BANQUET TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY

The complimentary banquet to His Excellency Earl Grey by the Canadian Club of Ottawa was, perhaps, the most successful function, in point of attendance, ever held by that organization.

It was notable in more ways than one. Seated at the same table for the first time publicly since the election were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the defeated Liberal party, and Mr. R. L. Borden, the victorious chieftain of the Conservative party.

After announcing that on account of the elections his departure had been delayed from October 6 to October 12, and expressing a wish that conventions might perhaps be broken and that he might once again visit Canada, Earl Grey spoke in part as follows, his address being punctuated with long and loud applause:

"You have all been very kind to me, to Lady Grey and to my daughters, and it is not, believe me, possible for any of us to wrench away the roots that have entertwined our affections round Ottawa and its people during seven years, and to transplant them across the Atlantic without suffering many painful twinges and tuggings of the heart.

"Well, gentlemen, I am glad that my last public association with Ottawa should be through the medium of your Canadian Club. The first Canadian invitation I received in England after my appointment as Governor-General was from the Canadian Club at Ottawa. I was warned that the Canadian Club might be a dangerous nationalistic institution, and its ultimate aim and ambition might be complete independence.

"Gentlemen, I confess the warning did not greatly terrify or unnerve me. I was one of those who had such an intense belief in the advantage and privilege attaching to British citizenship that I could not conceive the possibility of any self-governing portion of the Empire in its senses ever thinking that there could be a nobler future and a greater destiny for it outside rather than inside the British Empire.

"Yes, gentlemen, if the evolution of the Empire is to be on sound lines, on lines leading to greatness, to the greatness of the whole as well as to the greatness of the parts, that evolution must be based on the unreserved and unstinted recognition of autonomy of the self-governing Dominions.

"I have from the first moment of my arrival in Canada been the enthusiastic and wholesouled friend of the Canadian Club. I am in love with the club because it responds to the higher requirements of my being. It carries the badge of no sect; it wears the livery of no party.

Autonomy is Part of Empire Greatness

"The only criticism that so far is I am aware, has been passed upon me during the last seven eyars is that I am sometimes perhaps too imperialistic.

"Gentlemen, it is because I regard the British Empire as the most potent instrument ever conceived by man for diffusing the blessings of law and order, freedom and duty, service and mercy throughout the world.

"In the imperialism of which I am a devotee there is no question of interference by the parliament of one kingdom with the parliament of another kingdom or dominion within the Empire. No, gentlemen, every self-governing country in the British Empire enjoys security so long as it retains its allegiance to the British Crown, that the strength of the Empire shall be exercised in its behalf whenever necessary to secure it in the continuous enjoyment of its rights. When I came to this country seven years ago Canada was still in her colonial clothes. Imperial garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt proclaimed the fact that you, the people of Canada, were content to lie down and depend upon the over-burdened people of the United Kingdom for your protection.

Finds Pleasure in Canada's Self-Dependence

"No act in my Governor-Generalship has given me greater pleasure than that announcing the readiness of the Dominion to make herself responsible for her own defence and authorizing the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Canadian ports. I was warned that this withdrawal meant the end of the Imperial connection. That was not my view. To me, the withdrawal of the Imperial garrisons from your Canadian seaports was a proclamation to the world that a new national spirit had been born in Canada, a spirit which was too proud to add a single ounce more than was necessary to the weight of the Empire to the over-burdened shoulders of John Bull.

"It is true that Canada is at present a dependent independency. That is a result, not of your desire, but of present conditions. You are dependent for your security on the supremacy of the British navy. It may be said by some that you are dependent on the Monroe Doctrine. Well, if you examine into the matter, I think you will be satisfied that the Monroe Doctrine, like the independence of the self-governing dominions, also floats on the British navy. I do not know at what price you could value it if the British navy were stripped from the seas. If I have offended—which I do not admit—the limit of my offence is that I have never hesitated to give expression to my conviction that the continuance of your liberties and of your prosperity depends on the maintenance of British supremacy on the seas. This I believe to be so generally admitted as not to be controversial. Nor am I giving expression to any controversial opinion when I say that I do not believe there is a single person in Canada who, if he or she were convinced that the continuance of your liberties required the sacrifice of your lives, would not be prepared to make the necessary sacrifice.

