Ganada and the Empire.

Hon. Edward Blake's Recent Noteworthy Address at Toronto.

The Future of the Dominion as to Imperial Trade, Relations With the United States, and Defense Against War.

full report of the important address delivered by Hon. Edward Blake, M.

Mr. Blake, on rising to respond to the toast of "Canada and the Empire," was received with cheers and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The honorable gentleman said: You will allow me, before I respond to the toast, to express my sincere and grateful thanks to his excellency for the kind allusion which he has made to me, and to assure him that I have deeply felt it. It is true that I am to be here for but a few days longer, and that before the year closes I return to my duties abroad; but it is equally true that while abroad I never forget the country of my birth-(cheers)-and that as for more than 30 years I duly neglected; at times unduly presshave earnestly watched, and to some ed, but there has never been a day extent participated in, the development when, in Canadian opinion, the true of her destinies, so to the end of my interests of both countries would not life the progress and prosperity of have been served by largely extended Canada must be among the dearest of trade relations. And I trust we shall my hopes in this world. (Cheers.) Mr. say or do nothing to prevent them. Chairman, I desire to use this oppor- Sir, these countries touch each other tunity, the last which I shall have of for thousands of miles; we have many speaking to my fellow-countrymen upon this occasion, to say a few words conflicting interests; spite of all obbefore me the example of the gentle-But before I speak on these topics al-

FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY, and in saying it let me choose to use and neighborly concession have tolanguage which upon that subject I gether done their honorable and honest uttered five years ago in the heart of work in this treaty; and have paved the empire, to an English audience, the way for relations of amity and and which, for that reason, I wish to mutual advantage." To touch one presrepeat before a Canadian audience. "But you may ask me, 'What of should heartily rejoice in the frank home rule in Canada as affecting its recognition of the principle that no narelation to the empire? What of the tion ought so to exercise its legal future of the country?' Its future is power of capture as to seriously and hidden from our view. The long delay prejudicially diminish and tend to the in grappling with the problem of the extinction of the breed of animals relation of the great colonies to the useful to the world at large; and that come common concerns, have naturally and necessarily led to the gradual but permanent division of these concerns, and to the concession of the separate interest and control of the colony. Thus there have grown up diverse habits of thought and feeling; different and divergent interests, systems, and policies; varied engagements, relations and conditions; and there has

difficulties in the way of formulating a plan for the federation of the empire-or for permanently reconciling, as to the great colonies, British connection with British freedom-been enormously increased. My sympathy with their grand ideal has led me, though disapproving of some of their plans, and finding no solution on their or indeed on any lines, to watch in anxious expectation while others, infinitely more competent and influential, have been engaged in the attempt to prosecute the work of federation. But I

"This, then, is all that I will now attachment and respect, of loyalty and affection, on the part of the masses of the Candian people towards the United Kingdom, to be widespread and deep-rooted; and that I am convinced it owes what strength and vitality it possesses in a very great degree to your concession of home rule in local affairs. It is difficult for any man-I confess it is impossible for me -accurately to gauge the depth of the national sentiment, to mark the directions and estimate the forces of the various and often hidden streams of the national thought. But, if I rightly judge, the measure of content in Canada, and of her desire to find some way whereby she may, consistently with her national aspirations and her material interests, remain contented with these islands, is due to home rule in local affairs. The measure of doubt or difficulty, of inclination or tendency to look for some other future, is mainly due to her geographical situation and physical conditions, and their var-

mon and Imperial interests, to be dealt with in a common and Imperial Par-Now, sir, I rejoice to think that the recent remarkable demonstrations of imperial sentiment and fervors of muence of a feeling strong enough to overcome great difficulties.

the unknown, nor have they thrown one gleam of light on the problem of imperial federation. Never let us forget that in such

matters as the concession of local freedoms "Vestigia nulla retrorsum." I believe, for us, whatever our aspir- | have and upholding a policy which shall at once best serve the interests of the present and best forward the natural evolution of the future.

