Boys' Clothing.

The first principle of our Boys' Clothing Department is, no trash at any price. So many people want cheap clothes for boys that there is great temptation to sell that sort.

Our starting prices are no lower than good dependable clothing can be sold for.

Here are a few descriptions of clothing for boys 4 to 17 years:

Boys' Three-piece School Suits, made from dark patterns of neat design, strongly sewn, well made, single and double breasted style, sizes 27 to 33	3.50
Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, also blue and black serges, single and double breasted style, fine Italian linings, sizes 27 to 33	5.00
Boys' Heavy Scotch Tweed and English Serge Suits, best making and trimmings, single or double breasted style, Italian linings, sizes 27 to 33	6.50
Boys' Brownie Suits, coat, vest and pants lined throughout, neat sailor collar on coat, sizes 21 to 27	2.50
Boys' Brownie Suits, coat, pants and vest, dark olive tweed cloth, deep sailor collar, trimmed with seven rows of black braid, sizes 22 to 27	3.50
Boys' Brownie Suits, small collar, Tuxedo style, coat, pants and vest, made from fine tweeds and serges, fine trimmings, sizes 22 to 27	5.00
Sailor Suits, made from extra heavy blue serge, deep collar trimmed with four rows of braid, silk spotted corduroy front, sizes 22 to 26	4.00
Boys' Sailor Suits, made from good blue serge, deep collar trimmed with seven rows of black braid, pleated cuff, sizes 22 to 27	1.50

Oak Hall Clothing Stores,

115 to 121 King Street East and 116 Yonge Street, Toronto.

HAMILTON NEWS

FILTHY WATER IN THE BAY

Was the Subject Discussed at a Joint Meeting of Health, Sewers and Harbor Committees.

DARING ROBBERY ON JAMES-STREET.

Knocked Down in the Heart of the City—Cases at the Assizes—General News.

Hamilton, Oct. 16.—(Special.)—A joint meeting of the Board of Health, Sewers Committee and Harbor Committee was held this afternoon to receive the report of the sub-committee on the uncleanly condition of the bay front, west of James-street. W. H. Judd presented the report, which was in effect that two bars caused by the Caroline-street sewer produced most of the unpleasantness, and it recommended that the bay at that point be dredged 10 feet; also that the James-street sewer be extended into the bay.

Chairman Crooks of the Board of Health complained that the west end of the bay had not been attended to. Ald. Nelligan stated it was proposed to have a sewage disposal works to remedy all the objectional features of the bay at the west end.

Ald. Nelligan said there were no funds for the work suggested, and asked that the motion to accept the committee's report include a call on the city to provide the necessary funds.

The meeting thought that could be left to the Council. The report was adopted.

Mr. Raycroft reported that decaying weeds were responsible for a part of the bay's foul condition at the west end. They would be removed.

Footpads Robbed a Lady.

Miss Dennis, an attendant at the Insane Asylum, was held up on James-street, near the Bank of Hamilton to-night, by a highwayman. She was thrown down, and her purse, containing $8, was taken from her.

Mrs. Sutton Again Arrested.

Mrs. Joseph Sutton, Cannon-street, was arrested again to-night for assaulting her husband. She was discharged from custody yesterday.

Too Much Electrical Energy.

An extra burst of electrical force in Aussem's confectionery store, North James-street, to-night, destroyed some of the incandescent lights, melted the brass work, and set fire to the muslin coverings. No further damage was done.

No Quorum.

A meeting of the Art School directors was called for this evening, but there was no quorum, and the members who attended passed accounts.

Arrested for Assault.

A man named Murphy of Catherine-street was arrested to-night for assaulting Levi Rosebrugh.

At the Assizes.

At the Assizes to-day the case of McInerney v. the Canada Screw Company was taken up. Mrs. McInerney, an employe, sustained injuries at the company's factory, by which she lost the use of her right hand. She sues for $1000 damages. The jury concluded the plaintiff was to blam for her injuries, and brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Hammill v. Sutherland was next heard. Robert Hammill, this city, brought suit for $850, for services rendered, against James B. Sutherland, Amos W. Parmenter and Thomas Epp, executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Amos W. Parmenter. The plaintiff claims that he attended to her during her long illness, and was promised payment by her. The executors declined to carry out her wishes.

The case of the Bank of Hamilton v. Alex. Thompson, an action for $600, was settled out of court. The defendant claims he gave accommodation rates to the extent of $300 to ex-Ald. Hall, who turned in orders for city furniture to him. When the notes became due, he gave new notes with which to take up the old ones. The new notes were discounted, too, it is alleged.

May Remain in Hamilton.

