GREATEST HONOR IN N.S. HISTORY FOR FIELDING

Tremendous Celebration in Halifax Last Night

Laurier and Pugsley Followed, After Fielding Had Made His Greatest Speech.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 15. - Royal Fielding by Liberals of Nova Scotia tonight at the greatest political demon ion in the history of the provin Eight thousand people who were packed like sardines in the Empire Rink, where R. L. Borden opened his present tou vith an audience which his organ said bered eighteen hundred, Mr. Fielding and Sir Wilfrid Laurier echo. Such a scene of enthusi has never been seen in this city of historic political gatherings. It bespoke at once the popularity of Mr. Fielding and the strength of the Liberal forces and their devotion and loyalty to Laurier and his government ng the meeting Liberal organ Mons paraded in an illuminate on a mile long and escorted ng, Laurier, Pugsley, Sir Fredrden and the entire Liberal the rink. Premier Murray presided and the address to Mr. Mr. Fielding made a masterly speech. abroad, must be short, Mr. Fielding red Borden and Foster for their attitude on the Japanese question.

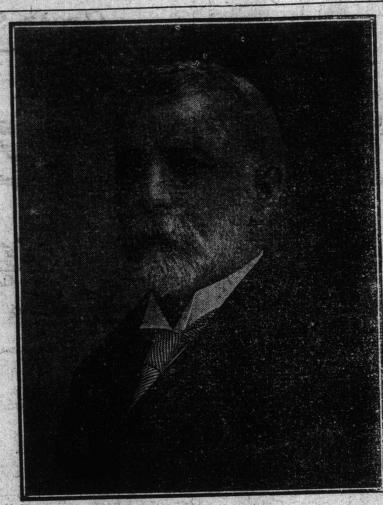
When the ministerial party arrived at the rink they were greeted with a great burst of enthusiasm from the taken their Order having been restored, Murray then called upon A. son, K. C., to read the address, er Murray then called

ugh their representatives here as-pled, accord you a most hearty weleer in which you have ever striven or those things which make for harmony and a better understanding be-ween the various sections and peoples d colleague, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, in oting through commercial ties the His Career Reviewed ympathy and good will existing be on the great nations of Britain and Four years earlier the Liberal party ilding up a strong, happy Liberals of Nova Scotia have od reason to be proud of their lead-For many years you have spoken platform, and in you they have exemplified enlightened statesnship and unselfish devotion to the st interests of your country. The nt occasion has a special interto your political friends in this a quarter of a century of distinunparalleled expansion of its trade

and industries; the rapid development

Mr. Fle'ding's Response

Mr. Fielding, on rising to respond, enjoyed a larger measure of the road-will and kindly feeling of the road-will and kindly feeling of the road-



HON. W. S. FIELDING.

ing the audience for the warm recep- opponents than is usually given to on this character should be received with ing me tonight, I beg all to accept my hardly knows whether a reminder of unqualified pleasure. I am afraid it is indication that I am no longer at liberty to class myself among "the boys." After such a statement I should hardly be eligible for membership in men's Liberal Club which has done such G. Morrison, K. C., to read the address, which was as follows:

The Address

The Honorable William S. Fielding, M.

F. P. C., Minister of Finance:

The Liberals of Nova Scotla. very busy looks backward. Sometimes, pleasure grounds not far from this spot on our city's natal day, June 21st, 1882,

France and between their children over in our province, and indeed throughout as, living together in harmony, and the Dominion, had been crushed by an avalanche. That the Nova Scotia Liberals were able to recover so soon from the blow, and with very imperfect organization and almost without leaders were able to recapture the province in them through the press and from 1882, was somewhat remarkable. (Cheers.) I can assure you, sir, that I had no disposition then to despise the day of small things. I was glad to have the little majority of a score or more and hoped to improve it. I had favored nations' treaties mean. Let another sharp contest two years later, us suppose that a country, say Denvince, for it marks the completion when I became premier, and had to mark, for instance, enters into a comquarter of a century of distin-run my departmental election. After mercial treaty with Great Britain. led service. When you responded that conditions as respects elections Certain privileges or concessions specio the call in the dark days of adver- became somewhat easier and I had ma- fied in the treaty are granted by Great they found-in you a wise coun- be able to say my present constituents other concessions of like character are and a courageous leader, in Shelburne and Queens duplicated granted by Great Britain to any other ough three hard campaigns you the Halifax majority in the important power such concessions shall apply also them to victory and for twelve contest through which I passed a few to Denmark. If that treaty applies to tration and placed among its laws ty-five years, I am sure that I should

