Hon. Edward Blake.

The Complete Report of His | His Most Important Address Great Speech at Strathroy.

drawal Fully Set Forth.

Since Retiring From Canadian Politics.

The Reasons for His With- His Hearty General Accord

Mr. Blake Says He Looks and Longs for His Return to His Native Land-His Position on the Trade Relations of the Empire -Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Conduct Warmly Approved-A Great Effort.

the important address on public affairs delivered by Hon. Edward Blake, M.P. for South Longford, at the re-union of clusions. Leading friends of mine dif-

and the company for the cordiality | I had always done, the views and the company for the cordiality | upon public questions, it was equally

which does not indeed allow a man to cry, "My country, right or wrong!" severe nor any sacrifice too great to public a letter to my constituents. keep his country in the right-that written some time before the election, genuine patriotism is one of the most potent elements for the elevation of the race. And that patriotism strikes its first roots in the sacred precincts enough to have a personal recollecwith a larger portion of that spirit of depend. Well, sir, you have spoken of my career. For four and twenty years, n two legislatures, during thirty seseions of parliament, it was my fortune to take a part-too large a parta part far beyond my desires or de-

PUBLIC LIFE OF CANADA; and the last two or three of that four and twenty years were to me the pleasantest of all; for with health which had been impaired by former labors restored, and free from the cares of a leadership to which I had never aspired, and which I never learned to like, I found myself at last allowed to take the only part for which I cared, to take a part as an independent Liberal in the discussion of public affairs, and in the advancement of true Liberal principles. I own, I confidently expected that it would have been my happiness to continue in that special service to the end; but far different has been the issue. It is now more than seven years since I last addressed my fellow countrymen upon Canadian politics, since I last occupied a seat in the Canadian Parliament. Some have blamed me for this abstention, and have declared that I was neglecting my duty to my own country; and I may perhaps be allowed on this occasion, the first, as I say, for some years, on which I have discussed Canadian politics, briefly to recall to you the facts which are my vindication. 1891, the Liberal party went to the country on the policy of

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY with the United States, or continental free trade. I had long fully recognized the enormous material advantage of the greatest practicable free trade with tll countries, and more particularly with the great country that is co-erminous with ours. Yet I was convinced that the scheme proposed, which confessedly involved great and eneral discrimination against Great with our revenue requirements unmcluded of necessity the assimilation of our tariff with that of the neighbor-'ng republic, and the practical control of that tariff at Washington. I vas satisfied that its adoption would create a very bad feeling in Britain, hat it would tend to severance with that country, and to political union

THE DEAF HEAR.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Working Wonders in Toronto. Gave MRS. BINDON her hearing when

Specialists failed.

About 3 years ago, Mrs. Bindon, of 11 Maitland St., Toronto, was attacked with la Grippe, which affected her hearing to such an extent that she was completely deaf. It was a serious affliction and she tried many remedies and consulted a prominent specialist on ear diseases, but derived no benefit. By a happy circum-stance she was led to use Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and before she had com-

pleted 3 boxes her hearing had partially She persisted in the application of the remedy, so confident was she of ultimate sure, and by the time 12 boxes had been used her hearing was completely restored.

For 3 months now she has been free from deafness, and no emancipated sufferer was ever more delighted than Mrs. Bindon. On Sunday she goes to church and enjoys the service, a thing she was unable to do before Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure gave her

mak her bearing. PROSZ 25 CENTS A BOX.

With the Liberal Policy. Below will be found a full report of with the United States; and my be-

the "Strathroy Old Boys" in that town fered wholly from these views. The on Wednesday evening. It was nearly general election was precipitated in midnight when the eloquent statesman advance of the usual period; and I found myself in a most painful dilemrose to speak. He was received with ma. While it was impossible for me the greatest enthusiasm. He thanked to stand for Parliament, without the mayor, Vice-Chairman Wetherell, stating frankly to my constituents, as and the company for the cordiality. I had always done, the views I held with which the toast of his health was impossible for me in the very crisis of given and responded to, and after a general election to state those opinnaking a few appropriate local and ions without doing serious damage to personal references, proceeded as folloved. I decided that on the whole Enough, sir, of such insignificant de- my best course was one of silence for tails—insignificant in reference to the time, which involved the abandonparticular individual, but perhaps not ment of the dearest object in my life, absolutely insignificant in another my seat in Parliament. But I also sense. Patriotism, like many other decided that so soon as the exigency noble qualities, often degenerates and allowed, my constituents and fellow is debased; but that true patriotism | countrymen should know frankly and fully the reasons for my course. Accordingly I declined nomination but which makes him deem no toil too West Durham, and soon after made