Rev. W. F. Wilson of Wesley Church, having withdrawn his acceptance of the invitation to become pastor of Elm-street Church, Toronto, is likely to remain in this city after the close of his Wesley pastorate. He, last evening, received a very cordial invitation from the Quarterly Board of the First Methodist Church to become its pastor next year.

Some Weddings.

Miss Birdie Tribute, daughter of Thomas Tribute, 492 York-street, was married this afternoon to John H. Schraeder, cigar manufacturer. The ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's parents, was performed by Rev. T. Albert Moore. Miss B. Ritchie was bridesmaid, and Sydney Tribute assisted the groom.

This afternoon Miss Harriett Flynn, daughter of Mrs. Flynn, 255 North Park-street, was united in marriage to J. Elmer MacDonald of this city, by Rev. Father Donovan, at the Presbytery. Miss Louise Flynn, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Wallace MacDonald supported the groom.

Edward H. Barton of Chilliwack, B.C., and Miss Alice May Stiff, daughter of Mrs. Stiff, Kent-street, and niece of Charles Stiff, secretary of the Board of Trade, were married at Chilliwack yesterday.

To Extend the Line.

The shareholders of the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Railway have been called to meet on Oct. 29, to consider the question of making application to Parliament to amend the special act of the company by giving it power to continue its line of railway to St. Catharines, Niagara and Niagara-on-the-Lake, and to issue bonds of the company not exceeding in amount $10,000 per mile of the whole line.

Minor Matters.

El Aroma, imported cigar, 5c, at Noble's.

Walter C. Burton of New York, son of W. C. Burton of Dundas, has been nominated by the Democrats of the sixth assembly district of New York as their candidate for the State Senate.

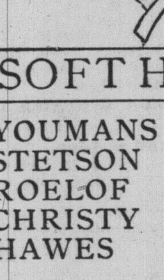
J. H. Anderson of St. Thomas succeeds H. F. Latham as T., H. & B. ticket agent here.

The funeral of Mrs. Lillie Jackson of Gasport, N.Y., took place here this afternoon.

Word has been received of the death of Fred Temple Briggs, at Nacosari, Mexico, on Oct. 13. His mother lives at 52 George-street.

Ward's Restaurant, 6 York-street, open day and night; beds 10c, 15c and 25c. 36

Fairweather's



SOFT HATS

—YOUMANS
—STETSON
—ROELOF
—CHRISTY
—HAWES

There's a "full hand" of "specialists" on soft hats—blindfold yourself and take a pick and you've got the best that money will buy.

To-morrow's Thanksgiving Day—wouldn't you like to don one?

2.00 TO 5.00

J. W. T. FAIRWEATHER & CO.
84 Yonge.

MASSEY HALL WAS BESIEGED AT EVERY DOOR LAST NIGHT

Continued From Page 1.

Sir Wilfrid. The audience could hardly restrain their impatience. The miserable hearing given the local speakers was most distressing.

Charles Anderson Came First.

Charles Anderson, candidate in East Toronto, was the first victim of the audience's discontent. As he rose the doors of the top gallery swung open and the students poured in with the wild rush of an invading horde. The students held a little demonstration of their own, and with leather lungs and voices of sounding brass they shrieked "Va-r-s-i-t-y!" till the auditors held their ears.

But Charles Anderson stood bravely at his post, and tried a dozen times to get off his neatly prepared political thesis. Charles proposed, but the students disposed. Dr. Landerkin, M.P., somewhat of an old college chum himself, crept along the platform and whispered to the speaker to wait till the fury of the students had spent itself. The speaker waited, but quiet never came. Charles Anderson retired, and history has missed his eloquent speech. He had met his first waterloo. The next one will come on Nov. 7.

Then J. D. Allan.

J. D. Allan, one of the Liberal team in West Toronto, was the next victim. He was given a better hearing, but the impatient interruptions of the audience marred his best periods like a meat ax.

Mr. Allan is a poet, and showed a playful fancy when he likened the procession of the night to a Roman Emperor's triumph. He didn't say it, but left it to be understood that all that was wanting to make it perfect was chariots and Conservative captives led in chains. Mr. Allan also quoted Shakespeare for the benefit of the students, and wound up in the role of a prophet, predicting Liberal success in West Toronto.

The Students Had Lungs.

So disorderly had the audience became by this time that Chairman Lindsey, in a high falsetto voice, implored the students to keep quiet. A thoughtful man in the audience supplemented the efforts of the chairman by declaring "They have no votes." The students replied with cheers.

Then Ald. William Burns.