Three great questions are before us -Imperial trade, Relations with the

States and Defense.

IMPERIAL TRADE. As to trade, I say no word on tariff details: but I think there is, and should be, general approval of the principle of a policy which offers preferential trade advantages, open on broad lines to all responding countries, and under her tariff laws and manufacturing conditions at once available and specially beneficial to England. This, however, is not in its nature an exclusive preference, to which no other nation can attain. Such a preference must in reason be based on mutuality of the relation. I explained the other day why I thought that impracticable for either party. I will not repeat the argument. If I thought you could persuade John Bull that, on conditions such as you can offer, it will pay him to tax his some cannels. The great pain cure. Used externments Asy'n.

Hagyard's Yellow Cil.

The great Britain has, by her own deliberate and cure. Used externments Asy'n.

The great pain cure. Used externments Am. Waterworks Asy'n.

The great pain cure. Used externments of mind endured by the Dyspeptic. Dr. La Loude, of 236 Pine again and again by her statesmen to ours, shown Canada that were she to cours, shown Canada attain. Such a preference must in rea-

Toronto, Dec. 11.-The following is a | food and timber for your profit, I would be glad. But I don't think you can succeed; and I fear even that your motives may be aspersed! On the other hand. I should regret, so long as P. for South Longford, at the banquet exclusively riciprocal preference is ungiven to Lord Aberdeen at the National attained, to part with our power to develop trade everywhere. Meantime, are we not all agreed, at home and abroad, in the wish and effort to develop trade within the empire on sound and practicable lines? Are we not moving as fast and as far as we can in that direction? Are not our controversies now reduced to questions of method rather than of principle? Have we not found a true Canadian and imperial line?

> relations with the States, and I hope we are agreed that the ancient policy in favor of extended trade with our neighbors should still hold. Some have thought that policy at times uninterlacing, many common, and some

RELATIONS WITH THE STATES.

Sir, I turn to the second topic, our

upon present and pressing topics which structions we mingle and exchange arise directly out of this toast, and if largely still; and, besides we come of it is not my good fortune to express the same stock and speak the same sentiments entirely in harmony with tongue. In every respect we are too those of every individual here, I have close to each other to be indifferent; we must be friends or enemies; and it man from Ulster, who was imperson- is the highest interest of Canada and ated in so lively a fashion a few min- the empire that we should be good utes ago. (Laughter and hear, hear.) friends. Let us, then, in our dealings with the States, act in the spirit delow me to utter one preliminary word scribed by Mr. Bayard, and adopted by as to the Mr. Chamberlain, when, speaking of the abortive treaty of ten years ago, he wrote: "Conciliation and mutual ent question-I can touch no other-I

mother country, the absence and ap- the question is one for international parent impossibility of devising any agreement suited to the circumstansystem for common control over what ces. This righteous principle applies might possibly have continued or be- not to seal fisheries only, but also to others still more valuable to mankind and I trust its beneficial operation will be extended to all such cases. Gentlemen, in a word, let us not be weary in well doing; let us stand for the right, nor be tempted or provoked into a blind retaliation, regardless of the injurious economic and policical consequences of imitating the errors

we condemn. Let us combine firmness been a steadily diminishing proportion in the maintenance of our self-respect of common interests; and thus have the and substantial rights with a frank tremendous and perhaps insuperable and liberal recognition of the claims of others: let us seek peace and ensue it. So shall we best discharge our duty to ourselves and to the empire in this regard.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENSE. I come, sir, to the last question, that

