### ZANADA'S INDEPENDENCE

THE NATURAL RESULT OF HER CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOP-

Now We Were Buied in the Past—Par-tial Self-Government Gradually At-tained—What Remains to be Bone. The future of Canada must take one of four

(1) To remain as we are—continue in the

(4) Independence.
It is this last, independence, that I wish to arguing upon your attention for a few minutes.
But at the outset, and to speak very generally I wish to say, that independence is the only course which, having been imagurated, would still leave the way open to us of adopting any of the others. For, if we were independent, would, from having achieved our independent, would, from having achieved our independent, and imperfect review of our constitutional history, you cannot fall to constitutional history, you cannot fall to

mentary system that we now enjoy. Unlike the Thirteen colonies Canada began at a much lower rung in the ladder. Those colonies not only achieved their independence over a hundred years are but at the outget and long. bundred years ago, but at the outset and long before their war of independence they enjoyed.

We are a people five millions strong in which we are rights, powers, and privileges that Canada acquired only a conparatively fewlyears ago. In 17c3 the military government was suprement though provision had been made for an assembly elected by the people none was summoned; and as a matter of fact the council of officers ruled the colony as they saw fit, and without consulting the people. From that time on there was a stant struggle for self-government; and by severence, by agitation, sometimes even ebellion, most of all by the justness of their cause, the colonists secured more and more control of their own affairs, and the pretentions of the crown and its representatives to absolute rule were gradually abandoned.

English government in Canada was organized building up a jur by the king's charter in 1763; but in 1774 the British parliament for the first time intervened in Canadian affairs and gave us the Quebec act. Among its concessions were the

an agitation in the colony for representative government. The main concessions of that as were that the colony was divided into quainted with the genius of our people. two previnces, upper and lower Canada, with a legislative council and a porular ascembly in each. There is the starting point our present representative government. he sessions of the legislature were to be ansual. The free exercise of the Roman cathoic religion was conceded. Courts of appeal to created by the legislatures were provided r. The right of bequeathing property was to be absolute and unrestricted. All lands to be granted in Upper Canada were to be in free and common socage as well as in Lower Canada when the grantee desired it. English eriminal law was to obtain in both provinces, as well as the babeas corpus act. And the legislatures that were then summoned in the two provinces adopted and followed so far as le the rules and orders of their English odel. But the British parliament reserved to itself the right of providing regulations imposing levying and collecting duties, for the on of navigation to be carried on besween the two provinces, or between either of them and any other part of the British dominions or any foreign country. Part of that reservation still exists to day, and is one of our grievances. Parliament also reserved the sower of appointing or directing the parament, of duties, but at the same time left the excludve apportionment of all monies levied in

about after much heart-burnings, agitation, rebellion. Lord Durham and his famous report in favor of responsible government are port in favor of responsible government are port in favor of responsible government are the bright features of that period. By that act a direct blow was simed at many of the act a direct blow was simed at many of the comment. abuses that had existed: the Family Compact, and the control by the crown-appointed legislative council of the "casual and territorial legislative council of the "casual and territorial" jeets of the people of Great Britain. W.F.M.

number was vested in the legislature, and the assembly was allowed to elect its own speaker. Provision was made for a consolidated revenue fund, and after the first charges thereon had been paid the legislature could appropriate it as it saw fit. As before pointed out, the most valuable result was the admission of the all-important principle that the ministry advising the governor should possess the confidence of the representatives of the people assembled in parliament. In the inattuctions of the governor-general it was emphatically laid down as the very essence of the principle of responsible government that "in order to preserve between the different branches of the prol parliament that harmony which is eswincial parliament that harmeny which is escential to the peace, welfare and good government of the province, the chief advisers of the
representatives of the sovereign constituting
a previncial administration under him, ought
to be men possessed of the confidence of the
representatives of the people, thus affording a
guarantee that the well understood wishes
and interests of the people, which our gracious
sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the
provincial government, will on all occasions
be faithfully represented and administered."
The new legislature was given power to or
ganize the nunicipal system that we are new
seproud of. With responsible governmentcame
the virtual control over public officials, and
the British authorities declared that they had
"no wish to make the provinces the resources
for patronage at home," and as a consequence
Canadians were appointed to office and to
positions of trust. Many important amendments to that act and concessions were
made by the imperial government in the next
few years. The legislature obtained full
authority over the civil list, and the complete
disposal of provincial moneys. The full
control of the post office was accorded to the
Canadian government. The last tariff
passed by the imperial parliaments for the
Briefsh possessions in North America was
mentioned in the speech at the opening of the

