

A SPEECH FROM MR. BLAKE

TO THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL CLUB OF TORONTO.

He touches on Provincial Rights - Denounces the N. P. - We should make Our Treaties and Revise Our Constitution - Who Were There.

Mr. Blake addressed the Young Men's Liberal club at Shaftesbury hall last night. His speech contained nothing very new or startling; it was chiefly an exposition of his views on provincial rights, and a very sarcastic assignment of the workings of the tariff. He spoke for two hours and a half. At one of moral earnestness leavened the whole. The hall was crowded, many ladies being in the gallery. On the platform were J. M. Clark (president), B. Lynch, J. Brown, J. F. Edgar, Alex. King, H. B. Dewar, A. M. Taylor, W. D. Gregory, S. Cutler, all members of the club with red ribbons in their buttonholes. Interspersed with these were the following old-timers: John Leys, venerable as to his head, youthful as to his face; Peter Ryan, with an iron-grey moustache; Speaker Anglin, with spectacles; Attorney-General Mowat, with a big stick, and in his overcoat; Capt. McMaster, who is always with the boys; H. W. Darling, president of the Young Men's Liberal club; and J. D. Edgar, waiting anxiously for the opening of the house to try on his new coat.

J. M. Clark, president of the Young Men's Liberal club, explained its object, how it was organized less than a year ago, and how that its prospects were most encouraging with a membership of 190. Mr. Clark is a tall young man with slight features. In his speech, with black hair, curly, and an elegant black moustache. He graduated two years ago at the university, where he developed a profound weakness for mathematics. He is now a law student. A point was made with the audience when the speaker said the senate was unique in its kind for coalescence and usefulness. He made a good and unobtrusive chairman. Mr. Clark called on Mr. Blake.

Mr. Blake had evidently prepared his speech, and had numerous notes and figures on paper at his disposal. He thought the young Canadians would not begin too early to study political and social organization of the citizen. He had aided in putting the farmers' sons on the voters' lists. The franchise was an elevating privilege. Party government was a necessity; true it had been deficient, but this did not mean it was not necessary. He contrasted the redistribution act of 1852 in Canada, and the one now being carried in the United States. He was solely in the interest of a party; the latter was agreed by the chiefs of both parties, more honorable than the one in English politics. The young men, all in English politics. Mr. Blake had never given a vote in three and twenty sessions that he had asked or would ask his constituents to confound on account of party. He paid a well delivered tribute to the memory of James Buchanan and John Johnson, recently dead, strong liberals, active in the work of the party, both students of his own, both personal friends whom he esteemed. They ought to keep their memory green.

The senate's object, so the apostolate, was to guard the constitution; but the greater evil was that it appointed the senate judges. We ought to have a senate elected by and responsible to the people. It ought to be made of members. Another great defect was that we were not able to amend our own constitution. Rather than that provincial rights should be violated by disallowance legislative union would be preferable. Whether the constitution should be amended or a federal union or in the sense of a legislative union was to be settled by the vote of the people at the polls. Take the license question. For years the province refused to take this matter and the people endorsed that interpretation of the constitution. But the central power attempted to grab it. Mr. Blake's friends not only opposed this but said that if the province had not that right imperial legislation ought to be given to the provinces. To-day the supreme court had declared for the province - the law of the dominion was void. (Applause.) The great question was: shall the central authority continue to attempt to aggrandize itself the powers of the provinces or the opposite? The kind of union should be where there is a common interest; not in taking over local powers. He congratulated the liberal party on the triumph they had gained in the courts for the vindication of the provincial view.

Speaking of commercial treaties, Mr. Blake said both parties were contented to enlarge our markets. A step in this direction was direct negotiation of commercial treaties. He did not propose to enforce a treaty by war; it could be advantageous to both and each party could retire if it wished. We live in a degenerate age and we're of its most degrading products. Our system of British freedom was more free than the presidential system across the border. In England the march of popular liberties was onward. The democratic principle had the greatest room for good in it and we had to face it. A fair distribution of wealth should prevail; abolition of the law on entail; universal education, intermingling of the people; absence of class legislation. He attached great weight to the intermingling of the people. There should be free intercourse between rich and poor. The great principle of democracy were first freedom of opinion, freedom of the person and freedom of property - the right to do with my property, but not the right to use it as to injure my neighbor - the right to exchange property, whether the labor of my hands or acquired as I desire, the right to give that which I have gained, that which I want in the best manner. From this declaration Mr. Blake proposed to argue against the present tariff. He did not even touch on property which he had promised it would, it had not improved the condition of the workman. The statistics which he quoted liberally showed the other way.

The conservatives did not want just now to talk of the condition of the country. They talk of anything else. He objected to the apportionment of the tariff - it was based on the poor man on the rich. Sir Leonard Tilley who in England had raised objection to apportionment because why were we subject to the poor man. The matter of the tariff was unjust in the matter of the necessities of life. He quoted the speech of Mr. Macpherson - made a good one when he said, as he said, an independent man in the senate - against the tariff. He has changed his place and his opinions since then. The present government had increased the taxes, and increased the cost of government. He argued that the tariff had not improved the condition of the workman.

ROSS'S GOOD RESOLUTION.

HE DESIRES TO STUDY DIVINITY AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

Captain Rossard Once More Challenges Carver - and Metcalf to Box - Adoption of Hat Bats by Baseballists.