something for which I should indeed be most thankful. Whatever other virtues I may lack, I seem to have self-reliance; and the rise of a new staying power. (Cheers.) When I nation in the western world, which has given proof of her filial devotion wo wie motherland by the preferential for a longer period than any of the men who had preceded me. But I must not be boastful on that ground, for the improvement of the facilities for transportation and communication there is every indication that my within the empire, undertaking the friend Mr. Murray is to capture the defense of her own borders, and by record as respects that office. (Cheers.) the sacrifice which her sons have made on the field of battle.

To, you, sir, the Liberals of Nova

To you sir, the Liberals of Nova Scotia believe the credit of these great mational achievements is due in a degree second only to that of Details of the men who are period than any of the men who are period than a period than any of the men who are period than a per gree second only to that of Britain's foremost statesman beyond the seas.

Sir Wiffrid Laurier:

To you, whose wisdom, unquestioned integrity and great abilities. and great abilities have whom I had the honor to be associated in my work in connection with provinyourself a foremost place in the councils of the Dominion and Empire, we, the Liberals of your native province, pledge anew the loyalty and support which are due to a leader who has never failed us in the hour of conflict, done me the honor of coming tonight

side. But perhaps on the whole I have

gaged, in the negotiation of the new treaty between France and Canada. (Cheers). There are sound diplomatic reasons which prevent for the present and the general lines upon which we introduced a new feature into our tariff to say that no Canadian can rolley. We provided three tariff colfind the slightest fault with might wish to deal with in the interests of an extension of Canadian trade. In adopting this policy we were aware that we should find ourselves somewhat embarrassed by the existence of what are known as "favored nation treaties." But while these treaties were thus a cause of some embarrass-ment, we did not think they should bar the way to an extension of our

commercial relation. FAVORED NATION TREATIES. It may be well for us to thoroughly

nderstand as to what these so-called

and entered the legislature as fortiles running occasionally into and representative twenty-five years above the thousands. I am happy to contains a further provision that if years your government gave this provments ago. If I had time to care-Canada, it follows that if Canada and Mr. Borden's action, Mr. Fielding a little more than five million dollars nce an honest and efficient adminis- fully review the events of these twen- should grant any commercial conces- said: "There was one matter which ing and helped Nova Scotlans to realize the richness of their birthright.

To a position of the highest importance and power in the government of
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rier, and under that there has the concessions would have been made in received, the public benefit of such concessions would have the Liberal and the local government here, and to the public benefit of such concessions would have the local government here, and to the public benefit of such concessions would have the local government was \$5.644,000.

The average increase of the public the the consent to be public benefit of such concessions would have the local government there, and to be given to Denmark without further that there has th sions to any other power in return for engaged a share of my attention durtance and power in the government of Canada, they have seen you called by ordinary share of good fortune so far ordinary share of good fortune so far as it relates to success in political consult relates to success in political consult was not deemed necessary to have witnessed the enormous increase in the revenues of this country; the in obtaining from the imperial parliar is less than the average increase for the consent of Canada. A number of the consent of Canada as would give effect to the prayer of the eleven years of consult colonial wishes. Some of the position of the positio countries which have such treaties applicable to Canada are of small commercial importance. Consequently, the granting of additional concessions to them need not be regarded as a very many years, and I am glad to know serious matter. But some of these favored nations treaty are of such commercial importance, notably, the treaty with France. Our treaty with France was negritated in 1996 and with the latest negritated in 1996 and with the 1996 and with the latest negritated in 1996 and with the lates was negotiated in 1893 and was approved by the parliament of Canada. The hitherto been a party question; it negotiations were conducted by Lord should not be a party question. Every Dufferin, then British ambassador at man in Nova Scotia, be he Grit or Paris, and by Sir Charles Tupper, then Tory, every man who is in any way High Commissioner for Canada in Lon- interested in your educational don. I suppose the treaty was the best that could at the time be obtained from France and probably it was a step in the right direction. Nevertheless, viewed in the light of the present day, it seems to have been a very onesided instrument, and particularly so nent. It provided tariff concessions to a limited number of Canadian articles going into France and concessions to a limited number of French articles coming into Canada. Provision was made that if in the limited list of ardone me the honor of coming tonight to join in this welcome. (Cheers.)