Ald. William Burns was brief and brisk. He tried to speak of the Laurier Government as an honest Government, but his words were drowned in groans. He went out of his way to praise the Hon. Mr. Mulock, but the faint applause that followed was significant. The impatience of the audience to hear Sir Wilfrid was so evident that Ald. Burns, wise man as he is, beat a hasty retreat.

Then John Flett.

John Flett, Liberal nominee in Centre Toronto, was met with cries of "Speak out, John!" He said he felt sure the audience did not want to hear him. The audience cried "Laurier!" Mr. Flett sat down.

Candidate Rowell Speaks.

N. W. Rowell, candidate in East York, was introduced by the chairman as the man who would extinguish W. F. Maclean, M.P. Mr. Rowell was given the best hearing of all the local lights. His dictum was couched in long sentences, and this was a fault, for the applause always came before the period, and the half of what he said was not heard six feet from him.

He spoke for the Liberals in East York and a wider constituency, and assured Sir Wilfrid that all Liberals had confidence in his integrity and ability—[applause]—and patriotism—[no applause]—and pledged him their support in building up a united Canada.

Hisses Followed This.

He declared that Liberals were unutterably opposed to the policy of Sir Charles [Hisses.] So strong was Mr. Rowell on this point that he grew red in the face and gesticulated like a comedian.

He struck a discordant note when he mentioned the name of Sir John A. Macdonald. The crowd, irrespective of politics, cheered. He quoted "A British subject I was born, and a British subject I will die," as the policy of the Conservatives in 1891. But in 1900, he declared the policy was "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me." [Hisses.]

Coming from the purist candidate, this charge against Sir Charles Tupper was certainly inconsistent.

Mr. Rowell declared that he had spent a month this summer in Quebec, and he was astonished at the unanimity of attack against the Government by the Conservatives.

A Voice: Israel Tarte. [Laughter.]

The rest of Mr. Rowell's speech was lost in uproar. Everybody cried for "Laurier."

Archibald Campbell, the candidate in West York, presented a particularly funereal appearance as he continued the eulogy of Sir Wilfrid and predicted success in his constituency.

The man who made the program made a mistake. The meeting was too big for the local speakers, and they could not rise to the occasion. Besides Laurier was who the people came to hear, and they grew angry the longer their desires were restrained.

An Ovation to Sir Wilfrid.

At ten minutes after 9 o'clock, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was introduced. His reception was of the most cordial description, the audience rising and waving hats, flags and handkerchiefs. The students in the top gallery took advantage of the occasion to have one mammoth blow-off and the orchestra on the platform struck "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Eventually, however, the noise subsided, and the Premier received a patient and respectful hearing during the hour he addressed the audience. His speech was as graceful as usual, and was largely a defence of the present preferential tariff, as against a reciprocal arrangement with Great Britain, and an excuse for the delay in sending the contingents to South Africa on the ground that the Government had no authority.

At the outset Sir Wilfrid acknowledged his deep gratitude at the unparalleled demonstration accorded him. To-morrow he supposed the Conservative papers would say the audience was frigid and the house only half full. [Laughter.]

No Burning Question To-Day.

He was proud to be able to say, after four years in office, that to-day there was no burning question before the people, no irritating issue. [Applause.] The dominant issue in 1896 was recalled and Sir Wilfrid claimed that the party had settled that question in the only way it could be settled. He desired to address himself particularly to the Conservatives present, of whom he believed there were a number. All those present knew that there was a deep chasm between the policies of the Conservatives and Liberals. "The chasm," he said, "is this. I claim that we are national and they are sectional. [Hear, hear.] This is the issue which to-day exists before the Canadian people. Now, when I say that we are national and when I charge that my opponents are sectional, these are statements which cannot be controverted. It needs no argument." Four weeks ago Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald and Hon. George E. Foster in this hall settled the fiscal policy of the Conservative party. It was to be protection.

Hugh John Macdonald.

"Hugh John Macdonald," he continued, "was imported into the contest in what capacity I know not, whether as leader of the party in the future or as lieutenant, I do not know exactly. But I know that great hopes were built upon his advent into the campaign."

At Montreal and Toronto Hugh John Macdonald had advocated the policy of his father. What took place when that gentleman reached his western prairies? The interests of the East are not exactly the interests of the West. Geographically the interests of the country are diverse. The agricultural interests of the prairies are not the same as the manufacturing interests of the East. "When Hugh John Macdonald reached the prairie and faced an audience of farmers, did he stand up for the doctrine of protection as he did in Toronto and Montreal? No, he wavered and said he was in favor of modifying the policy in so far at least as agricultural implements were concerned. [Applause.] It is always an easy thing," he continued, "for a public man to swim with the current. There are currents in every province, but it is the part of a statesman worthy the name not to swim with the current, but to stand up and face it, whether he sinks or swims. [Applause.] I do not want to blow my own trumpet. I do not want to sing my own praises, but I am bound to say I can claim, with some degree of justice from my opponents, as well as my friends, that I have never attempted to swim with the current, to play to the popular fancies of one section, but to stand before all—East and West—the same man." [Cheers.]