Rejoices in Canada's Growing Prosperity

"I have rejoiced as an Englishman over the material developments of Canada, and over her emergence from the status of a daughter to that of a sister assistant nation in the Empire. If you examine the speeches I have made since I became Governor-General, I don't think you will be able to find one single occasion on which I have referred to you as a colony or as colonials. I have also endeavored to emphasize the character of your relationship to the Empire, by substituting wherever possible for the expression in ordinary use when I came into office of 'my ministers' the more dignified expression of 'His Majesty's Canadian ministers.'

"It has always been my practice when referring to the loyalty of Canada, to speak of her loyalty not to England, but to the Empire. I recognize that at present the people of Canada have no voice in the administration of the Empire outside the self-governing dominions; but the time is coming when the people of Canada may demand to be admitted into a fuller participation in the obligations and responsibilities of the Empire. The privilege of bearing the burden of this duty is at present vested, and vested by consent of the Dominions, in the parliament of the United Kingdom. The parliament of the United Kingdom is the trustee and guardian of the great inheritance into which Canada and the other self-governing dominions shall one day enter and, in as much as you are destined one day, by reason of your wealth, population and strength, to be perhaps the most powerful partner in the Empire, not even excluding Great Britain, the way in which the parliament of the United Kingdom administers that trust must necessarily be to you a matter of the deepest concern.

Looks Forward to Future Visits Here

"Thanks to improved transportation facilities, I have been able to make the acquaintance of nearly every part of your broad Dominion. I look forward to breaking the unwritten convention, which appears to penalize a former Governor with a sentence of permanent exile, by perhaps taking the shortest route from England to your prairie provinces, by the Hudson's Bay Railway. I should like to say here, with the view of contradicting any impression that may exist to the contrary, that I have no views as to the possibility of Fort Churchill being a superior harbor to Port Nelson. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the engineering considerations will favor Nelson being made the terminus. In any case the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway will for the first time bring the Maritime Provinces into close contact with the Prairie Provinces. Thus the Hudson's Bay Railway will help to consolidate the Dominion by establishing a new relationship between the eastern and western parts of Canada, and will also enable the producers of the West Indies and the Prairie Provinces to exchange their products with each other to their common advantage.

"I mentioned Newfoundland as a country which would have a new market provided for its products by the Hudson's Bay Railway. May I now suggest, not as Governor-General, but as an Englishman who loves Canada and Newfoundland and the Empire, that you should bestow a little more of your attention and more of your favors upon this oldest colony of the Crown. You will not win their affection by keeping aloof from them. Just as the mother in the backwoods of the province of Quebec shudders at the word 'navy' because she believes the result of its creation will be to tear by force from her clinging arms the babe of her heart, so there are families in Newfoundland who believe the result of confederation will be to ram their babies as wads down the mouths of your cannon.

Emphasizes Ideals of Canadian Club

"Gentlemen, there are many things which I would like to say to you, the members of the Canadian Club. It is up to you, if I may say so once more, to keep the national ideals high. Let me beseech you to watch jealously the influences which help to mould the character of your children; secure the best teachers that money can buy—teachers who will teach children to think for themselves and to live for others; see that the imaginations of your children are properly stirred by well-selected pictures, both on the walls of your schools and by the moving-picture shows which, unless carefully controlled, are apt to poison the minds of the young with vicious inclinations.

"I do not like to sit down without giving expression to my recognition of the singular good fortune I have enjoyed during the seven years of my happy Governor-Generalship in having Sir Wilfrid Laurier as His Majesty's Prime Minister of Canada and Mr. Borden as Leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition, and I should like to congratulate the people of Canada on their good fortune also in having secured as captains of the two great contending parties, leaders whose characters make them a high standard of example for the imitation of the whole Dominion.