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cential to the peace, welfare and good govern-ment of the province, the chief advisors of the representatives of the sovereign constituting a previncial administration under him, ought most aggravated cases of catarrh have been authority over the civil list, and the complete disposal of previncial moneys. The full control of the post office was accorded to the Canadian government. The last tariff passed by the imperial parliament for the Briefsh possessions in North America was mentioned in the speech at the opening of the legislature is 1842 and not long after that time Canada found herself completely free from imperial interference in all matters affecting frade and commerce. In 1846 Canada and the other America colosies were allowed by repeal duties imposed by imperial acts on

goods imported from foreign countries into
these colonies. Canada availed herself of
that privilege. In 1846 the navigation laws
were withdrawn from Canada, and the river
St. Lawrence was thrown epen to the trade of
all nations. In 1866 an imperial act authorized
the provincial parliament to alter and liberalize the constitution of the previncial legislative countril.

And lastly we come down to our own time with the confederation of the provinces in 1867. Since that act we have had an imperia act ceding the Northwest territories and Hudson bay to Canada, and admitting British Columbia to the union. By that act a solidified government has been extended over the whole of British North America, a still larger ndition.

nercial union and ultimately and even since that act went into force others to the United States.

increase of self-gevernment was conceded and even since that act went into force others have followed modifying the governor-generas instructions, extending the powers of the colony, until the measure of power exercised by the government and parliament of Canada is "relatively greater than that now (1878) enjoyed by other colonies of the empire, but absolutely more than it had been previously intrusted to Canada itself, during the administration of any former governor-

still leave the way open to us of adopting any of the others. For, if we were independent, we would, from having achieved our independence, be able to treat, as being an equal power, with the United States for either commercial union or annexatian. We would for a similar reason be able to treat with England and the other nations and colonies that speak our language for the establ shment of an English-tongued federation, or with England alone for a stronger and more definite federation of the present Eritish empire. But if we were annexed the door would be closed on us—we would have given over the large measure of independence and freedom we now enjoy into the hands of the men at Washington; and in the case of imperial federation the same thing would happen in regard to London, viz., that our commercial and fiscal policy—the control of which is the most valuable right we have would be dictated to us from, made for us at, either of these two capitals. We would be but as a drop in the bucket, we would be reserved our present autonomy, give us new powers, new rights, new aspirations, make us new men and vigorous united people.

Now to come down to more detail. In thus declaring for independence I claim to the goal of complete independence. And it youlook about youthere is till work to be dene.

wigcrous united people.

Now to come down to more detail. In thus declaring for independence I claim that we are only advocating what is our natural destiny—that independence is the natural culmination of our past. And is order to demonstrate that I ask you for a few minutes to look back at my history. Our present form of government represents a constitutional development of the absolut military rule at the time of the conquest of 1763, into the parliamentary system that we now enjoy. Unlike

rights, powers, and privileges that Canada bued like those nations for which we are the people. From that time on there was a constant struggle for self-government; and by perseverence, by agitation, sometimes even by rehellion, most of all by the justness of their man born there that the president's chair is within his reach. No Canadian lad is inspired by the prospect of becoming chief magistra

We are a people five millions strong who are building up a jurisprudence of our own, jurisprudence which in many respects is superior to that of any other country in the Quebec act. Among its concessions were the abolition of the test cath and all religious disabilities. But no popular assembly was provided for in that act and for the seventeem Fears it lasted—from 1774 to 1791, Canada was ruled by a governor and a council nominated by the governor. Next came the Constitutional act passed by Next came the Constitutional act passed by judges themselves. What hope have we for building up a first class judiciary if our judges themselves. no way to the canadian parliament, and unac-quainted with the genius of our people. We are a people five millions strong with the nucleus of an army which has shown itself competent to maintain law and order within our territory and to drive out the invad er should he cross our borders, and yet no Canadian volunteer or soldier has the prospect held out to him of ever becoming commander in-chief of our forces, but that position is reserved for some officer of the

> every private in the army of the republic car ried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. There is no such inducement held out to the loyal marine fourth in extent in the world with factories springing up all about us, with active merchants in our midst desirous of extending our trade in all quarters of the earth, and yet we are a people five millions strong who have no power to negotiate commercial or other treaties with other nations; and without such power to establish such friendly relations with dustries. And in other ways and in other direct

British service. It was Napoleon's beast tha

tions are we restricted and our national de-velopment interfered with.