Signed on behalf of the Liberals of Nova Scotia,

G. H. MURRAY.

done me the honor of coming tonight to join in this welcome. (Cheers.)

There is another point, also, upon which I may look with some pleasure.

In the strife of politics it is inevitable that one shall a politic it is inevitable.

to receive favored nation treatmen only on the particular articles mention-ed in the treaty. France was to receive favored nation treatment as respects all tariff and commercial matters without imitation. With that treaty outstanding, if we had proceeded to negotiate a reaty with another foreign country and ad arranged to give and receive tariff we would have out any compensation all the advant-ages that we might give to the other country with which the new treaty was

A BAD POSITION REMEDIED.

This, you will agree, was a very un desirable position. It seemed necessary, therefore, that we should get rid of this somewhat one-sided and embarrassing French treaty. The question to be considered was what course we could take to accomplish so desirable a purpose. We might have taken steps to terminate the treaty. But that, for many rea sons, was inadvisable. In the first ce it would have looked like a desire on our part to discourage friendly comnercial relations between France and Canada. Then we remembered that, after a period of misunderstadings beween the two countries, happier relations between Great Britain and France had been brought about largely through the good work of his majesty the king. It would have been most unfortunate it ust when these good relations were eing firmly established, to the great satisfaction of the British people and the French people, and naturally to the great satisfaction of our French-Canadian fellow citizens, Canada had toba, broken in upon the happy situation Sasatchewan, a breach of with the demand that the Franco-Canalian treaty should be denounced. Therefore, instead of calling for the defunciation of this treaty we deemed it well to enter into negotiations with the French authorities, with a view to he making of a broader treaty which, while free from the dectionable feature to which I have referred would promise to be of advantage to trade of both countries. This alone would have ben a sufficient reason to justify us to (Cheers).

A STEP FORWARD.

tion and regretting that his stay in engaged in the party battles. For this value. But the manner in which the sood-will on the part of men who usu-Fielding made a masterly speech. abroad, must be short, Mr. Fielding ally differ from me, as well as for the abroad, must be short, Mr. Fielding ally differ from me, as well as for the said: Tou have referred in very kind great kindness, and support which I say of much importance. Never before y and Sir Frederick said: You have referred in very kind briefly. The premier to my recent completion of a terms to my recent completion of a terms to my recent completion of a terms to my recent completion of this province, and for the very warm quarter of a century of public life. One of this province, and for the very warm welcome which you are so kindly offer-recent negotiations. A Canadian agent, it is true, had a part, as I pointed out, in the treaty of 1893. But that treaty was a very modest one, covering a very little ground and therefore did not command much attention. The present which, in conjunction with my friend, treaty is one which is much broader in to find that my friend Mr. Foster in one Mr. Brodeur, I have recently been enamongst the important treaties of his majesty. In times past complaint has sometimes been made that Canada was when I recall the event, it seems but a little while ago that on one of the little while ago that on one of the session of the Canadian parliament we seem thought and said of past interna-

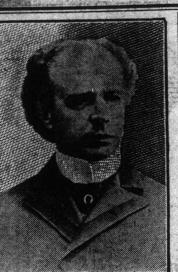
Edward. The imperial government had arrangements largely planned by the its part to play in the business, but it was a part which was taken, not to that one deficit of a half a million dolto assist us at every point. My colleague, Mr. Brodeur, and I went over we were more than that, we went also years to more than ninety-four milto Paris as ministers of Canada. But as accredited representatives of His lion dollars (Great cheers). Our pre-decessors in their eleven years had, as

so generously extends to her self-gov- eleven years of eight and a half milerning colonies, a liberty which, undoubtedly, in the case of Canada has conferred much happiness on our people and at the same time bound them more closely than ever to the throne and person of our sovereign (Cheers).

minion of Canada.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES. Dealing with provincial subsidies fore the people of this country for interested in your educational our eleven years—the public records work, in your road and show that instead of making provision bridge service, in your steamboat and packet services, in your agricultural suppose from his remarks, he actually organization, in your public charities, in all the many things which fall within the scope of your provincial admin- lars. istration, every man, I say, irrespective of politics, is interested in seeing that your government is provided with the means of dealing with these provincial services in a liberal way. (Cheers.) this great question has been considered

treatment given by Canada to France question as he has done in the province treatment given by Canada was of British Columbia is neither than