Preferential Trade.

"Now, sir," he continued, "another issue has been raised by the Conservative party and upon which they join issue with us, and upon which, to some extent at all events, they have tried to please all parties and have not had the same word wherever they are. I refer to the question of preferential trade. Before I come to the policy of the Conservative party on this subject, I want to present to you people of Toronto and of Ontario what are the views of the Liberal party. In 1897 we introduced a preferential tariff between this country and Great Britain. [Applause.] We did it in the first place out of gratitude to Great Britain—because for the last 60 years Great Britain has done us services which no Canadian can forget. The Conservative leaders," he said, "had not declared their hostility to this tariff at first, but last session had mustered courage enough to attack it squarely, and when the Minister of Finance had introduced his resolution, declaring in favor of a 33 1-3 per cent. preference, Sir Charles Tupper had moved an amendment in favor of mutual preference, which would have had the effect of destroying the 33 1-3 per cent. preference. The amendment meant that Canada should give no preference to Great Britain, unless Great Britain, by law, gave a similar preference to Canada. This," he said, "is the policy of the Conservative party. It had been preached from the platform upon which he stood and from platforms all over the country. There must be no favor given to Great Britain, but what Canada must barter and huckster to compel Great Britain to give as much as she got. For his part he did not find fault with the Conservative party for having adopted this position. He rejoiced that they had come out in their true colors and no longer posed as the apostles of loyalty. [Applause.]

Loyalty From the Stomach.

"They have shown," he said, "that their loyalty is not from the heart, but from the stomach. [Laughter and applause.] Like a garment, it can be put on or off to suit the occasion. They had now the spectacle of the high priest of loyalty, backed by his acolytes—with knife in hand ready to sever the connection with the Motherland. [Applause.] This was the Tory loyalty of the present day. He hailed the announcement with joy. We have heard," he said, "from Sir Charles Tupper that trade knows no sentiment, that it is business and that we must discuss the question from a business point of view. He agreed with Sir Charles Tupper. Let the long-used argument of loyalty be yaid aside. Let them discuss the question from the purely utilitarian point of view. Why did the Liberal party introduce the British preference? First of all, putting aside the question of gratitude, was there not an advantage to the people of Canada in giving that preference to Great Britain?

Says the N. P. Was a Failure.

"Sir," he said, "there was an immense advantage, and what was it? When we introduced that tariff in 1897, we were sufficiently removed from 1879 to know that the N.P. had not been an unmitigated success. It had been at first a policy of great expectation, but turned out to be a policy of great disappointment."

He appealed to the Conservatives themselves to say if they did not remember, in 1894, Sir John Thompson, then Premier, saying, in this city, that the mouldering branches ought to be lopped off. But they knew that his attempt to reform the tariff had been a signal failure, and one of the issues in the 1896 campaign was the reform of the tariff. "The N.P.," he said, "had imposed upon the people of Canada an extraordinary burden, more than was required to raise the revenue. But it failed to give the manufacturers and the farmers a home market. That was the object of the N.P. in 1879. It had not been reached in 1896, and we had the necessity of a reform. Now, I lay before you the statement that there is nothing so difficult as the reform of a protective tariff. Under it different manufacturing industries are brought into life which are stimulated into existence by the tariff itself. If you remove the protection, the probability is you bring ruin to these industries. We had to consider that question very carefully. But, scanning the situation closely, we came to the conclusion that, if we gave a preference to British products, the manufacturers would not be injured, and the consumer would have the advantage of the preferential arrangement. [Applause.]

Says Predictions Are Verified.

"Now," he said, "have not our predictions been verified? The manufacturer has not been injured, as you have evidence before you. The manufacturers of Toronto, of Ontario, of Canada, have never been so prosperous as at the present time. [Applause.] And the consumer has the advantage of a reduction, because, whether he buys English, Canadian or American products, he buys it at the price of the British product, determined by the British preference. So, sir, we were right in our two calculations. But we wanted also to develop our exports to the United Kingdom. Sir Charles Tupper and his friends pretend that their object is to create a market in Great Britain. I agree with him that we should have such a market, but he cannot obtain it by the method he advocates. We calculated that if we were to give the advantage to British products English people would buy more from us. To-day we buy more from the British merchant and the British people buy more from us than at any other time in the history of the two countries. [Applause.] There is not a man in Great Britain who buys anything but will buy a Canadian product if he can get it, in preference to any foreign product. [Applause.] There is an economical law that, if a country will sell to another country without buying from her in return, the exports of the consuming country must greatly diminish. Americans insist on selling to Great Britain, but they will not buy anything from her. They take their payment in gold. We take ours in exchange, and the result is that Canadian products are fast displacing American produce in the British market." [Applause.]