We who advocate independence do not do so this way to the legislature, which could apply them to such public uses as it might doesn the public uses as it might doesn the next great step toward increased self-government was the Union act of 1840, brought the change. We choose to think of England government was the Union act of 1840, brought as the mother of free nations rather than as

Intive council of the "casual and territorial revenues." A promment fact to be noted also is that the legislature of Upper Ganada and the council of Lower Canada were consulted by the imperial parliament in regard to the proposed measure, and their consent obtained to the union.

By that act the number of representatives was increased, and the regulation of that number was vested in the legislature, and the 'friend wondered what G. M. D. meant.'
He knew it did not mean a Good Many
Doctors, for T.— K.— had tried a dozen
in vain. "I have it," said he, just hitting
the nail on the head, "you mean Dr.
Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," or
Gold Medal Deserved, as my friend J.—
S.—— always dubs it." Sold by druggists.

Catarrh.

—Catarrh, on account of its prevalence in this country, is attracting a good deal of attention, more especially now when there is a probability of avsist from cholera, for where either is a nucco-purulent discharge, such discharge forms a nidus very inviting to cholera germs, and very favorable for their reproduction in a more violent form, thus placing sufferers from catarrh at a great disadvantage in the event of a cholera visitation.

Littlefield & Burtis Furnaces Are the Best and Most Economical Furnaces Made.

P. PATERSON & SON 77 KING STREET EAST. SOLE AGENTS.

READ

The Fireside Weekly.

No. 2 OUT TO-DAY. For sale by all Newsdealers, 5c.

per copy, \$2.00 per year. The Toronto News Company, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

# A Large and Well Assorted

Stock always on hand. PLATED WARE

RICE LEWIS & SON, 52 and 54 King St. East,

THE BREAD MADE FROM

W. H. KNOWLTON'S MANITOBA **FLOUR** 

TORONTO EXHIBITION ngainst a large number of competitors.
other flour will produce whiter, sweeter icher bread. Send your order to 27 Church Street, Toronto,



Fresh Meats of all kinds, the best the Maskets afford Spiced Rounds of Beef, Rounds Rumps and Briskets of Corned Beef, the best in the City, Sugar Curod Hams and Bacon (my own curing), Poultry and Vegetables of the season, Lard, Sausages (my own make). Telephone Communication. My address is 359 YONGE ST.

P. DUNNING FAMILY BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams Bacon, Lard, Etc. POULTRY, VEGETABLES. 167 KING ST. WEST

### PERKINS' PHOTOS

stand unrivate in the army of the republic car-icid a marshal's baton in his knapsack. There is no such inducement held out to the loyal Canadian volunteer.

We are a people five millions strong with a parine fauth in extent in the world with

STUDIO 293 YONGE STREET

MOORE. COMMERCIAL PRINTING 39 COLBORNE STREET,

Messrs. O'Keefe & Co., BREWERSAND MALSTERS, TORONTO, ONT. SPECIALTIES:

ENGLISH - HOPPED ALE in wood bottle, warranted equal to best BURTON brands. XXXX PORTER Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout, and superior to any brewed in this country, Canadian, American and Bavarian Hopped Ales and Porter. Our "PILSENER" LAGER

has been before the public for ieveral years, and we feel confident that it is quite up to the best produced in the United States, where Lager is fast flecoming the true temperance beverage; a fact however, which some cranks in Canada have up to the present failed to discover.

O'REEFE & CO. GAS FIXTURES

Fall Goods now on Exhibition Newest, Best and Cheapest guaranteed

## New Roquefort, New Gorgonzola

just received. Also Cream Lanburgh Sap Sago, Stilton, etc Rolled Herring, Holland Herring, Spanish Olives in bulk. Salt Water Dills.

I. E. KINGSBURY. GROCER AND IMPORTER, 103 CHURCH ST.

MILI-ICHAMP &

PLATERS.