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

nor statesmanlike, nor patriotic. (Cheers.) If it has any effect whatever, it can only be a mischievous one. His efforts will, I believe, not mislead the people of British Columbia, who, in the face of the facts as I have stated them, must see that no injustice has been done their province. His pro-posal is a breach of faith with Ontario, a breach of faith with Quebec, a breach of faith with Nova Scotia, a breach of faith with New Brunswick, a breach of faith with Prince Edward Island, a breach of faith with Mania breach of faith with faith auth-The duly representatives of every orized these provinces, irrespective of party, have condemned the movement to which Mr. Borden has now committed himself. That movement, I believe, will not mislead the people of British Colun. via, and it will be resented, as it should, by the elec-tors of every other province in the Dominion. (Cheers).

post office or a drill hall for a com constituency. attempted to bribe the Here is a case where the leader of the opposition has attempted to bribe a whole province, and that under circum-

the Dominion. (Cheers). FINANCIAL POLICY DEFENDED. Time will not permit me tonight to enter into many of the public ques-tions which are today being discussed from the various platforms in the Dominion, and particularly by leading gentlemen of the opposition, I may, however, be permitted to refer to one estion of considerable importance which happens to touch my own de-partment. I was somewhat surprised reasons which prevent for the present the publication of the terms of that treaty. But there is no reason why I should not explain the circumstances under which the treaty was negotiated and the general lines upon which we able comparison with the record of the diplomatic success in Paris. They tender you their warmest congratulations upon establishing another tie, making for the peace of the Empire and prosperity of our Dominion. With great pride they recall the many successes of the long and honorable political of the long and honorable political and to some other portions of the empire and prosperity of our Dominion. With great pride they recall the many successes of the long and honorable political and to some other portions of the empire and the success in Paris. They tended three tariff colfind the slightest fault with the attitude of of Finance had to acknowledge deficits LIBERAL ACCOMPLISHMENT.

embarrass us, nor to restrict us, but lars chargeable in part to our predecessors, we have had a succession of surpluses amounting in the eleven these negotiations concerning his Do- quarter of a million dollars per year. In our eleven years we have had no It seems to me that this is a fine average deficit, but, on the contrary, example of the liberty which Britain an average surplus for the whole lion dollars per annum.

tive administration there was added to the public debt sixty-one million dollars, being an average increase per at the wharves, piers and breakwaters year of \$5,644,000. In our eleven years which line your coasts for the protection of navigation and the encouragewe have added to the public debt only

The average increase per year under railway we shall find that there is no increase at all, but a very large diincrease at all, but a very large diminution of the public debt. (Cheers). ress and prosperity as was never Mr. Foster says we have made no provision for maturing liabilities, that is to say, no provision to pay off the public debt. Well, what provision did he in his day make for this purpose? try. Especially do I feel confident that it will receive the approval and Did he reduce the public debt? On the contrary, as I have shown you, during his eleven years—I take that period so that we may compare it with increased the public debt to the enormous extent of sixty-two million dol-

Now, let us see how our friend, Mr. means of dealing with these provincial services in a liberal way. (Cheers.) And what is true of our province is equally true of every other province of the Dominion. In the proceedings of late years up to a very recent date, late years up to a very recent date, late years up to a very recent date. as one apart from ordinary party an addition of sixty-two million dollars to the public debt. We spent, as I have shown, one hundred and twentydollars to the debt.

I cheers. When at last he could make himself heard he said:

Yr. Foster spent only two-thirds of "Mr. chairman, ladies and gertlamen,"

(Continued on Para 121) which I may look with some please of the Liberals of the Liber

000,000 to the public debt, against five llions added in our eleven years. To put it in another form, Mr. Foster provided for about 23 per cent. of his capital expenditures and added 7 per

ent. of them to public debt, We provided out of revenue about 96 per cent. of our capital expenditures and added only 4 per cent. of them to the public debt of the country. It is true that we have not been able to lay aside millions of dollars to meet the maturing debts of the old govern ment, but we have done better than that—we have protected the Dominion crdit by guarding against the enormous increase of the public debt which ceurred under the administration of the Conservative party. (Chears) BORDEN'S PLATFORM.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I must renember that there are others whom you are anxious to hear. You will, I hope, hear from my old colleague, Sir Frederick Borden, and from my new colleague, Hon. Wm. Pugsiey, who have kindly rome to join us in this demonstration, and above all from the great while of the Linguist party. Sir great chief of the Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier-(cheers)-whose kindness in coming so far to assist us to night I very warmly appreciate. If time permitted, a large field for com ment might be found in the programme announced a few weeks ago in this half by the fender of the opposition—a pro-