Sir Wilfrid also referred to the Belgian and German treaties with Great Britain, which they succeeded in having abrogated by their preferential policy, when the Conservative Government had failed. In this result alone, he held, they had ample justification of their policy.

Tit for Tat Necessary.

"But Sir Charles Tupper and his friends tell us," he continued, "that this is not enough, that we ought to have a preference for a preference, and that it is the fault of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that we have not a preference by law in the British market. They say I could have obtained in 1897 a renunciation, an abandonment of their free trade policy and forced them to adopt a policy in favor of our products." He felt grateful to Sir Charles for the compliment that he was thus able to sway the British Government, but felt he must disclaim the honor. [Laughter and applause.] In this instance at least his ability did not keep pace with Sir Charles Tupper's ideas.

The Conservative Policy.

What was the policy of the Conservative party? It was that Great Britain should put a customs duty on the products of all foreign nations and receive our products free of duty. "I need not tell you, gentlemen," he said, "that I would be pleased to obtain such a preference in Great Britain." Perhaps the time would come when we might obtain it, but, he claimed that it was not practicable now. "If the Conservative party want to have the preference they say they want, they must reverse their policy. They never can have it as long as they maintain protection as a cardinal principle of their program. Preference and protection are two terms which are not synonymous. They cannot go together. You cannot expect that the British people will drop free trade if you maintain protection. If Sir Charles Tupper went to Liverpool or Birmingham and said to the workingman 'I want you to change your system of free trade and adopt a customs duty against all the breadstuffs you consume to-day and make the breadstuffs from the colonies free,' the workingmen might reasonably say, 'If you want me to tax my bread for your benefit to give preference to your farmers, I suppose you will take my products free in your country?'

"But Sir Charles would exclaim: 'No, I am a protectionist and I intend to continue the policy, not only against foreign, but against British goods, and while I want you to tax your goods for my benefit, I want you also to tax yourself for my benefit.'" [Laughter and applause.]

Would Fail in England.

"Do you believe," said Sir Wilfrid, "that such a policy has the slightest chance of achieving the least success in England. No, gentlemen, it is no use. The question has to be fought on its merits and the people must be prepared to take the consequences if they want the preference on such terms. What is the invariable answer to such overtures. Sir Charles Tupper has heard it again and again. You can have it on one condition only, and that is the condition which forced me in 1897 to come to the conclusion that the thing is not feasible—you can have it if you are prepared to have freedom of trade within the Empire. This policy was at last made quite clear by Mr. Chamberlain. This year, on the floor of the House in Great Britain, he had used this language in speaking to a resolution in favor of Imperial representation: 'If there is to be any kind of fiscal arrangement with the colonies, the only kind, I think, that would be viewed with the slightest favor in this country would be an Imperial zollverein, in which there would be free trade between the whole Empire and duties of some kind as against other countries.' [Applause.] This is the condition," said Sir Wilfrid, "upon which we can obtain a preference. But we are not prepared for it.

Must Keep Customs Tariff.

"Is there a man in this audience who believes we can at this moment dispense with our customs tariff. We cannot do it. I hope the time may come when we can come to the point laid down by Mr. Chamberlain and have commercial union all over the British Empire. [Applause.] But, sir, we are far from that day indeed, and at any rate I know you cannot develop the Empire if you are to have one section of the Empire putting on a duty or protection against the other. If in the meantime we continue to give British goods the preference, I am in hopes for my party that we shall create, out of the working of that system, a preference that must inure to the great advantage of the Canadian people." [Applause.]

Sir Wilfrid then dealt with the matter of sending the contingents to South Africa, which is fully reported in his speech at the Pavilion.

In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid referred to the statement which Sir Charles Tupper is said to have made to a correspondent of La Presse upon his return from England, that "Laurier is too English for me," and to his speech in Glengarry when he had said that Sir Wilfrid was not half English enough.

He appealed to the best sentiment of the country to let all creed and race cries be buried forever. They had been separated long enough. Had the time not come when a man could say, "I am a Canadian first, last and all the time?" [Cheers.] Let their hearts all be tuned to the same key of pure and lofty patriotism. [Cheers.]

