying in the usual manner, and are then passed through an acetate of lime bath in the cold. This bath is now heated to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and about one-quarter to one-half the required amount of alizarine, dissolved in water with the aid of ammonia, is added; the bath is heated to the boil, and the pieces are run through and through in the ordinary way.

The remainder of the alizarine is now added, and the dyeing continued for some ten or fifteen minutes longer, when it will be completed. The pieces being finished according to the usual practice. By this alizarine solution is made from ten kilos of ordinary 20 per cent. paste alizarine mixed with 40 litres of water and one kilo of ammonia. The color which is obtained by this novel and ingenious method is said to be brighter and fuller than any that results from the process commonly in vogue, and a smaller quantity of alizarine is required.

## SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

What Continental Unionists Say the Canadian Farmer Loses by Separation from the States.

The statement made by Sir Oliver Mowat in his Niagara speech in opposition to political union with the States, that the Canadian farmer is better off than the American farmer, has roused the annexationists, or, as they prefer to call themselves, the continental union party and put them on their mettle. In countervailing the statement of Sir Oliver, the secretary of the association writes as follows to the Seaforth Exporter:

Dear Exporter—Would you permit me to draw the attention of your numerous readers to the great question of continental union, and to point out particularly an immediate advantage that would result to the Canadian farmer.

On looking over recent copies of the London Free Press and Detroit Free Press I found that a fair idea could be obtained from the market prices as to the respective financial positions of the Canadian and American farmers. Taking the market prices as found in these papers, I was able to construct the following statement:

The Canadian farmer takes a load of produce to market and sells it as follows:

100 lbs. coarse wool, at 16¢ per lb. \$16.00

100 bushels barley, at 45¢..... 45.00

20 dozen eggs, at 12¢..... 2.40

Total \$63.40

The Canadian farmer takes the same load to Detroit or Buffalo and sells for the following:

100 lbs. coarse wool, at 34¢..... 34.00

100 bushels barley, at 80¢..... 80.00

20 dozen eggs, at 15¢..... 3.00

Total for American load..... \$117.00

Total for Canadian load..... 63.40

This shows the American sells his load for \$53.60 more than the Canadian gets in Canada.

Both have purchases to make of household and farm necessities. The Canadian purchases the following at prices given:

50 gallons American oil at 40¢..... \$20.00

20 gallons syrup, at 40¢..... 8.00

200 lbs. wire nails 3¢ each..... 6.00

800 lbs. barbed wire fencing, at 4¢..... 32.00

10¢ gallons linseed oil, at 70¢..... 7.35

Total \$63.35

He has still 5 cents left.

The American purchases the following:

50 gallons oil, at 40¢..... \$20.00

20 gallons syrup, at 25¢..... 5.00

200 lbs. wire nails, at \$1.80 per 100..... 3.60

800 lbs. barbed wire fencing, at 2½¢..... 20.00

10¢ gallons linseed oil at 44¢..... 4.40

Total \$53.40

He has purchased exactly the same articles as the Canadian farmer who has 5 cents left on his load of produce. But as the American received \$117.00, he has \$80.83 cash left, while the Canadian farmer has 5 cents left. This is the advantage the American farmer has over the Canadian farmer on one load of produce. What must it be in a year? Yet there are people who say that the Canadian farmer is better off than the American. It simply cannot be true. Those who say so shut their eyes to facts like the above, which are the result of the American farmer's since the war reduced the national, State and municipal debt from several hundred to \$28 a head. For all this continental union is a cure.

## LEGAL QUERIES.

Q.—Is a girl of age at 18 years? A.—No, not till she is 21 years of age.

Q.—Are railway companies liable for loss or injury to household goods shipped to the United States arising from collisions or other accidents on the route? A.—It is necessary to insure such goods.

Q.—The railway companies are liable, and it is not absolutely necessary to insure such shipments.

Q.—Can a parent legally strike his grown-up daughter who is not 21 years of age? A.—No. While a parent may legally inflict corporal punishment on his children for proper cause while they are children, yet when a girl is practically a woman such corporal punishment would then become legally an assault for which the parent might be convicted. Under any exceptional circumstances a blow might be justified, but not as a general rule.

Q.—A man dies without a will, can any of the children put it into chancery as they come of age and have the whole property sold, and the widow hold her share of the land, and what part or what must be taken to hold the homestead from being sold? A.—The widow is entitled to one-third of the personal estate, and also to one-third of the real estate if the property is sold, in place of dower. Any one of the heirs is entitled to have a partition which might involve a sale of the homestead, and her only course would be to buy it in. Until the children are of age the property can only be sold under the direction of the High Court. She would be appointed administrator and act under advice of her solicitor.

Q.—English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blisters from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bones, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by John Callard, druggist. t

Q.—Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America" ("My Country, 'Tis of Thee"), who lives at New York, Mass., and does not look over 50, though really 85 years old, has in his possession the original draft of that song. It is on a piece of waste paper.

Q.—Minard's Liniment cures Cuts, etc. A.—A Baptist church in England, in order to induce cyclists to visit it, has provided a safe shelter for bicycles. Others have set apart a "cyclist's pavilion."

Q.—Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors become often bleed and secrete, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Leno, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

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