of defense. We must deeply deplore the increasing militarism of the nations, and the vast resources in men where. and money yearly wasted in prepara-Wion for war. But in one sense, the world is now always at war; and more and more do the actions of have seen, I regret to say, no new light some great powers point to the continued intrusion into international affairs of force instead of right. say: that I believe the sentiment of see the scant courtesy which the strong show to the weak; and we cannot forget war or ignore defense. Now, no power gives to the world so many hostages as England; her scattered territories, her world-wide commerce, her vast foreign loans, her short food supply, all these are hostages; and she is under heavy bonds indeed to keep the peace. With the States, one of her main hostages is Canada. Now, admit for a moment, a hateful supposition, the immeasurable crime and tragedy of a great war between England and the States. How would we stand? (Cries of "We should win.") A distinguished Canadian statesman, nearly 40 years in parliament, who has enjoyed the exceptional advantages of belonging to both parties and to two governments, and thus knows whereof he affirms, gave us, nine years ago, some news on this head, which I think some of us may not well remember. This is what he said: "It is known to every man who has played any important part in Canadian politics-it is known perious consequences, and to the absence fectly well that before confederation of any practicable plan for setting up what would now be regarded as comwas accomplished, and since confederation has been accomplished, the English government have in the most unmistakeable fashion given the government of Canada to understand that from that time forth we must not expect that the British people or tual good-will have proved the exist- English government should be called upon to take any very active part in the defense or protection of Can-But, after all, they have not solved ada; that we were strong enough, and the insoluble, they have not revealed populous enough to rely on our own resources; that if we should unhappily come into collision with any power, and especially with the people of the United States, it was to our own arms and our own stout hearts that we must look for protection. I have no But, for all that, the imperial de- quarrel with the English government monstration was most striking and ef- for taking this action. On the confective. Aided by its impulse, there is, trary, I say frankly, that it would been no kindness, but rather a ations for the future of Canadian na-tionality, no difficulty in recognizing suppose that they could render us any considerable aid or assistance, when they knew that it would, in all probability, be beyond their power to afford it. But that being so, it follows as a necessary consequence that when a paramount state has ceased to be able to protect a dependency, it is not in a position to exact obedience from that dependency, at any rate so far as regards the dealings of that dependency with another state, from which the superior will not undertake to defend it. And that, in plain English, is the precise position which we now occupy towards England and the United States. That is the exact state of the case: that is the logic of the case; that is in accord with international law and common sense.

"Our present position appears to be at once humiliating to us and dangerous to England. It is quite clear that she

can no longer protect us effectually. It is equally clear that she could hardly leave us unaided without dishonor to herself.

WHAT ENGLAND WOULD DO. Now, sir, I have no confidential information to impart, nor any new facts to reveal. But I will tell you frankly the opinion which, as a civilian, I have long held; and it is a view which I think must be the explanation of that remarkable speech. For my part, I am ready to assume that in such a struggle England would strain every nerve for success. But she would, as she should, use her forces to the best advantage. Now, England is a country of 40,000,000, maintaining a relatively small regular army, said by the commander-in-chief to have too much work to do, and obliged to provide 50,-000 men for India, and thousands more for red spots dotted round the globe. It is, I think, absurd to expect that she would enter into a gigantic land war with the States, a self-contained country of 65,000,000, and 4,000 miles distant from her base of supplies. The war would me for England mainly a naval war; she would use her troops in connection with naval operations on the seaboards, keeping the fleet as the base; and we ourselves would have to stand the brunt of the attack on the interior of Canada. This opinion I shall venture to hold till I see some reasonable contradiction by some responsible imperial military authority.

WHAT OF CANADA? Well, what follows? Sir, as a good Canadian, I try to believe as much as I can of what is necessary to our case; and it is thus an article of my creed, received rather through faith than reason, that each one of us is worth ten of our neighbors; and yet even thus there are 15,000,000 of Yankees in excess. And so, looking over our widelyextended country, our scattered population, our level, rich, fertile accessible and traversible regions, I do not perceive that the utmost valor and endurance could secure us against a hostile military occupation; and I believe that the ultimate issue of the contest would be decided far away on the American seaboard. This, however, also, I believe-that we would do our duty as brave defenders of our country; and that no temporary triumph of force over justice would lead us to yield to our foes that allegiance which would be the only really valuable attribute of success.