gramme which, I think, has created more alarm in the minds of his friends than among his opponents. In one respect I can congratulate him on his wis- my first words must be to utter a prodom. He was wise in giving us his pro- test against one part of the otherwise gramme off his own bat, rather than beautiful address which was delivered summoning a responsible party conven- by the chairman at the outset. In opention to declare it. (Laughter). It seems ing this meeting, the chairman had to be an elastic and accommodating stated that this assembly owed me-

wili get it.

entering into the negotiations at Paris. post office of a drift that we have tariff in the western speeches of our Conservative friends. Do the radical when the whole of the province ment ownership and control of works? The treaty itself, we hope, will be stances which are calculated to produce found to be one of importance and of dissatisfaction throughout the rest of servatives for it. Are the serious and servatives for it. Are the serious and ober minded people of the country reminded that in the greatest public work of the country in which government ownership and control now exists, the I. C. R. to wit, it is coolly proposed to abandon such hand the work over to an irresponsible ment that in Scotland there is more commission. Would the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan like to have the lands low held by the Dominion government turned over to the local governments? They shall have them. Although the Dominion kept the lands, greatest sons of Nova Scotia. I rememit made the provinces a liberal cash allike to have both the cash and the lands? Is so they are to have them. Would the people of British Columbia like to have additional provincial subsidies at the expense of all the other provinces? They shall have them. It is all suggestive of the bargain counter which bears a sign, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." I shall you shall receive," but it certainly is a case of "ask and you shall be pro-

were not able to elect our whole ticket.

Two out of three only were successful.

My own majority, I think, was between twenty and thirty. The only wonder was that we had any degree of success.

The general tariff was to apply right of Canada to determine for hermalilions of dollars (\$2,744,840).

Tright of Canada to determine for hermalilions of dollars (\$2,744,840).

The general tariff was to apply opposition leader, we placed the record of eleven years of good government. The average deficit of the eleven years of countries with which we have no particular commercial arrangement. We do not profess to have given you a was almost exactly a quarter of a with a foreign power is, and must be, with a foreign power is, and must be, with a foreign power is, and must be, with a foreign power is an imperial matter. It is the sovereign an imperial matter. It is the sovereign and I am tree to say, and I am tree to say.

The quarter of a was almost exactly a quarter of a with a foreign power is, and must be, with a foreign power is, and must be, with a foreign power is an imperial matter. It is the sovereign an imperial matter. It is the sovereign an imperial matter. It is the sovereign and I am tree to say.

The average deficit of the eleven years of bis convention was almost exactly a quarter of a with a foreign power is, and must be, with a foreign power is an imperial matter. It is the sovereign an imperial matter. It is the sovereign and I am tree to say. with such foreign countries as we power in every country which makes the record of the eleven years of Libpower in every country which makes the record of the eleven years of Liutreaties, and the sovereign power of Canada, as we all are proud to acknowledge, is His Majesty King we had to conduct the business upon times are record of the eleven years of Liuagentant of the vast alians of Canada
calls for the services of a great many men. All will not be equally energetic, equally zealous, equally faithful. At Here and there some little things will happen which will be open to criticism the bucket of the Liberal record. The story of eleven years of public admin-Wilfrid Laurier is a story of which Mr. Fielding. He has been associate every Liberal may well be proud. Look at the enormous develo Majesty the King, authorized in the fullest manner to represent him in I have shown, an average deficit of a of your trade and commerce, which has at the opening up of the Northwest,

where stagnation had existed and pros

increasing stream

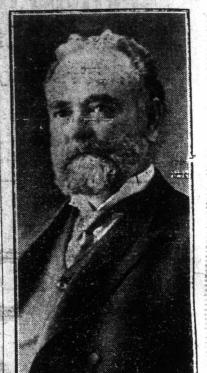
perity has taken its place. Look at the increasing stream of immigration

whereby we are adding every year to

the population of the country numbers ment of fishermn. Look at the magificent pestige which Canada achieved in the eyes of the world under Liberal administraistration, eleven years of such progknown before in our Dominion. That record we are confident will command support of this province and we shall more send back to Ottawa the solid eighteen.