"For seven years it has been my privilege to discuss matters of state with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I have never during that long period, heard as much as one single expression of vindictive annoyance or of selfish ambition from the lips of Sir Wilfrid, and he will continue as Leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition to be the same great servant of the state that he has been for fifteen years its Prime Minister. Although I am not obviously so well acquainted with Mr. Borden, I know enough of him to believe that he will continue the high traditions of Sir Wilfrid.

"Happy and fortunate is the country that places its destiny in the hands of such men."

The Palace of Holyrood

"The Palace of Holyrood," observed R. L. Stevenson, "has been left aside in the growth of Edinburgh, and stands gray and silent in a workmen's quarter and among breweries and gas works."

The gas works have gone since R.L.S. wrote, but the breweries remain, and otherwise the environs of the palace are little changed. Among them, however, must be numbered the magnificent royal park, the picturesque line of serrated rocks which form the Salisbury Crags, and the lofty hill, crowned by its noble lion's head, which owes its name of "Arthur's Seat" to its associations with the old Arthurian legends of Edinburgh.

Of royalty itself Holyrood has seen but little since James VI. of happy memory left it to occupy the throne of Elizabeth.

King George will be the first reigning King (the second reigning sovereign) to occupy the palace since the time of Charles I., while Queen Mary will be the first Queen Consort to reside there since Queen Anne of Denmark, James VI.'s Queen, quitted its walls. In 1633 Charles I. was crowned in the chapel royal at Holyrood, and in 1641 he spent about three month in the palace—not very happily. From that time till George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822 no British monarch crossed its threshold. And George IV., while holding various state ceremonies in Holyrood, resided in Dalkeith House.

Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort also lived at Dalkeith on the occasion of their first visit to Edinburgh in 1842. In the autumn of 1850, however, Her Majesty and Prince Albert resided for a couple of days in Holyrood, and subsequently the Queen, when going to or returning from Balmoral, several times broke her journey at Edinburgh, and spent a night in the palace. In April, 1903, King Edward held a court at Holyrood, but His Majesty and Queen Alexandra resided at Dalkeith House

Although not the oldest of the Scottish royal palaces, that of Holyrood House is in many respects the most interesting. It appeals to the imagination as none other does. It has been the scene of some of the most splendid, the most romantic and the most tragic incidents in Scottish history—or coronations, royal marriages, festivities, court revels, plots, conspiracies, feuds, intrigues, murders.

Moreover, while Linlithgow and Falkland palaces are of earlier date, for nearly four and a half centuries before the erection of a royal palace at Holyrood the magnificent abbey which stood there was closely associated with the Scottish sovereigns. Founded in 1128 by David I., this religious house was frequently used as a royal residence. Parliaments met within its walls, and in its church Kings were crowned, wedded and buried.

The erection of a royal palace was begun about 1501 by James IV., and from his time onward it was the chief residence of the Scottish monarchs. It is noteworthy that one of the first events connected with it was the marriage of James to the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VIII. of England—from which marriage came the union of the crowns. James V. extended the palace, and it has associations of a peculiarly close and interesting character with his unfortunate daughter. Mary.

Here the lovely Queen of Scots enjoyed a brief period of her happiness after her return from France; here she read with George Buchanan, played chess with her favorites, danced with Chastelard, listened to the music of Rizzio and held stormy interviews with John Knox. Here she wedded Darnley; here Rizzio was slain, and here she celebrated her nuptials with the ruffianly Bothwell.

James VI. lived chiefly at Holyrood before his accession to the throne of England, and it was here Sir Robert Carey brought him tidings of the death of Queen Elizabeth. He visited the palace only once afterward. The two visits of Charles I. have already been referred to. While no reigning sovereign occupied Holyrood subsequently for a couple of centuries, James II. lived there twice while he was Duke of York.

The palace, too, played a romantic part in the rising of 1745. For six weeks Prince Charles Edward held a court in it and gave receptions, balls and so forth. After the French Revolution Holyrood twice provided a residence for the exiled royal family of France. In 1859, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, lived in Holyrood while he was studying, and in 1863-1864 the Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, resided in the palace while he was attending Edinburgh University.