## Jury & Ames

days just opened their Imported Fall Stock of Over ONE TED TWEEDS and all kinds of Over

Ш

**≷**0

0

0

S ONG 

355 W 2 Overcoa first-cla

Gent Please

I APPEAL TO THE LAMP TRADE AND PUBLIC From the Decision of the Judges

THE LATE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

M. MATTHEWS. Inventor of the New Safety Lamps for burn-ing Canadian Coal Oil. C. E. THORNE, Wholesale Agent, 59 Bay



We employ designers a workmen of long experien and our facilities for man

Silver Plate Co. FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS

110 TO 480 KIND OM THE MODELLE 19 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO. 136

Mustard, Freit Syrups, &c., &c. Manufacturers of Bryant, Gidson & Co.

### JOHN SIM. PLUMBER.

No. 21 Richmond Street East. Corner Victoria Street.

BUILDERS' MATERIAL STONE, BRICK, CEMENT AND SEWER PIPE.

agent of the manufacturers of sewer pipes and sement, I am prepared to sell at bottom prices. CALL AND SEE ME.

manufacturer of bricks and a direct

A. W. GODSON, 231 QUEEN STREET WEST. TELEPHONE NO. 421. KEITH & FITZSIMONS, MRS. GRAHAM,

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER, Dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Wools, Tinsels, Flesses, also a complete stock of Ladies and Children's Underwear. Feathers cleaned, dyed and curied. Miss, Grabam, late of Chicago will take charge of the dress and mantle making. No. 5 Revere Block, King street west, Toronto, Ont. 246

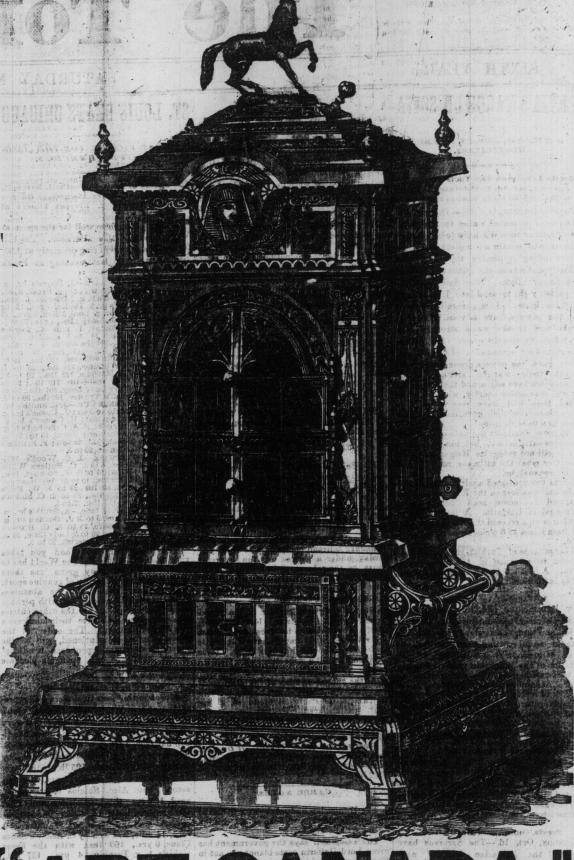
WOOD MANTLES OVER MANTLES R. RAWLINSON, 548 Yonge St

OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES. ECONOMY WITH COMFORT.



The Royal Mail Steamship Adriade of the White Star Line, has a dining-room and state rooms for a strictly limited number of intermediate passengers. This accommodation, which is on the SALOON DECK, is furnished which is on the SALOUN DROCK, is firmaned with the electric light and every modern comfort. Besides the advantage of being in a magnificent ship, passengers will find it superior in ventilation and many other respects to the saloun on many occan steamers. The Adriatic sails from New York for Liverpool via Queenstown pet, her 2000.

T. W. JONES, General Agent, 23 York street Toronto.



# 

"A HIGH ART AND LOWFEED BASE BURNER." TWO STRAIGHT SIZES AND ONE WITH AN OVEN.

It has NO SUPERIOR for symmetrical proportions, artistic design, fine execution, and smooth castings. The flues have been adjusted on scientific principles. There is perfect combustion and absolutely NO ESCAPE OF GAS, which makes it the MOST ECONOMICAL STOVE that has yet been produced. It will pay for itself in the saving in coal.