THE WEST DURHAM LETTER. of the birthplace, of the home and of There I fully explained the circumthe family. Those roots spread and stances of my retirement and my grow into the territory of neighborhood, of friendship, of good fellowship. The Liberal leaders after the election And so beginning and spreading, they persisted, as they had a right to do. at last develop into that broader pa- in their policy of continental free triotism which makes men ready to trade, declaring that it would be die if they must, and live if they can, maintained not merely as import-for their own dear country. And so it is that reunions such as this which bring of our country, and they vacated sevback to all those who are happy eral seats, in the expectation that the resulting bye-elections would strengthtion of their birthplace the sacred en their hands. The issue, however, memories of early youth, of the places was different, and it became, by de-where we grew up, of the friendships grees, tolerably apparent, in the view and associations, of the occupations and of many, that the sober second enjoyments of early life-so it is that thought of the country, after fuller rereunions like this have a function far flection, was not favorable to the more important than the mere pleas- scheme suggested. In the meantime ure of the evening, because they help I had been honored by an invitation so invigorate and animate each man to accept a seat in the Imperial Parliament, at a very critical period in patriotism upon which the fortune and the history of a great question of imlate of any country must ultimately perial policy to which you, Mr. Wetherell, have alluded-that of

and known, for it had a tolerably

wide circulation, as

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND, was detached from the possibility of service here, I should refuse to serve the cause of the country, not indeed of my birth, but of my origin, by fur-thering the claim for self-government, which I had long advocated in this country, and which I deeply felt was not only most just to Ireland, but also most important to Great Britain, most beneficial to Canada, and most calculated to set upon a solid and stable foundation the structure of the whole empire. I knew, to some extent, what acceptance involved, but I did not hesitate for twenty minutes, because I was convinced that, disabled for the time, at any rate, for service here, it was my duty not to decline a proposal, honorable in itself, absolutely unsought and unexpected by me, and which seemed to open another door for public service elsewhere. And since that time, through good and evil fortune, in rough and still rougher waters, I have been doing what I could to aid and prosper that cause. (Cheers.) A year later, in 1893, the Canadian Liberal party held a great convention for the purpose of laying down a fresh policy on the trade question, and to which it was my satisfaction to give my adhesion, for it was that which I had always maintained myself.

But, sir, though the difference which In had caused my severance from Canadian public life had thus ended, yet, as I have said, new conditions had been meantime created for myself, and anxious as I have been to return to my own people, there has never since that day been a time at which, in the opinion of my confidential friends in the Imperial Parliament, it was possible for me to resign my seat without detriment to the cause in which I had enlisted; and so it happens that I remain.

THE OCCASION OF RETURN Britain, was not merely irreconcilable I have looked and longed without ceasing, and still I look and long, earnestly uly swoller as they were, but also desiring that the path of duty may some day approximate closer to the path of comfort and of pleasure, and may lead me back to the land of my birth, where my children, my grandchildren, and my lifelong friends abide, and may so afford me, during the short interval which remains to me, the greatest solace and purest gratification which an old man can hope to have. Nor, sir, have I ever doubted for an instant that the great mass of my Canadian fellow-country. men, whom I have loved and served so long, would love or trust me less because it has happened to me to take a course, in respect of which I have never had occasion to retract a single step, and on which I am now able confidently to appeal to time and events as my adequate and ample vindication. (Applause.) For what do I now find in vogue in this country? I have reurned this year to see in vogue a policy not of unrestricted reciprocity with the States, not of continental free trade, with attendant general discrimi- principles of British free trade. That nation against Britain, but a policy of one general tariff for all the countries of the world, with special provision for the allowance of substantial reductions in favor of all such countries as may make tariffs equally favorable to Canada as our reduced tariff would be to themselves; and this with the special and avowed intention of producing at the earliest possible moment a