Poses as a Champion.

"Gentlemen," he concluded, "in this contest I am nothing. I am simply the champion of a cause. The cause is everything, but let me tell you, fellow countrymen of Ontario, it is with great confidence I lay that cause in your hands. It is the cause of freedom, of liberty, the cause for which our ancestors fought and won. I see the motto, "Union, Peace, Friendship and Fraternity." I used the words in Montreal amongst my fellow countrymen. I use them here amongst you. They are not my own: I have copied them, but from a man who has left a name in Canada. They are the words of Lafontaine. [Applause.] The times are different. The cause is still the same, and the battle has once more to be won." [Cheers.]

The Hobbled Knight.

With the Laurier quartet and the local lights as a prelude, and Sir Wilfrid as exhibit "A," Sir Richard Cartwright, introduced as "an unusual treat," was exhibit "B." A rousing ovation was tendered the hobbled Knight, who was in fine fettle, and had it not been for his too free use of figures would have made a great hit.

Sir Richard was ironical in referring to the debt of gratitude he owed Sir Charles Tupper. In introducing his periodic sentences, Sir Richard declared that Sir Charles had no judgment, but his pluck in fighting a losing fight against wind and time won Sir Richard's admiration. Further, Sir Richard had found that Sir Charles had awakened Liberals from their lethargy, and made them resolved to keep the Conservatives out of power.

Knocked the Audience Out.

Sir Richard, in a cursory way, scoffed at the charges against the Government made by Sir Charles, Mr. Foster and Hugh John. It was here that he dipped into a sea of figures, and the audience began to leave the hall.

He drew a picture of the different opinion concerning Canada existing now in England from the opinion in vogue in 1891. The fact that Canada was now the purest gem in the Imperial crown was due to Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues.

Sir Richard jumped from England to the Yukon, and declared the Government's policy there was, Canada's resources for Canadians.

Not the least pleasing part of his speech was his brief history of Canada, to show that French-Canadians and other Canadians had always been loyal to Great Britain. He paid more attention to the French-Canadians' loyalty, as if it were disputed.

A little khaki talk was mixed with the rest of Sir Richard's monolog.

Then the Finance Minister.

The chairman introduced Hon. W. S. Fielding as "Nova Scotia's greatest statesman," and exhibit "C" appeared. "Billy" Fielding, as Whip Gibson calls him, looked well and spoke wisely and not too long. Dividing the electorate into three classes—Conservatives, Liberals and independents—he addressed a few theoretical words to the audience, sadly depleted by Sir Richard. What was party government designed for? It was not designed to give some man a Senatorship, tho he was not entitled to it. [Laughter.] Party government was to give the blessing of good government. The electors had that under Sir Wilfrid, and, therefore, Sir Wilfrid should again be given power.

A Portland Cement Politician.

In Mr. Fielding's mind, Sir Wilfrid was the Portland cement of Canadian politics. The settlement of the Manitoba school question was the greatest feat of statesmanship ever accomplished, because it united the races in Canada.

Mr. Fielding laughed at the idea that the N.P. was identical with the Liberal tariff policy. He asked if the ruin predicted by Sir Charles in 1896 had been ushered in by the Laurier Government. But he failed to explain that, if the promises of the Liberals had been kept, "blue" would have been a mild term for the ruin that would have taken place. The Liberal policy, Mr. Fielding exclaimed hysterically, aimed at a measure—mark the word!—of tariff reform, but avoiding to do injustice to any established industry.

Changes in the N. P.

The changes made in the N.P. were thus recounted: 1. Reduction in the general tariff. 2. One-eighth off for British goods. 3. One-fourth off for British goods. 4. One-third off for British goods. The Liberal policy was as unlike the N.P. of 1896 as darkness was unlike day.

During Mr. Fielding's speech not more than 1000 persons were in the hall, but these were anxious for him to continue when he closed his address.

The meeting closed with rousing cheers for the Queen and everybody who had spoken.

THE OVERFLOW MEETINGS.

Audience at the Pavilion Heckled the Local Candidate—Sir Wilfrid Arrives in Time to Save the Postmaster-General.

Two squads of "campaign talkers" held vast audiences in Association Hall and the Pavilion waiting for hours for the appearance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Both places were filled to overflowing before the Massey Hall meeting had started.

In Association Hall.

In Association Hall there was a fine gathering, in which the ladies largely predominated. It looked as if every man brought two or more fair friends to see the Premier. They came early and waited for the proceedings to begin, listening to an orchestra which played indefatigably.

Shortly after 8 o'clock George Watson, accompanied by Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, came in by the platform door. The former took the chair and opened the meeting. He said he had been in the procession, and he described it for the benefit of the audience that had not seen it.