Regarding his determination to turn to the study of divinity, in answer to a reporter, said: "Yes, I am going to give up my school and small wages to go to Trinity. I have decided to enter the pulpit, and am now perfecting my plans for that purpose. I have to write tonight a letter to the faculty of Trinity college, a theological seminary at Toronto, for admission. I hope to obtain a favorable reply, and if I do I shall immediately close my school and enter. My purpose is to take a two years' course of study in theology and to then enter the ministry."

"I will not be my purpose to wage a war with school-keepers especially. In other words, I shall not pose as a reformed drunkard, for I have never been a drunkard, neither will I preach and advocate intemperance exclusively. It is rather my desire to point out to the young the dangers that lie in wait for them in the great cities, and to advocate a vigorous war on the disreputable class that infest cities. I hope to get away from the city within two weeks, and to enter college by February 1st."

The man may be earnest, but until he has actually entered at Trinity it will be hard to believe the more is anything but a sensational lie in the way of cheap advertising.

A Labor Riot Quoted by Its Instrumentality.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 13. - Yesterday the employes of Oliver's pipe works struck for higher wages, and compelled all the men to quit work. This morning 200 congregated at the front gate, and the men who tried to enter were beaten. Officer Kelly, while trying to quiet the mob, was struck through the scalp and badly injured. Capt. Nicars attempted to go into the office and was attacked by the mob with clubs and holly huts. He entered and held the door and was held a prisoner, his only communication being by telephone with the military, who arrived in force and the rioters dispersed.

Death of Schuyler Colfax.

MIXTAZOUA, Minn., Jan. 13. - Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in the Union depot at Mankato this afternoon. Schuyler Colfax was born in New York, March 23, 1823. He studied law, and was for two years a newspaper reporter, and in 1845 entered the law office of St. Joseph Valley Register. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National wing convention, and in 1850 a member of the convention to form a new constitution for the state of Indiana. From December, 1863, to March, 1869, he was speaker of the house of representatives. In 1868 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with Gen. Grant for president. In 1872 he was defeated for the same position by Henry Wilson. In 1873 he was implicated in charges of corruption brought against many members of congress, but the judiciary committee reported that there was no ground for the impeachment, since, if there had been any offense committed by him, it became extinct as he had resigned. From that time he has taken no part in politics, but has frequently appeared as a public lecturer.

Eleven Clydesdales Killed on the Track.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 13. - A shocking destruction of fine horses occurred last evening a few miles west of Plattsburg, in this county. Twelve Clydesdale horses belonging to John and Andrew Nicholson escaped from their pasture. They turned on to the Indianapolis, Burlington and Wabash railroad track, near Hawken's cut, and as the eastbound train came along at the rate of a mile a minute. The frightened horses ran up the track, chased by the locomotive. Into a narrow cut, dashing, bunched closely together, and dithering with each other. The whistle sounded for brakes, but it was too late, and the locomotive ploughed into the struggling beasts. They were hurled off the track, cut up under the wheels, or dashed high into the air. One horse was killed eleven of the twelve, and fatally wounded the twelfth. The great speed of the train doubtless saved it from being damaged. The engine was only slightly damaged.

Providing for general grant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. - Edmunds introduced a bill in the senate authorizing the president to appoint and place on the retired list of the army one hundred from among those who had been general commanding the armies of the United States. The bill would authorize the president to appoint General Grant to the retired list. General Grant asked that the bill should be overruled to the retired list.

San Antonio Hotel (Metcalf's Estate).

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13. - The Farmers and Merchants bank of Galesburg, Ill., has begun suit to recover \$9000 from the estate of John Layney. Layney is known as "Mollie Metcalf." The notorious gambler pocket and bank sued and has \$50,000 worth of property here. He with several confederates robbed the bank of the amount named some years ago.

Prohibition Falls in Iowa.

HAMBERG, Iowa, Jan. 13. - Reports have been received from the mayor of eighteen of the principal cities of Iowa as to the working of the prohibitory law. Fifteen pronounce it a failure and three regard it as doubtful.

Final Termination to an Electoral Affair.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13. - Water's state registers, shot yesterday in the affray at the Mascot office, died this morning.

STANDARD ELEVATION.

Mr. Edman's Entry into the State Against the Balance of 884 to their credit at the end of 1884.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13. - This afternoon Hon. R. L. Edman entered an action for libel against the Toronto Mail for \$10,000. The offending article was a leader published on Jan. 3 and was entitled "Improvement Methods." The objectionable paragraph refers to the methods of electing a mayor, and speaks of an improved ballot box invented by the hon. gentleman, and which was designed for standard use in the city of Montreal. The article also alludes to similar affairs adopted for roosting ballots as "mutilated contrivances."

SPORTING FEATERS.

The death is announced in England of A. H. Baily, the founder of the celebrated Baily's Magazine.

DOMINION DARRIES.

The election of Mr. Pray for Lennox is to be protested.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The Union Insurance company of Philadelphia has reduced its capital \$200,000.

LOCAL NEWS FARGARFIELD.

At 2 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box 16, King and York streets. The Court, Rev. Yonge, Queen and Portland streets were in the scene, but it was only a chimney in the brick block on the north side of King street near St. James. This is the first time the boys have been out for a 30 days ago.

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RIOTOUS RAILROADERS.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE DOUBLE-HEADED SYSTEM.

Strikers Decline to Allow Trains to go on - Trains Stopped and Pinned Thrown into the River - Strikers Trouble Faced by the City.

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The Natives Attack and Overcome a French Garrison.

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