FAVORABLE RESULT TO BRITAIN, though in form and substance, the foreign countries and Pritish commerce, offer is open to all the countries of the making a small discrimination in favor emphasize the contrast between 1891 Britain should change her whole sys-and 1897, and so I close, unless my brief tem and impose duties on food and raw possibilities,

which are of present interest and importance. The Belgian and German his words. He says:

Treaties—treaties improvidently made, and conceding to other powers a right to provide the powers a right to power a power and conceding to other powers a right to power a power and conceding to other powers a right to power a power and conceding to other powers a right to power a power and conceding to other powers a power and conceding to other powers a right to power a power and conceding to other powers and conceding to other powers are power and conceding to other powers a power and conceding to other powers are power and conceding to other powers are power as the power and conceding to other powers are power and conceding to other power and conceding to practical interference with the freedom of relations between different parts of one empire—these treaties have been denounced; and their denunciation is a great triumph for the present prime minister of Canada. (Cheers.) Largely is it due to his action, to his tact, to his initiative, to his happy use of those favorable circumstances which permitted him to achieve this result. A path has thus been cleared for preferential plans within the British dominions. But there remain, as I understand the case, what are called "most favored nation clauses," in several subsisting treaties, affecting Canada and other colonies of the empire, and the result, unless I be greatly mistaken, is that the moment any one foreign power is in a position to claim the benefit of the minimum Canadian tariff, the other nations enjoying the favored nation clauses are entitled to deadlock. British free traders propose claim the same benefit, no matter how to the colonies British free trade, high their tariff may be, no matter how which the colonies reject, and colonial far they are from complying with the condition expressed by the Canadian law; and so, I regret to say, it may be tain rejects; and so he says that each necessary, in order to avert the result. to modify the Canadian law by providing that it should apply only as between the different parts of the empire. I regret that, because my desire is to see Canadian trade as free sire is to see Canadian trade as free as possible with all the world, but this third course? This is the third and still the contingency exists.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

The other question, sir, is, perhaps. of greater present importance; it is that of reciprocal preference. with trade, which he hopes he is correctly ex. Great Britain itself. Now, I quite plaining, and he proceeds as follows: agree that it would be a great gain rangement for the free admission to be to give us a larger market at betyond the domain of practical politics, stand it, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in England upon that subject. (Cheers.) Inletter, in language which I shall take the liberty of reading to you:

"Fair traders and federationists. Tories and protectionists, to the contrary notwithstanding-there is, I believe, no reasonable prospect that the people of the United Kingdom will seriously engage in a struggle to which their struggle to turn back for 40 years the throughout the world." industrial and economic revolution-in that if that plan were offered, and order to reimpose protective duties strongly supported by the colonies, it is separate pleasures still await you. sons not arising from physical causes which shall effectively restrict in far would not in his belief meet with a separate pleasures still await you. which shall effectively restrict, in fa- would not, in his belief, meet with a vor of their own landlords, and of col- blank refusal from Great Britain, Now, No, sir, however protectionist we may ply of their staple foods.

"The increase of foreign manufactures, in part stimulated by hostile tariffs, may rather darken and contract the prospects of Britain as the workshop of the world; some of her dependencies may propose to assert others, in the great family of nations. She may justly discredit today certain of the dogmas of the older school of thus: political economy; her present generation may be less instructed in its be accepted if we are to make any. fundamental and impregnable propo- even the slightest, progress, is that sitions than were their fathers, who lived through the corn law campaigns: her impatient democracy may incline to the suggested remedies, however unsuited to her case, of retaliation or reciprocal preference: vet for all that. I cannot bring myself to believe that she will ever decide to tax the bread and beef which sustains the toilers in

her industrial hive.
"And, indeed, it seems difficult to conceive a suggestion, which, coming from Canada, would be more calculated than this to alienate British feeling, even though accompanied by the sop of a delusive differential duty in favor of British manufactures."