Of the ancient Abbey of Holyrood, frequently plundered and burned, nothing remains but a part of the fine church, afterward the Chapel Royal. The palace was set fire in 1544 by the English, and although at once repaired, was again destroyed three years later. Rebuilt almost immediately, it suffered once more during the civil wars, when most of the building was burned by Cromwell's troops. After the Restoration it was rebuilt by Charles II., who took a great interest in the work and made several suggestions which, it is said, were treated with great respect, although they were ignored.

The existing palace, with the exception of a remnant of the building of James V., (the northwestern towers, in which are situated the historical apartments), is the structure of Charles II.

The residential part of the palace includes throne room, drawing rooms, dining rooms, etc., and several have a magnificent outlook towards Arthur's Seat and the Salisbury Crags. In anticipation of the present royal visit the building has been thoroughly overhauled and extensive renovations carried out externally and internally. Many modern facilities have been introduced. Most of the private apartments of the King and Queen have been redecorated, and Her Majesty has taken a great interest in the details of the work. The wall papers have been selected by herself.

"If I buy you a seat in the Stock Exchange, will you agree to go to work?"

"I ain't crazy for work, dad. Make it a seat in the Senate."—Courier-Journal.

FARMING FOR MINISTERS

Most every one has heard of the Rev. Moses Breeze, who gave up an influential pastorate to get into home mission work, in which he has won a national reputation through his sensational activities. Rev. Breeze is out with a new idea almost every day, and each sees a little bit better than its predecessor. Here's his latest, as set forth by a writer in Munsey's Magazine:

"In the first place, Breeze believes that the training of ministers is deficient. The machinery for making ministers seems to have no relationship to the purpose of its product. Foreign missionaries, city pastors, theological professors, and country parsons all pass through the same hopper.

"Why shouldn't the theological seminaries prepare men for the particular work they have to do, just as a university gives vocational training according to the special bent of the student? They will do so, in time. But Breeze is taking ridicule with Christian complacency just now for advocating a chair of agriculture side by side with the dignified chairs of theology and philosophy.

"Of course, he isn't backing water on the proposition. Largely as the result of his efforts, hundreds of ministers in the Middle West have attended the agricultural summer schools of the universities. These men go back to their parishes full of intelligent sympathy for the farmer, and become the apostles of scientific agriculture. They make their churches what the country church should be everywhere—the real centre of rural life, the clearing-house of advanced methods and experiments. The sacred doors are thrown open for institutes and conferences on every subject pertaining to farm life, and pews, which were solemnly dedicated to the spread of predestination often hold men and women who are much more interested in a lecture on poultry-raising."

"Then you don't think I practice what I preach, eh?" queried the minister in talking with one of the deacons at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preachin' on the subject of resignation for two years, an' ye haven't resigned yet."—Tid-Bits

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When our English cousins speak of second-hand garments they say "left off" where we say "cast off." The following advertisement recently appeared in a London paper:

"Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have left off clothing of all kinds. They can be seen any day from 3 to 6 p.m."—Ladies' Home Journal.

"Judge, I simply have an irresistible impulse to steal."

"I have those irresistible impulses sometimes," said the judge. "I have one right now to send you to jail. Sixty days."—Kansas City Journal.

"Wanter buy a dog, ma'am? I never see a handsomer dog than this pupr, ma'am."

"Please call and see my husband."

"He ain't no handsomer than this 'un, ma'am."—Houston Post.

British M.P. on the Empire

A Unionist demonstration attended by 15,000 people was held in Witton Park, Blackburn, England, recently, the principal speaker being Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P., the head of the Conservative Central Office.