OUR DUTY AS TO DEFENSE. But, sir, we are called on, we have long been called on, to do something more than hitherto towards defense from attacks of whatever power. What shall our answer be? It is, I think, admitted by reasonable men, that while we have no voice in the policy, and but very slight material interest in the issues on which most often peace or war may hang, our contribution should be voluntary and relatively small. But I think that both those who look to federation, and those who look to independence as the ultimate outcome may well agree that we should enlarge our present contribution. I am not for adding seriously to the appliances for aggressive war. But I believe in a moderate expenditure in the fortificayet undefended, so as to protect them against a surprise by fast cruisers. and forces must, in general, remain dependent on the command of the

sea by the British fleet. Now, sir, I have done. I believe that moving on these lines we shall best fulfill our obligations to Canada first, and to the Empire as a whole; best prepare for whatever future may be in store for us: best fulfill that yow which as a native-born Canadian I presume to offer for all my compatriots, including in their spirit those true Canadians who drew their first breath else-

Our fathers passed with their legends, Their tales of woe and dearth-Our fathers held by purchase, But we by the right of birth;

Our hearts where they rocked our cradles, Our love, where we spent our toil, And our faith, and our hope, and our honor. We pledge to our native soil.

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Mrs. G.-My dear, when will you learn to take your hat off in the elevator when you are with me? Mr. G.— When you learn to take yours off in the theater when you are with me, my dear.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of says to one of them: "You have in front Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the of you the north, on your right the pain can be allayed, and the danger east, on your left the west. What have avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the you behind you?" Private B. (after taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, a few moments' reflection)—My knaphealing, and curing all affections of sack, lieutenant. the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Brooklyn divine, once wrote to Thomas Carlyle asking for an interview, and received a characteristic note in reply. It said simply: "Three p.m., T.

Hagyard's Yellow Cil.

Christmas on Monday

The Board of Trade's Recommendation to the City Council.

Banquet Proposed for the Delegates of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association-Freight Rates Discussed.

A special meeting of the board of trade was held last evening, President Greer presiding. Those present were J. Mattinson, B. J. Nash, O. E. Brener, J. S. Pearce, D. W. Blackwell and John Campbell.

The question as to what day should be observed as the Christmas holiday, as it fell on Saturday, was discussed. In the opinion of the board if it were observed on Saturday it meant the loss of a Saturday's trade, and as Monday to most merchants was an off-day, it was decided to recommend the city council to proclaim Monday the holiday instead of Saturday.

A communication was received from the board of trade of Guelph, asking the support of the local board in bringing before the Dominion government the question of appointing a Dominion fire marshal, with agents at different sections of the country, to investigate the causes of all fires. It pointed out that since the appointment of such an officer in different states and countries, the fires for which incendiarism was given as a cause had diminished greatly, and conviction of incendiaries increased over 400 per cent. The cause of all fires should be investigated by disinterested parties. If this were done insurance companies would not be so eager to settle small claims of parties against whom a criminal charge could

The communication was filed, as in the opinion of the board it was a question for the fire insurance companies

to deal with. C. R. Smith, secretary of the Hamilton board of trade, in a communication requested the support of the board in urging the passage of legislation providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors in Canada, and to obtain the passage of an insolvency act at the next session of Parliament. A similar communication was received from George Hadrill, secretary of the Montreal board of trade. Mr. D. W. Blackwell asked where the money went when the assets were equal to the liabilities, and the estate sold for 100 cents on the dollar.

signees' and solicitors' fees, and the cost of winding up generally ate up all there was left. Mr. Brener cited the case of the Grigg House, where, he said, the assignees' fees amounted to \$700. A resolution was passed to act in conjunction with the two other boards