Now, it is said that the very able colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, threw out to the colonial premiers last summer a suggestion that this might be a thing possible of accomplishment in case they made the offer to Britain, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to make such an offer; but I am perfectly convinced, and I am going to give you the evidence, that

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUGGES-TION

was one very different indeed, and impossible of acceptance. Mr. Chamber- the instant the great masses of the in excess, 21.3 per cent to what the stathan the Government, of which he is terests, saw that there was a real, an ornament, would go with him, or practical danger of their great staples, union, or imperial federation, on the British policy of free trade. I grant change in the condition of parties, as that freely, but I ask myself, I ask would speedily hurl from power the you, how far he has in fact gone, and what is the uttermost limit to which he has ventured? Fortunately, the case has been stated by Mr. Chamberlain himself, by a man unsurpassed, if not unrivaled, among English speakers, for the clearness and precision with which he is able to formulate his views. He stated the case in more than one speech during the year 1896, in a series of speeches obviously designed to herald, to bring about, to pave the way, for this very conference at which the suggestion in question was made. I hold the volume of those speeches in my hand, and I want to show you how he puts the case. In June, 1896, he pointed out before the congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire that there were only

THREE LINES OF PROGRESS in this direction which had been, or which could be, suggested. The first which he named was the proposal of the British free traders that the colonies should apply to themselves the proposal he dismissed as impracticable upon two grounds: first, because it would tend not to imperial, but to cosmopolitan commercial union; and, secondly, because of the still more fatal objection that the colonies would have none of it. The second proposal, he said, was that submitted at the Ottawa conference, and pressed there by influential colonists-namely, that the colonies should be left free to inpose what protective duties they | leased, both on the story of material imported from foreign coun-

"Well, I express again my own opinion when I say that there is not the slightest chance that in any reasonable time this country or the parliament of this country would adopt so one-sided an agreement. (Cheers.) The foreign trade of this country is so large, and the foreign trade of the colonies is comparatively so small, that a small preference given to us upon that foreign trade by the colonies would make so trifling a differencewould be so small a benefit to the total volume of our trade-that I do not believe the working classes of this country would consent to make a revolutionary change for what they would think to be infinitesimal gain.'

That is the way in which Mr. Chamberlain dealt with that proposal. He then points out that so far there is a protectionists propose to Britain colonial protectionism, which Great Briside rejects the other's offer, and if we are to make any progress at all, we must seek a third course. No more decisive rejection of the second proposal is possible than that which Mr. Cham-

ONLY REMAINING COURSE, in Mr. Chamberlain's view. He says the germ is to be found in the resolution to be submitted to the congress on behalf of the Toronto board of trade, which he hopes he is correctly ex-

"That resolution I understand to be to the colonies of this empire if it one for the creation of a British zollwere feasible to make a working ar- verein, or customs union, which would establish at once practically free that tremendous market of their sta- trade throughout the British Empire, ples-grain, meat, timber, wool, sugar but would leave the separate contractand so forth-while these staples should ing parties free to make their own arbe dutiable if imported from foreign rangements with regard to duties on countries. The immediate result would foreign goods, except that this is an essential condition of the proposal ter prices; and so it would be a sub- that Great Britain shall consent to stantial gain, and from the selfish place moderate duties upon certain ar-Canadian point of view, which we all ticles which are of large production in naturally and not improperly are dis- the colonies. Now, if I have rightly unposed to take, I should rejoice to think derstood it, these articles would com that feasible, and to see it done. But prise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and. I have always thought that it was be- perhaps, other articles of enormous consumption in this country, which are and I am glad to be able to say that at present largely produced in the col-I indorse with absolute conviction of onies, and which might, under such an its soundness, the action, as I under- arrrangement, be wholly produced in the colonies, and wholly produced by British labor. (Cheers.) On the other deed, my views upon it were stated a hand, as I have said, the colonies while long time ago in that same Durham | maintaining their duties upon foreign importations, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the empire, and would cease to place protective duties on any product of British labor. That is the principle of the German zollverein; that is the principle which underlies federation in the United States of America, and I do not whole Liberal party is opposed, and doubt for a moment that if it were which their Conservative prime min- adopted it would be the strongest bond agitated. (Cries of "Go on.") But, sir, I Booth, of East London, has ascertained ister has likened to a civil war - a of union between the British race

Then Mr. Chamberlain goes on to say

TECTION.