Before the chairman's speech came to an end Hon. William Mulock, accompanied by the "boy multi-millionaire," and Mr. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, marched down the aisle and mounted the platform.

Mr. Stratton Killed Time.

Mr. Stratton started the talking match against time. In the course of his remarks he advocated a tariff that would shut out from Canada the $3,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery now imported from the United States. This machinery, he said, ought to be made in Canada, and the duty ought to order it so.

Mr. Stratton also said he did not come to convince the audience that all Conservatives are fools and all Liberals asses. Better let well alone. The audience saw the unintentional joke, and laughed heartily.

Mr. Mulock, having had his say, started out of the Pavilion, with Mr. Stratton, leaving Mr. Paterson and others to kill the time till 11.15, when Sir Wilfrid arrived and made a speech, which was listened to with interest.

At the Pavilion.

In the meantime an exciting time was being spent in the Pavilion. Early in the evening the place was packed to the doors, and, crowds still continuing to arrive, the top galleries, windows and roofs were crowded with a yelling but on the whole good-natured multitude. Albeit there were several hand-to-hand fights in the thick of the crowd. The constitution of the meeting could not be mistaken. It was more than half Conservative, and a section of the Conservative half gave the speakers no peace.

William Lount Presided.

William Lount, Q.C., made an excellent chairman for the occasion. He preserved his good-humor under a sea of difficulties, and his signal cries of distress of "O-r-r-d-er-r-r!" raised at intervals, never failed to set the crowded house laughing uproariously.

The platform was crowded, and in the crowd were noticed Mr. Charlton, M.L.A., Hon. Mr. Fielding, Malcolm Gibbs and the Liberal candidates in the Toronto divisions.

Minister Fielding's Speech.

Mr. Fielding talked for an hour. He frankly acknowledging that he was there to fill up time, and the audience helped him by keeping up a persistent sally of remarks antipathetic to the Ministerial sentiments which he uttered. He told them that Nova Scotia would join with the Province of Ontario in giving the Government a substantial victory.

A "Soup Kitchen" Argument.

When J. D. Allan, one of the candidates in West Toronto, took the platform, the meeting broke loose. Mr. Allan, however, had a speech to deliver, and a shorthand writer to take it down, so he ground it out, altho not one word of his could be heard in the body of the hall for the din. In the main, his argument was to the effect that before the Liberal Government came in Toronto had an empty dinner pail, soup kitchens and poverty, all of which had been happily changed for abounding prosperity within the past four years.

Mr. Rowell Got Hot.

Candidate Rowell next came to the front, and his chances for a hearing were so hopeless from the start that Chairman Lount said: "If there is any generosity, any spirit of fair play in this audience, you will not feel disposed to continue this disturbance and interference with the order of this meeting. To those of you who are creating a disturbance, I would say that it is not good judgment, for your own leaders will come here, and you will desire to have them accorded a hearing. It is unkind, it is unjust, to the large number of ladies present that you are exerting yourselves in this manner. It is unmanly and not to your own credit. If there is one chivalrous instinct in your breasts, I need not tell you that chivalry to the ladies is one of the most glorious instincts of your manhood."

This apostrophe having had a temporary effect, Mr. Rowell started in. But the cessation of badinage did not last more than a few minutes.

The Laurier Quartet.

Then Chairman Lount said he recollected that music hath charms—

A Voice: To soothe the savage breast.

Mr. Lount: I will therefore call in the aid of the Laurier quartet.

The quartet sang a martial song, and then the party sang, which latter served to make the noise fourfold.

However, Mr. Rowell tried again.

A Voice: How about that $10,000 for a senatorship?

The query was ignored.

Another Voice: How about prohibition?

"If you send me anything 'just as good as Ayer's,' I shall send it right back.

"I might afford to experiment with shoe polish, but I can't and won't experiment with the medicine which means sickness or health to me."

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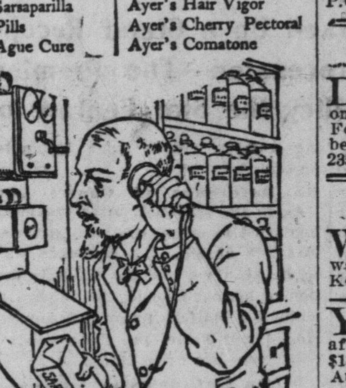

Mr. Rowell: You ask me how about Tarte.

The Voice: Prohibition.

Several Voices: That $10,000 senatorship? What is a senatorship worth?

The Lord Help the Senate!