Secretary Nelles explained that as-

of trade for the purpose of procuring an insolvency act. Mr. Mattinson moved to have the railway committee look into the matter of freight rates between London and Tilsonburg, which were 45 cents, while from Toronto to the same point tion of our more important ports, as the rate was only 35 cents. Another matter was the shipment of freight between here and Windsor. Freight de Their protection against powerful fleets livered to the railway companies in this city in the afternoon was not loaded until the following morning, and sent on trains, which took all day to make the trip, while goods delivered at Toronto, 120 miles further east, were shipped west on the same afternoon as delivered to them. This freight was placed at Windsor 24 hours sooner than

the freight from London. The secretary was instructed to write to the railway officials. The authorities at Ottawa acknowledged the receipt of communications from the board relative to postal inconveniences, the transfer of the postal department from the custom house to the postoffice, and the enlargement of that building. Serious consideration

was promised.

The matter of banqueting the delegates to the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, which meets here on Jan. 19, 20 and 21, was discussed. It was pointed out that this association meant a great deal more to the country than people supposed at first sight. Secretary Nelles, as an illustration, spoke of the local cheese board, where at times 15,000 boxes of cheese were offered for sale, representing \$75,000 or \$80,000 to the people in this section of the country. He had frequently sold \$45,000 worth of cheese in one after-

noon. The majority of those present recognervous fainting spells for over a nized the importance of the cheese inyear. They caused great weakness. dustry. The boards of trade at other Nothing that could be done for her centers had given banquets in honor of the convention, and it was not thought proper for London to be behind in this a wonderful change for the better after respect. The matter was referred to

H. H. Lang's petition from the Ottawa Association of Retail Grocers, as to the board's support in the matter of securing amendments to the hawkers and peddlers act, was laid over for further investigation.

A LONDON EPISODE.

A Prominent Contractor Cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

London, Dec. 6 .-- Not since the great election trial, some years ago, has any London episode created such widespread excitement as has the case of G. E. Brady, of 229 Talbot street. Mr. Brady, a prominent contractor, suffered for years with Bright's Disease. Doctors and special remedies failed utterly to help him. In despair he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and was cured by a few boxes.

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After instructing his men in the points of the compass, Lieutenant X.

The Most Prominent Are Fashinoable Dyspepsia or Indigestion has become

a fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at various times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and

A Word With Girls About the Art of

Writing It. Just a word, girls, about the gentle art of writing a graceful note of thanks. Don't be chary of such notes. Does

Don't be chary of such notes. Does somebody send you a pretty gift, it goes without saying that you write a cordial note of appreciation, but if some act of courtesy is done, or some little favor rendered the written word some act of courtesy is done, or some little favor rendered the written word of thanks is too often neglected. I's an art, this art of writing a brief word of thanks, but it is one which every gentlewoman should cultivate and it will, in the long run, be of far

more service to her than even the mys-

teries of china painting or mandolin

playing.

You go out of town, perhaps, and stay overnight with a friend, and if you wish as pleasant a memory of your visit to linger with your hostess as with yourself you should write a line repeating to her your spoken thanks. Oh, that's a "board and lodging letter," you say. Very true, but it's always appreciated by the woman whose hospitality you have accepted, and, pre-sumably, enjoyed. Then, again, if a man sends you a book or a clipping from a newspaper, or a card for club reception on ladies' day, write that word of thanks, even if you have to get up in the middle of the night to do it. As a matter of policy, if nothing else, you will find the nabit an expedient one, for people are much more apt to do a kindness for a person from whom the invariable word of thanks comes quickly and spontaneously than for that unpleasant and matter-of-fact member of society who takes all such courtesies as her just due and does not trouble herself to send the slightest acknowledgment of small social courtes-

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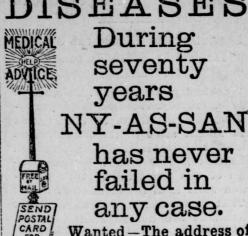
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