FIT IS A PERFECT SUCCESS.W The largest display of Ranges, Cooking and Heating Stoves in the City. Stoves put up promptly in all parts of the city. Charges moderate. A large stock of Stove Pipes, Stove Boards, Coal Hods, etc.

INDAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO., HEAD OFFICE AND FOUNDRY, DUNDAS, ONTARIO. TORONTO BRANCH--73 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

The most attractive and perfect working stoves on the market, Also the

Fitted with all the latest improvements. Our show room at

YONGE

YONGE STREET.

The firm of Davis Bros. having been dis-solved by the death of Elijah J. Davis, the business will be carried on as usual by Joseph W. Davis, under the old name of DAVIS BROS. JEWELERS,

STR ET 130

H. KOLISKY. BOSTON TAILOR.

YONGE

Silver Medal at Toronto Exh., 1884. \$100 prize at Centennial Exh., Phil., 1876, Gentlemen's clothes made to order in best style. Ladies' Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters in the latest styles, also Uniforms of all kinds. New stock of imported goods, comprising Sootch, English and French material. Over 50 patterns to choose from, and all kinds of gents' furnishings. Clothes cleaned, repaired and dyed.



THE BEST BOOT In the City

FOR \$3, AT W. WINDELER'S

285 Queen Street West.

THE UNDERTAKER. YONGE 187 STREET,

Nine Doors North of Queen Street. Hasmade arrangements with the Public Telephone Office at the and dyed.
Old Clothes made equal to new.
One trial will convince the most sceptical.

West End Pharma, y, 536 Queen street west, for the convenience of his patrons and friends in the west end of the city, whereby he may be called at any hour, day or night, or a cab will convey them

190 Youge Street, Toronto. THE QUEEN Consort's Will-Money?

The crown is not any class of Eng hand it must be ad for the person of warm among the B grown cold. Read an appearance of he you will be assured along the whole cheers. Witness th you will find that th is apocryphal, the versal, and that the felt is curiosity. expected, since rov a quarter of a centu tary eclipse, "hid lunar cave of rui moral. All the ti been conscienti stamp could do as n ant duties of roys social; and these hav suspended; there royal hospitalities, of the sovereign at ment, or on any wearer of the crown to the people. The and of every possib a more gracious cou been most injurious reason given for a loss of the Prince C say that death ent that, when a rea given to sorrow, du can they easily beli-Buckingham palace the opening of partolerable when it is gillie's wedding in real motive, as the desire of hoarding accountable suppres Consort's will, The that to the other political situation absence of any fewhich could make it ing point or a ful resistance. The seindeed, would sk, though it is per for them may becon vation of the state.

off its crown. -When the liver the bile accumulates causing yellow eye stomach, diarrhea, is termed bilious. blood, curing bili

Prince Azkanar times would have I with ruling, he m documents, though little of prince. He from it, and as he h for his support, whitery, came in very mitting him to live his wife, Princess sconomical, had no own washing. Pr was Prince Pulan neighboring king always plenty of r people kept the which stood opposi for the purpose, v gifts. Then, too, h and signed the stat flourish. Azkana and once in trying flourish he blotted that it had to be

But Azkanarm him on a to head on his hand After racking his br he cought the help Raz towned, and for a plan to pay the "Ask the bishop collection," suggeste no use," said his fat "It is not two mou last one, and all we you, Razethewind England," After a wind said: "I have big iron hat, have it in beautiful red lett to give than recellaimed Azkanarm to give the order to the hat was replace teen little princes have been seen against the nursery expectancy. Azki and Princess Little more dignity, but we the parlor. In a st gathered around the sound of the droppi hat the motto In the evening there was f o the theatre,
with general deligh

carefully replaced After breakfas he to the window to but as it was still few little street upon the gilded unlight. By and men began to thron spectators arrived in freely until danced with deligh bills and renewed of and he gently m Razethewind, gree just after sunset, that they should of go and see the fun Azkanarms put on and a coarse straw he then put on a he then put on a 1
his face with so
on his overalls,
with a hole in t
the whole of hi
they went out the
roundabout way t
ation and posted t
the crowd, where everything unnot enced the truth

"Listeners seldo selves," for a brig