Mr. Steel-Maitland said no one would deny that during the last six weeks this country had had to deal with problems such as it had not been faced with for a hundred years. There were rumors of war between Germany and France, and the end was not yet. There had been strikes, and, though at the present moment there was peacefulness, yet, after all, the whole of the industrial life of the country was just like the big whirlpool at the bottom of Niagara which occasionally broke out into great waves. Having observed that in politics as in medicine it was the doctor and not the quack whom they wanted to cure the patient, Mr. Steel-Maitland said he noticed that on the last day in parliament the Chancellor of the the Exchequer had some very hard words to say about Mr. Keir Hardie. He (the speaker) did not pretend to defend what Mr. Keir Hardie had said, but the last person who had the right to criticize him of all people was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As he believed the hight hon. gentleman was fond of texts he would give him one. There was one text which ran: "Paul may plant and Apollos water." If Mr. Keir Hardie watered bad feelings in Wales the planting was done at Limehouse and Newcastle by the very man who was accusing him of doing it. (Hear, hear.) The strike troubles were not to be cured, as the Radical politician told them they would be, by the Insurance Bill and giving the men higher wages. The dock laborer under this bill would be a deposit contributor. He was not insured at all. He got what the dog got from the mistress, who said she was going to fatten it, and said to the dog ,"Jack, bite a bit off your own tail.' ' There was no doubt that the dock laborer had an uncommonly hard life of it, but it was not so much higher wages he required—he already got five bob a day—but more regular work. What they wanted in a case like that—and he was sure Unionists could do it—was to make their labor more regular, and they could do it perfectly well.

Apart from tariff reform, Unionists were told they had not got a programme. They might not have a flaring, staring programme like the Socialists, but they had got a programme, and that was one of them, that where they had got these conditions they could make them right by applying the proper remedies. The same applied to the railway porter. If he was working under the conditions these men did, he should be discontented too; but these conditions could be remedies without upsetting the whole of society.

Meeting the arguments of the free-traders that the fact that the railway goods traffic had increased was a justification for the continuance of the present fiscal policy, he said it was true that from 1890 to 1908 the goods traffic in minerals had gone up from £42,000,000 to nearly £60,000,000, but for the same period Germany's had increased from £44,000,000 to £85,000,000. Not only that, but the wages of the German railway servant had gone up 25 per cent in ten years, whilst on British railways they had been stationary. Some one would say that was because the railways were state-owned. Not a bit of it. In America they had got just the same.

What was the industrial and national strength of England compared with other countries? Fifteen or 20 years ago we were supreme in all industries. In the matter of coal mining we were ahead of every country. Today we had fallen behind the United States and just took third place behind Germany. Take the iron trade; we had fallen behind both countries. Take the test of wealth. Forty years ago we were supreme, but the United States had outstripped us, and Germany was passing us just at this minute. Take the population. Forty years ago there was no country to say us nay. Today Germany had three men for our two, and the United States two men for every one in the United Kingdom. Forty years ago no nation in the world could stand up to us, but today there was another fleet expressly built to challenge ours on the high seas. We had got one safety which other nations had not. Our colonies were increasing at a rate greater than our foreign rivals. One talked about the British Empire, but was it anything more than an empire in name? Not if it was tested by countries like Germany or France, where, if one part went to war the whole country went to war. We trusted that our colonies would help us, as they did in the South African war, but they had expressly reserved the right not to do so if they did not want. In that way no one would say our Empire was an empire in reality but in name. It was at this time, of all times, that we ought to be united in face of our growing rivals. He asked them to support the Unionists not only because they had a positive programme, but because it was alone the policy which could guaranteed them safety and prosperity. (Cheers.)

The story is told of a man who had great difficulty in spelling words with "ei" and "ie" in them. One day a friend offered to give him an infallible rule for such cases. "It is a rule," he said, "that is forty-seven years has never failed me."

The man resumed: "The rule is simply this: "Write you 'i' and 'e' exactly alike, and put the dot just between them."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The proofreader on a small Middle-Western daily was a woman of great precision and extreme porpriety. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an item about "Willie Brown, the boy who was burned in the West End by a live wire."

On the following day the reporter found on his desk a frigid note asking "Which is the west end of a boy?"

It took only an instant to reply: "The end the son sets on, of course."—Ladies' Home Journal.