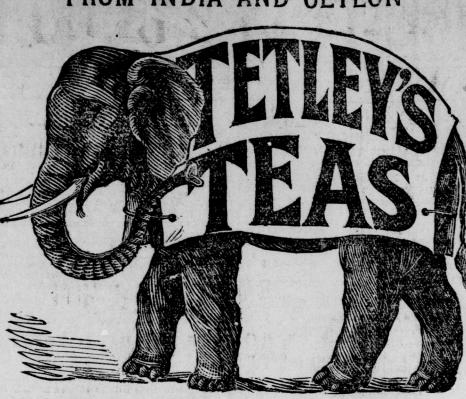
as between the different parts of the empire-not a slight discrimination in respect to the protective duties levied in Canada in favor of articles produced and I had to consider whether, since I | their manhood, and even to assume in Great Britain, but absolute elimintheir place alone or in partnership with ation. In the same terms, a few weeks before, in another speech on the same subject, he had stated the principle

"But the principle which I claim must within the different parts of the empira protection must disappear, and that the duties must be revenue duties, and not protective duties in the sense of protecting the products of one part of the empire against those of another part." Now, sir, obviously this must have been the proposition offered to the colonial prime ministers. This principle,

but it cannot, in my belief, be done at lain has gone further than any other people of Great Britain, the vast leading man, and in my opinion further | working classes and manufacturing inthan his fellow-countrymen would fol- their foods and the raw materials of low him, in the direction of possible their manufactures, being raised in encroachment, in favor of commercial price, you would find such an outcry, such an upheaval of society, such a government which seriously advanced the proposal.

AN AMAZING PROPOSITION. But what amazes me is to find my Canadian friends who are Tories and protectionists blame Sir Wilfrid Laurier for declining at once to destroy Canadian protectionism, for declining by one fell swoop, to subvert the system which it is their pride and boast to have created. Because, who can doubt that if you abolish all duties which have a protective effect, as between Great Britain and this country, the whole fabric sustained by the protective system would vanish within a year? The very basis of the system is that it is necessary to protect the home manufacturer against outside competition, and if you let in free the largest manufacturers, and those who after all are still the cheapest producers in the world, I want to know where your protective system is. And if you let them in, I would like to know, circumstanced as we are, where your revenue is, where you are going to get the needed duties of customs. Sir, patriotism, however pure, lofty and selfdenying it may be, will never make any man amongst us, however devoted in theory to the protectionist system, to import goods from a country, on whose produce 30 per cent of duties are leviable, when he can get them duty free by importing from another country equally convenient. (Laughter.) And so we would all import from Britain duty free, and the minister of customs would be idle. It is useless, Mr, Chairworld. (Applause.) Sir, I need not of British trade, in return for which man, to follow phantoms. What I

this page of my public life, submitting tries. That, sir, is the proposal dealt it to the kind and just judgment of my with in the Durham letter; that is the of the case; and these realities, these fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) Mr. proposal which the Canadian ConserChairman, apologizing for having spent so much time upon a partly personal matter, let me turn to just two points of this great tariff discussion Now, how does Mr. Chamberlain deal of the case; and these realities, these possibilities, do not include such a system as must have been tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which he, with a just appreciation of the actual conditions, declined. Free traders must



