

CANADA'S INDEPENDENCE

THE NATURAL RESULT OF HER CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

How We Were Bled in the Past-Partial Self-Government, Gradually Attained-What Remains to be Done.

The future of Canada must take one of four courses:

- (1) To remain as we are-continue in the colonial condition.
(2) Commercial union and ultimately annexation to the United States.
(3) Imperial federation.
(4) Independence.

It is this last independence, that I wish to urge 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 inaugurated, would still leave the way open to us of adopting any of the others.

In this short and imperfect review of our constitutional history, you cannot fail to notice the steady progress made in the direction of complete self-government. Powers were gradually conceded to the colonial parliament, new rights were recognized, and all inferior powers were gradually withdrawn, and the great measure of self-government that we now enjoy achieved by degrees.

Now to come down to more detail. In our desire for independence I claim that we are only advancing what is our natural destiny-that independence is the natural culmination of our past. And in order to demonstrate that I ask you for a few minutes to look back at our history.

Our present form of government represents a constitutional development of the colonial system that we now enjoy. Call it the British colonial system, or call it the British system, it is the same. These colonies not only achieved their independence over a hundred years ago, but at the outset and long before their independence they enjoyed rights, powers, and privileges that Canada required only a century and a half ago.

In 1773 the military government was suppressed; 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 constant struggle for self-government; and by perseverance, by agitation, sometimes even by rebellion, most of all by the justness of their cause, the colonists secured more and more control of their own affairs, and the pretensions of the crown and its representatives to absolute rule were gradually abandoned.

The next great step toward increased self-government was the Union act of 1840, brought about after much heart-burnings, agitation, rebellion, Lord Durham and his famous report in favor of responsible government, and the bright features of that period. By that act a direct blow was aimed at many of the abuses that had existed in the Family Compact and the control by the crown-appointed legislative council of the "casual and territorial revenues." A prominent feature of the act was that the legislature of Upper Canada, and the council of Lower Canada, were consulted by the imperial parliament in regard to the proposed measure, and their consent obtained to the act.

By that act the number of representatives in the assembly was increased, and the regulations of the assembly were altered to give it more power. 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, and before pointing out the most valuable result was the admission of the important principle that the legislative council of the province should possess the confidence of the representatives of the people assembled in parliament.

In the instructions 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 provincial parliament that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare and good government of the province, the chief advisers of the representatives of the sovereign constituting a provincial administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the will 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.

goods imported from foreign countries into these colonies. Canada's varied harvests were withdrawn from Canada, and the river St. Lawrence was thrown open to the trade of all nations. In 1848 an imperial act authorized the provincial parliament to alter and liberalize the constitution of the provincial legislative council.

And lastly we come down to our own time with the confederation of the provinces in 1871. Since that act we have had an imperial act conferring the Northwest Territories and Hudson Bay to Canada, and admitting British Columbia to the union. By that act a solid whole of British North America, a still larger increase of self-government was conceded, and areas situated that were into force which have followed modifying the governor-general's instructions, extending the powers of the colony, and still the measure of power exercised by the government and parliament of Canada is "relatively greater than that now enjoyed by" other colonies of the empire, but "absolutely more than it had been previously entrusted to Canada itself, during the administration of any former governor-general."

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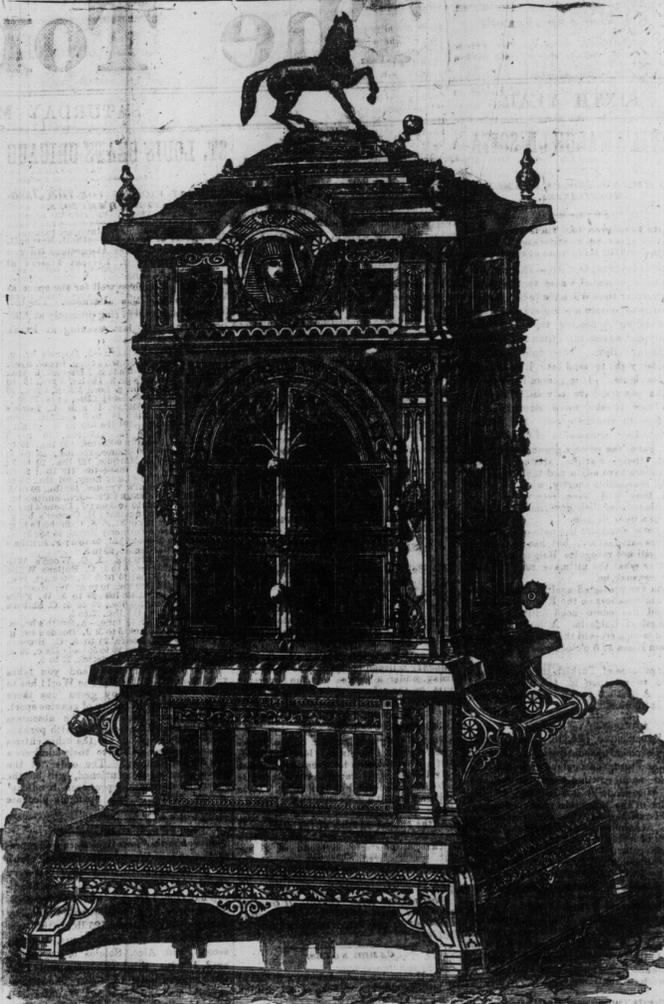
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THE QUEEN

Her Majesty's Will Money?

The crown is not any class of English hand it must be ad for the person of warm among the B grown cold. Read an appearance of it you will be assured along the whole cheers. Witness that you will find that it is apocryphal, that common respect by want, and that the felt is curiosity, is expected, since Roy a quarter of a century ago, "hid lunar cave of rumo- been a consideration number of state stamp could do as an appearance of royal; and these have suspended; there royal hospitable of the sovereigns at ment, or on any wearer of the crown to people. The court, in spite of and of every possi a more gracious com- clear most injuriously reason given for a loss of the Prince C say that death and bill that, when a resig can they easily be- the opening of par- fortable when it is getting a wedding in real motive, as the desire of hoarding plion has been a political situation absence of any, which could make it high point or a full release. The said indeed, would be his to give her a- ing which she won- the bill, which is per in the sequel, most- erable risk to show us them a picture of the state, in spite of the shade private life, and his companions, is per- his self-apparent and he might in the hope he doing something an- ancestry than please Royalty abdicates, t- off its crown.

Princess Alexandra

When the liver of the bill, which is causing yellow eyes, stomach, diarrhoea, is termed bilious, regulates the liver blood, curing biliousness.

Princess Alexandra

times would have Dillepolis, but no- documents, though from it, and as he- forth public admir- for his support, wh- tary, came in ear- regulate the liver his wife, Princess economical, had no own washing. Pri- was Princess Palan- neighboring king- always plenty of peo- people kept the which stood opposi- for the purpose, g- gifts. Then, too, it signed the stat- flourish. Azkara- more dignity, but the patriot in a st- gathered around th- sound of the drapp- that the motto w- in the evening- go there was f- 18, 16 october- one pool, 2 sou- to the theatre, with general delig- on their m- Next day Azkara- usually replac- After that, he be- to the window to- but as it was still- little street- in freely until it- (danced with delir- bilious renewed- Ruzhewind, gre- just after sunset, that they shout- go and see the f- Azkara's put on- and a course str- he slips in, and- on his overalls, with his boots- they went out the- roundabout way t- ation and posed- the crowd, where- everything unnot- ended the truth- "Listen to what- selves," for a bric-