Premier and his colleagues for being

and supple figure of the prime minister



HON. WILLIAM FUGSLEY

programme.

Do the Conservative manufacturers of the East want a higher tariff? If so they are given to understand that they for my pleasure, my good and my benefit, could I from time to time, and Do the western farmers want the more often than I had previously done, present tariff or a lower one? They visit this fair province of Nova Scotia, pparently can be accommodated, for (Cheers) and if I were ever to visit this we hear little or nothing about high province of Nova Scotia, what better occasion could I select than this occasion, spirits of the country want a wide ex here assembled to do honor to a friend tension of the principle of the govern- and colleague, and such a friend, and such a colleague as the Honorable Mr. Fielding. (Cheers.) "I have always had an unbounded

admiration for the old land in the north of Europe from which the greatalarmed by such proposals? They are er proportion of the population of this province had come, and which had given its name to the province. I speak my mind when I say that in my hum-ble opinion old Scotland is the salt of control and the earth, and it is my humble judg-We are here tonight to do he testify our admiration of one of the noblest, one of the ablest, ber that once upon a time in a debate lowances in lieu of them. Would the on the floors of the House at Ottawa, I people of Alberta and Saskatchewan told Sir Charles Tupper that in my humble judgment, since the days of ulation had produced a greater galaxy of public men than the province of Nova Scotia and among these my friend Mr. Fielding took his place. His name, already immortal, would live in (Cheers.) I have known Mr. Fieldi of June, 1893, that I really appreciate him. Why do I say that? Because that occasion, seated at Ottawa, I for him at the Liberal convention a great success, and I am free to say, and I say it as I feel it, that the success. I saw already the signs on the wall of the downfall of the Tory party. I said to my friend that Mr. Fielding must be a member of the next Liberal ad ministration, and three years afterwards, when by the grace of God, and the will of the Canadian people, I was called upon to form an administrat the first man to whom I applied wa with me ever since, and he has proved to be a tower of strength in the govern ment of Canada. (Cheers.) them more and more. The last service

estly of it. The greatest virtue, or perhaps it might be called fault of my friend, Mr. Fielding, is extreme modestly. He has not told you all that we owe to him and to my colleague, Mr. Brodeur. Wifen the treaty shall placed before the eyes of the Canadian people, there will be no words strong enough to express their it. This treaty marks an era in history of the country. (Cheers.) All the negotiations have been conducted by Canada, the British Government having placed it in our hands altreaties. In 1882, Mr. Blake introduced a resolution to that effect in the House of Commons. It was not because a dinot as effective as any other public service. But it is written in the book, record of the past eleven years.

Against the empty and conflicting polithe work, than by the most illustrious gotiations indifference to the result

the French treaty. He spoke too mod-

would be apt to follow.

I expressed these views some days ago in Toronto, but they were condemned by my friend, Mr. George demned by my friend, Mr. George Eulas Foster. I must say that the crificisms of Mr. Foster are not of the same value to me as at one time (Cheers and laughter). I cannot please him whatever I do, or whatever I don't solid eighteen.

In conclusion Mr. Fielding again thanked his Nova Scotta followers for the honor they had done him and to the anything, he growls, and whether I do anything, he growls, and whether I do one thing or the other, it is always the present.

Sir. Wilfred Laurier

"The great chieftain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier." said Premise I willfrid I said. Mr. Foster said I negotiated a Foster, fares on the same account: He, too, had to meet capital and special the vast audience arose as one man, bad results in British Columbia. We did the vast audience arose as one man, bad results in British Columbia. We did charges. During his eleven years, he men and women, and cheered with wild negotiate a treaty which was good or bad. If it was good then, it is good today; if it was bad today, it was bad tack it? No one ever did attack it. On self at the end of his eleven years with an addition of sixty-two million dollars eleved such an ovation in this city. It that we have a little difficulty about it is a little diff Mr. Foster and Mr. Borden are not above trying to make political capital at the expense of the country. (Cheers). A Sale th a Trail Merchandi Never He

For ME

of their lives.

To this Mo

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Men's Black Topper \$10.50 value; S Men's Black Topper value; Sale Pri Men's Fancy Topp value; Sale Pr Men's Black Topper Men's Black Topper \$16.00 value; S

Here you will f date Stocks of M COATS. Sale Price equal these prices.

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Opp. City