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tion, which I have desired to put before you as clearly as I could. Mr. ment, and most of the remainder to "misfortune." Chairman, if this were a public meeting, if the hour were earlier, if it were tisticians are able to establish between a time for a long discourse by one in- | "misconduct" and "misfortune" is not dividual, I would have liked well to easily stated, for some acts of misconsay something to you upon less dry duct are clearly due to misfortune, and topics-upon the questions of imperial many instances of misfortune are difederation, of common defense, of rectly traceable to misconduct, but the peace and war, of our relations with statisticians do not concern themselves our neighbors, and the general spirit in which they should be treated, and of the specific instances which are now positions," and one of them, Charles have taken the trouble, and it was a by investigation that in the poorer dislong task, to count up the number of tricts of the British capital exactly 12 songs and speeches which are on this per cent of those male and female list. (Laughter.) We have got to the adults who are a charge either upon tenth, and there are just 39 to follow; the government or upon others for rea-(More laughter and cries of "Go on.") owe their indigence to drink, though it be, we are all agreed in disapproving | in East London (and travelers who are ABSOLUTE ELIMINATION OF PRO- of monopolies. I shall not monopolize your time. I will close with the expres- drink is at times a more poignant cause sion of my earnest hope and prayer of visible distress than is unbridled inthat these highly interesting and important matters, upon some of which I have this evening slightly touched, may be wisely handled, that Canadian statesmen may so discuss, that the Canadian parliament may so deliberate, and that the Canadian people may ultimately so decide them, that they shall be well settled to the peace and the advantage, the elevation and the prosperity of the country which we are proud to call our own. (Prolonged cheering.)

Some Conclusions of Statisticians as

the Misfortunes of the Poor. Various attempts have been made rewhich Mr. Chamberlain had stated in cently to get at the causes of poverty preparation for the conference as es- by means of statistics. In Europe pausential, must have been that which pers are defined to be those who rehe then asked them to accept. Many ceive aid from government or charitmay regret, but most of us will admit, able funds. The proportion of pauthe necessity of the rejection of this pers to the whole population is highprinciple. I held the view that it was est in England, 28 per 1,000. In Scotland | pile cure. 25 cents. impossible to accept the analogous it is 24, in Ireland 23, in Holland 20, in principle, circumstanced as we are in Italy, 10, in Austria 9, in France 8, reference to our financial obligations, and in Germany 7. There is no similar to our revenue necessities, and to the division made officially in the United limited sources of our revenue, when States, and, taking the country proposed in connection with free trade, through, the proportion here is less, and I hold it at least equally impossi- probably, than 2 per 1,000. When it ble, in common with imperial free comes, however, to the causes of povtrade. I wish it were feasible-if it erty, the American statisticians are, were I would aspire to its execution- so to speak, right in line with what some persons would call their conjecthis time, and in the state of opinion tures, but what they describe as their on either side of the Atlantic. I say, conclusions. Thus, of 100 cases of povon either side, for I still maintain that erty,11 per cent are chargeable to drink

Nobody is Safe from It.

Mr. Jas. Barry, 28 Hunter Street E., Hamilton, Ont., says: "For the past five years I have had Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form. My kidneys were in such a frightful condition that they discharged blood.



"I was unable to work, and most of the time could not sleep. I became so excited and suffered such fearful pains in my back, that I was unable to do the least thing. I was in the hospital, where I was treated by several physicians, and I also took many kinds of medicine, but without relief until I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Spackman's drug store last

"Since taking them I have been getting better rapidly. I can now work without inconvenience. They restored my strength, removed the pains from my back, made my kidneys healthy and strong, so that they are able to perform their work easily and well, thereby carrying off all the poisonous secretions which before used to mingle with my blood, and became diffused through my entire system.

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regretfully admit that he was obliged tisticians call "misconduct," a rather to decline; but least of all, can any vague designation for unwise or reconsistent admirer of the protective prehensible acts; 28.5 per cent to lack system, blame him for the declinature. of work or inadequate pay for work Now, sir, I have done with this ques- done, or insufficient, half-time employ-

What particular distinction the stahas been observed by some travelers not statisticians) that the absence of dulgence in ale, porter or bitter beer. London spends \$6,000,000 a year for the relief of the needy, Paris \$4,500,000. Vienna \$3,000,000, and Berlin \$2,000,000, Greater New York will expend, approximately, \$2,500,000. - New York

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