Mr. Rowell: It won't be worth much after this election, for, if the Liberals are returned to power, they will remove that last barrier to the free will of the people. [Laughter.] They will reform it out of existence.

A Voice: Answer Cook's letter.

He Roasts H. H. Cook.

Mr. Rowell: Mr. Cook has placed his signature to a Tory campaign document. It derives no value because of his signature to it. It must stand or fall upon its merits, regardless of what his signature may mean.

A voice: What about the policy of Hugh John Macdonald?

Mr. Rowell: Hugh John Macdonald is all right if they leave him up in Manitoba. When they bring him down here the illusion fades.

Who Killed McBrady.

A voice: Well, who killed McBrady?

This was a poser which Mr. Rowell did not attempt to answer, and after a strenuously shouted peroration he gave place to the candidate for East Toronto.

Anderson on the Stump.

Mr. Anderson began by saying that four years ago Canada was practically a barren wilderness. [Yells.]

Mr. Anderson: But in the last four years Sir Wilfrid Laurier has made it a garden of roses. [Great noise.]

The chairman was again compelled to call on the Laurier quartet, who sang a campaign effusion, the star line in which was: "We're pledged to the right."

Cries of: But you never do it.

Then Mulock Got Behind the Gun.

Mr. Mulock next advanced to the attack upon the audience without, however, producing any diminution of the noise. A couple of fights were started down near the door, and sticks was seen waving above the sea of heads.

Cries: How about Tarte?

Mr. Mulock: Arguments of the kind we are using in this platform are preferable to arguments of the physical sort, which I see going on in the east corner there.

He then began to speak of the sending of the contingent. The Government, he said, had given the Mother Country fully to understand that there were thousands of ready Canadians where the contingents came from.

A voice: How did you feed them? How did you feed them?

Hard on the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Mulock said that in the Jubilee procession Sir Wilfrid Laurier occupied a position of prominence, second only to the Queen.

A voice: Oh, shut up.

The confusion had now reached its most exciting stage. Mr. Mulock rose to the occasion by praising the good humor of the audience, and saying how thoroly he enjoyed it.

A voice: How about the postmen?

Another voice: Why don't you buy them some boots?

Mr. Mulock: What does any man in this country or any set of men want?

A voice: Boots! [Laughter and yells.]

Mr. Mulock: How is any man in this country going to be benefited by a change to the old order of things before the Liberal Government came into power.

A voice: Everybody will be benefited.

A Good Interjection.

Mr. Mulock turned the train of his talk to praise of Mr. Fielding. "We are indebted," he said, "to the Maritime Provinces—

Avoice: For Sir Charles Tupper.

While Mr. Mulock was endeavoring to talk against the flood of back talk thrown at him, the entrance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was announced. Mr. Mulock took advantage of this by saying he would answer a question that had been put to him with regard to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the sending of the contingent.

Sir Wilfrid Enters.

Sir Wilfrid came on the platform accompanied by Premier Ross. The Liberal part of the audience gave them a rousing reception and the opposition remained seated.

When Sir Wilfrid rose there was another great cheer. He turned at once to the cue Mr. Mulock had given him, after saying that he had given to the position which he occupied of Premier of Canada his heart, his soul and his life. "I must recognize," he said, "that there are Conservatives in this audience as well as Liberals, and let me say that I prefer to speak to Conservatives. I am glad of the opportunity to tell them what are the issues now before the Canadian people. The Conservatives I see before me know that when we came into power that irritating question, that dangerous Manitoba school question, was pressing for settlement. The Conservatives proposed to settle it by coercion. We preferred conciliation, when the Confederation was almost on the verge of destruction. The people of Canada chose the party of conciliation, and is there a Conservative here to-night who will say that we were not right?

Those Contingents.

I recognize what that interruption meant when I entered this hall, and I have no hesitation in explaining to you why I was slow to move in sending the contingent to South Africa. The Conservatives in Ontario charge me with being slow to move, but the Bleus in Quebec blame me for sending a contingent at all. They have a double policy upon this question. Now, I will tell you why I was loath to send a contingent. It implied an appropriation of $2,000,000, and you men of British blood would struggle as your ancestors have struggled against relinquishing your Parliamentary power over the public purse. There was only one thing that could justify that appropriation of $2,000,000.

He Wanted to Be Forced.

It was public opinion, and when it spoke with no uncertain sound the Government was justified in putting its hand in the treasury. For my part, I regretted this war. I hoped up to the last moment that the traditions which bound together the British people and the Dutch

Continued on Page 4.

Engineers Banquet To-Night.

The fourteenth annual banquet of the local branch of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, will be held to-night in the Walker House. A rousing time is anticipated.

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